9 AUG 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

I was only the scapegoat—Makunga



MR. MAKUNGA

By Leslie Xinwa

THE man in the centre of the controversy at Fort Hare University, Mr. Oswald Hercules Daluxolo (peace-maker) Makunga has been associated with the university for 18 years as a student, a demonstrator in the Botany Deparment and a lecturer in the department.

Mr. Makunga, 41, was born at Engetini Mission, Whittlesea and has had a distinguished academic career. He completed his primary school education at Whittlesea before going to the then Bantu High School in Queenstown where he was the first and only student to obtain a first class pass in matric.

He entered Fort Hare University in 1953 after winning a bursary sponsored by a national black monthly magazine.

He completed a Bachelor of Science degree at the end of 1955 with Botany and Chemistry as major subjects.

In 1956 he studied for the University Education Diploma after completing the course taught at his old school which had since lost its high school status and referred to as the Nkwanca Secondary School Queenstown.

He returned to Fort Hare in April 1959 when he was a appointed a demonstrator in the Botany Department.

While working there, Mr. Makunga registered for a B.Sc. honours degree in Botany with the University of South Africa and completed the course with distinction at the end of 1962.

He got married the same year to Mrs. Nosisa Makunga (nee Kayingana). They have three children — two daughters and one son.

He was appointed lecturer in the Department of Botany in 1964 and left the university in 1965 on a grant to do research work on ground resistance at the University of Wuerzurg in West Germany.

Returning to Fort Hare in 1966, Mr. Makunga started working on a master's degree and his thesis was accepted ultimately in 1971.

He became warden of Beda at the beginning of last year taking over from the late Prof. M. O. M. Seboni who had been warden of the hostel since the Government took over Fort Hare in 1960.

While warden, he still lectured in the Botany Department and was appointed senior lecturer as from the beginning of this year.

Mr. Makunga is a keen tennis player.

He said the incident that led to students leaving the university was the first major confrontation he had had with students since he became warden.

Asked what he thought was the real cause of the trouble that had led to the virtual closing of the university, Mr. Makunga said: "I do not know what the cause of the trouble was and how it actually began.

"All I know, is that I was handed a petition following the suspension of a student found by the assistant warden, Mr. B. Bala and myself with a woman in his room.

"We duly reported the matter to the rector.

"It was not the first time that a student had been suspended for such an offence and there had been no such commotion before," Mr. Makunga said.

He said he had forwarded the petition to the rector for consideration but before anything could be done the students attacked my house."

This led to the suspension of the students which ultimately led to most students leaving the university in sympathy against the rusticated students from Beda Hall where Mr. Makunga is warden.

Asked what he thought could have led to the attack on his house, Mr. Makunga said: "I think I was only a scapegoat. This incident possibly provided the students with a good excuse for something they had long wanted to do."

Mr. Makunga was repeating what he said at Fort Beaufort at the week-end.

He had said: "Majunga is only a scapegoat and what is likely to happen during the next few days will convince everyone that the trouble at Beda was only the beginning of much bigger trouble."

Although Mr. Makunga could not be drawn into the argument, many people have been asking why so many students had been rusticated if the damage was only a broken window and a few gramophone records.

On the other hand, others argue that it was unnecessary for more damage to be done before action was taken. They maintain matters could have been worse if the students had been allowed to stay on at the hostel and perhaps Mr. Mahunga and his family could have been subjected to worse violence.

A student interviewed in East London yesterday said the trouble with Mr. Makunga was that he interpreted the letter rather than the spirit of the university regulations.

He claimed the incident was a culmination of a series of complaints students at Beda Hall had had against his running of the hostel.

Asked to specify these instances, he said Mr. Makunga followed every petty regulation and applied it as strictly as it could ever be applied.

The petition handed to Mr. Makunga and signed by 154 students at Beda Hall said Mr. Makunga had shown a marked reluctance or inability to handle even the most basic duties concerning their welfare.

It said he had converted the house committee elected by the students to see to their welfare and liaise with him on matters affecting the inmates of the hostel, into a "pathetic joke."

Mr. Makunga had shown lack of respect for student privacy by wandering into their rooms at "ungodly hours."

He had also displayed constant arrogance in refusing to meet the house committee on crucial matters, but showed willingness to raid suspect students.

"Although we do not object to authority and discipline, we feel your presence is highly undesirable due to lack of co-operation between you and the Beda inmates," the petition said.

According to the petition all the inmates of the hostel felt the matter was sufficiently serious to merit drastic action if Mr. Makunga refused to meet the request to resign.

A statement issued by the Rector of the University, Prof. J. M. de Wet said the authorities had done "everything in their power to persuade the students to endeavour to solve any problems by negotiation."

He did not specity what had actually been done.

Whatever the real cause of the trouble was, it has certainly put Mr. Makunga in a tight spot as hundred of parents are concerned about the academic future of their children.

Knowing Mr. Makunga personally, I am sure he is just as concerned as every parent about the students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Students make way back to Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Students who took part in the recent mass walkout from Fort Hare University are continuing to trickle back to their residences and lecture-rooms. More rusticated students have also applied for re-admission.

This was confirmed yesterday by the registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen.

At the Federal Theological Seminary near Fort Hare, everything returned to normal yesterday as students ended their boycott of lectures in sympathy with student dissatisfaction on other Black campuses.

A high attendance of lectures was reported by the principal of the seminary, the Rev G. Brown.

The students decided to end their boycott after a visit to both the seminary and Fort Hare by representatives of the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Brown yesterday had an hour-long meeting with Prof J. M. de Wet, rector of Fort Hare. No statement about the discussion was obtainable but Prof De Wet said afterwards he was always ready to discuss matters of "mutual interest" with the seminary administration.

Mr Van Huysteen, the Fort Hare registrar, said that applications for re-admission by members of the group of 159 Beda Hostel students rusticated as a result of their part in campus unrest would all be dealt with individually.

Earlier, Prof De Wet announced that four of the rusticated students had already been re-admitted.

It was also announced by the administration of Fort Hare yesterday that some students accompanied by their parents were seeking interviews with the university authorities.

The administration has encouraged students who left the university after the rustication of the 159 to return and resume their studies as soon as possible.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 AUG 1973

NATAL MERCURY

Minister's son is quizzed

Mercury Correspondent

ALICE — Mr. M. Matanzima, son of the Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr. George Matanzima, was questioned after twice trying to address students massing outside the great hall at Fort Hare University last night.

University of Fort Hare
Together for Excellence

Seventy-five students were rounded up by police when they defied a ban on meetings on the campus issued yesterday by the rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet.

Half-an-hour after a meeting began at the rugby pavilion, police took the 75 to the great hall. Names of all those who had attended the meeting were taken.

Between 200 and 300 jeering, shouting students massed outside the hall where between 80 and 100 Black and White policemen were assembled.

Six people who were not registered students were arrested.

The 75 students were released and ordered back to their rooms. They are to appear before the disciplinary committee on Monday.

Date 9 AUG 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

SASO SIT GLO AGTER DINGE BY FORT HARE

Eie Beriggewer

PORT ELIZABETH.

DUIDELIKE BEWYSE dat Saso (Suid-Afrikaanse Studente-organisasie) agter die gebeure by die Universiteit van Fort Hare sit, is nou beskikbaar. Een van die geskorste studente het 'n brief aan die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, geskryf en gesê dat die Beda-koshuis, waar 159 studente geskors is, 'n Saso-vesting was. Hy vra dat die organisasie verbied word.

Prof. De Wet het vandag gesê die posisie van Saso by die Universiteit sal nou beslis in heroorweging geneem word. Die organisasie het verlede jaar openlik verklaar dat al die universiteite gesluit moet word.

In die brief van 'n studenteleier, word gesê dat Saso vir die gebeure by die universiteit verantwoordelik was.

Volgens prof. De Wet is die meeste van die studente vandag weg. Dit wil voorkom asof dié wat wou loop, dit almal gedoen het. Die klasse gaan soos gewoonlik voort. Prof. de Wet hoop om vandag weer met ouers samesprekings te voer. By twee vorige geleenthede het die ouers nie opgedaag nie.

Die studente-onrus het opgevlam nadat 159 studente verlede week geskors is ná aanvalle en dreigemente wat teen 'n koshuispersoneellid gemik was.

Intussen het die Anglikaanse hoofbiskop van Kaapstad, eerw. Robert Selby-Taylor, gister aan studente by die Federale Teologiese skool op Alice belowe dat hy die Regering sal nader om die Universiteit van Fort Hare se saak te bespreek.

Gister het mnr. George Matanzima, minister van justisie, van die Transkei, en ander regeringshoofde die universiteit besoek en sowat twee uur lank met universiteitsowerhede onderhandel.

Prof. De Wet sê hulle sal nou wag om te sien wat gaan gebeur. Hy sal intussen probeer om met die studente se ouers te onderhandel.

Date 7 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

300 Fort Hare students walk out in protest

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Events at the University of Fort Hare took a surprise turn last night when 300 students packed their bags and walked out of the university in protest against the rustication of 150 students last week.

The Alice railway station was thronged with students waiting for the Port Elizabeth train, which was held back in an attempt to take as many as possible.

A student spokesman said last night that between 50 and 80 students had boarded the train. He said the rest of the students would leave Alice by train today.

Students boycotted lectures yesterday and about 250 gathered in a quadrangle they call "Freedom Square" where they chatted and sang quietly in a relaxed atmosphere.

Professor J. M. de Wet, rector of Fort Hare, waited for parents of the students to arrive for a 2pm appointment to discuss the unrest and a possible solution. Only Mr C. Ndamse, a former Transkei cabinet minister and former Fort Hare lecturer, arrived. The reason for the absence of the other parents was not known, but was thought to be a misunderstanding about the arrangements.

MEMO

Mr Ndamse was sympathetic towards the authorities and said he felt the students should apologise for their behaviour.

The students vacated "Freedom Square" in the afternoon and held a meeting in one of the university halls. At about 3pm a delegation of students again approached the rector.

Their atitude was "arrogant, threatening and demanding", said Prof De Wet.

They demanded the reinstatement of the 150 students who were rusticated after attacks on the warden of Beda House, Mr O. H. D. Makunga.

The rector said he could not gave a final answer until he had discussed the matter with the delegation of parents, who he hoped to meet this morning.

The students presented Prof De Wet with a memorandum suggesting that "the only resort was to stop the machinery by walking out until all the students are reinstated unconditionally".

Last night a student spokesman announced that 300 students "were suspending their registration as students of Fort Hare". He said that all the students would probably leave Fort Hare campus today.

The women's hostel appeared to be the only one unaffected by the walkout. The police reported that everything was quiet at Alice railway station and that the students had departed without any incidents.

University of Stellenbosch
Together in Excellence

8 AUG 1973
DIE VADERLAND

SÓ VERLOOP DIE STUDENTE-ONRUS

DIE kampus van Fort Hare was gister en vanoggend stil na die studente-onrus wat die naweek opgevlam het. Byna 700 studente het die Universiteit reeds verlaat en nog ander sal waarskynlik vandag vertrek.

Hierdie onrus volg op die oproerigheid verlede maand aan die Wes-Kaaplandse Universiteit wat uiteindelik gelei het tot die sluiting van die Universiteit. Sowat 1 600 studente is betrek.

● Vroeër vanjaar is 800 studente aan twee Indiër-kolleges in Natal geskors. By die Universiteit van Durban-Westville is studente geskors nadat 650 van hulle die klasse gestaak het.

● By die Universiteit van Zoeloeland het 500 studente begin staak en nege van hulle is geskors. Sewentien ander het uit simpatie padgegee.

● Turfloop in die noorde het 23 opstandige studente geskors en 250 het uit simpatie die Universiteit verlaat.

● Verlede jaar het Fort Hare 13 studente geskors en 39 saam met hulle geloop.

Gister sou 'n afvaardiging van ouers die rektor van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet, gespreek het. Hulle het egter nie opgedaag nie.

Hy ontmoet egter vandag parlementslede van die Transkei en Ciskei. Klasse duur voort en so ook die onderhandeling met die studente.

Die onrus het ontstaan na klagtes van die studente teen 'n Bantoekoshuisvader. Van die studente is oor hul optrede geskors. Hieroor het die res van die kampus in opstand gekom.

● By die Universiteit van Salisbury in Rhodesië is 150 studente gister in hegtenis geneem nadat hulle oproerig geraak het oor die dissiplinêre stappe teen sekere studente.

Hulle het ruite gebreek en sportvelde aan die brand gesteek. Die administrasiegeboue is ook onder klippe gesteek.

Die oproer het begin toe 14 studente meegedeel is dat ses van hulle uitgesit gaan word, vier beboet word met R50 en nog vier geskors sal word tot die einde van die jaar.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

9 AUG 1973
Date
DIE ABERDEEN POS.

Vier gebiede in Karoo sal geologies ondersoek word

Sal aan einde van jaar 'n aanvang neem

MURRAYSBURG — Die Geologiese Opname van die Departement van Mynwese het nou besluit om vier gebiede in die Karoo geologies te laat ondersoek. Die werk is op kontrak uitgegee aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare wat een gebied sal ondersoek, en die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat dat drie gebiede sal ondersoek. Die drie gebiede is Graaff-Reinet, Murraysburg en Richmond (Kaap).

Die vierde gebied, Middelburg (Kaap), Cradock, Pearston, word deur die Universiteit van Fort Hare waargeneem.

Twee senior nagraadse studente van die Departement Geologie van die UOVS sal die drie gebiede wat aan hulle toegeken is, ondersoek.

Hierdie twee geoloë se werk in die veld sal onder toesig van drie dosente van hierdie departement staan, nl. prof. B. J. V. Botha, dr. J. N. J. Visser en mnr. J. C. Loock.

Hul beplan om teen die einde van die jaar met die werk te begin. So 'n geologiese ondersoek van 'n gebied behels die kartering van die gesteentelae op lugfotos en goeie basiskaarte. Die bestudering van die lae op elke plaas is natuurlik die heel belangrikste.

Hierdie werk in die Karoo is deel van 'n groot projek om die hele land geologies te onderrsoek om akademiese en ekonomiese redes. Onder die ekonomiese redes kan die volgende genoem word:

- Die opspoor van mineraleryk-domme.
- Die opspoor van industriële grondstowwe soos kalksteen en padboumateriaal.
- Die behoorlike beplanning van roetes vir paaie en spoorweë en die uitlê van gruisgate.
- Die bestudering van grondwater.
- Die beplanning van landbouprojekte.

UOVS vertrou dat hul die samewerking van alle grondeienaars in die gebied sal geniet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
Guardian, London

29 AUG 1973

Student rebels take to hills

A666

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 28

Police clashed with black students again today at the segregated University of Fort Hare in the Eastern Cape province.

In the morning a contingent of 55 police, with a police dog, moved on to the campus to disperse students who were allegedly interfering with others attending lectures.

With the arrival of the police, the students fled into hostels and into the town near by and surrounding hills. Later the police had rounded up 400 of them and ushered them into the university's great hall.

Police reinforcements have been brought in from other towns and the round-up of students involved in the incidents is taking place. Some students stoned police and other cars today. Seven of them were arrested.

A small number of the 1,600 black students at the university continued to attend lectures in spite of the disturbances, and the rest were given an ultimatum to return to lectures. But in view of the unrest the Registrar announced later that all lectures had been suspended until further notice.

There has been intermittent unrest at the university over the years. The latest bout started last month when students at a hostel allegedly "terrorised" the black warden. The white rector has blamed the Black Consciousness movement for the trouble.

28 AUG 1973
D. F. ADVERTISER

WARNING TO BLACK STUDENTS

ALICE. — The rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, issued a notice to students yesterday saying that because there were certain students planning to disrupt normal activities by boycotting lectures and preventing others from attending lectures, he had been obliged to ask the police to enter the campus.

In a second statement, Professor de Wet said that from today students who elected to stay away from classes would disqualify themselves from admission to examination.

Yesterday, he said, was the last day on which students would be allowed to return to lectures.

In his earlier statement, Professor de Wet said he had called in the police to protect those students who wished to continue lectures. He warned that anyone who interferred with students wishing to attend lectures would be severely dealt with.

No meetings, gatherings or processions would be tolerated and anyone trying to persuade students to participate in these activities rendered himself liable to "drastic action."

Professor de Wet said the university would not be closed under any circumstances.

"Any attempt to force a closure can only result in disaster to the academic careers of students.

"The university will carry on whatever happens," he said.

6 AUG 1975

DIE SUIDWESTER

Gerugte oor studente bog, sê lektor

FORT HARE

DIT is so dat groot verdeeldheid onder die studente bestaan, maar dit is snert om te beweer dat al die studente hul studies gaan staak, as die 150 studente wat verlede week geskors is, nie hertoegelaat word nie, het 'n senior lektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare die naweek hier gesê. Hy het versoek dat sy naam nie verstrek moet word nie.

Die 150 studente is uitgeskop nadat hulle 'n dreigende houding teenoor een van die koshuispersoneel, mnr. O H. D. Makunga, ingeneem het. Mnr. Makunga het die naweek gesê die studente het onder meer gedreig om hom op te hang.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dit is so

Die studente is aangesê om die universiteit te verlaat nadat die huis van mnr. Makunga Woensdag en Donderdagaand aangeval is. Die Rektor van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet, het gesê polisiehulp is ingeroep om die orde te herstel. Hy het gesê van mnr. Makunga se meubels word nà die voorvalle vermis.

Die senior lektor het gister gesê dit is so dat ouers die naweek baie van die studente kom haal het. Hy glo dit is eerder 'n geval dat die ouers nie hul kinders by die moleste betrek wil hê nie, as wat hulle hul kinders hul studies wil laat staak.

Hy het ook gesê tientalle studente het Saterdag vreedsaam na die huis van mnr. Makunga gegaan, waar hulle baie ordentlik hul verskoning aangebied het. Die studente het mnr. Makunga ook gevra om die studente wat geskors is te help om na Fort Hare terug te keer.

Die senior lektor het gesê dit is jammer dat berigte in Sondagkoerante daarop gedui het dat al 750 die universiteit se studente Fort Hare gaan verlaat, as die 150 nie heropgeneem word nie. Hy het gesê die voorspellings het heeltemal ontydig gekom.

"Ons het natuurlik 'n klompie moeilikheidmakers onder die studente," het die lektor gesê. "Waarnemers is egter geneig om van die honderde studente te vergeet wat nie bereid is om hul loopbane weens die onaangenaamhede prys te gee nie."

Die Rektor, prof. De Wet, het gister gesê hy is bereid om vandag 'n afvaardiging van studente te woord te staan nadat twee vergaderings die naweek gehou is en goed deur die studente bygewoon is. Hy het daarop gewys dat dit geslote vergaderings was en dat hy nie weet wat bespreek of besluit is nie. – (Sapa)

Date 8 AUG 1973
STAR



PROF DE WET

CALL FOR A FORT HARE INQUIRY

Political Reporter

THE Fort Hare student disturbances justified the immediate appointment of a commission of inquiry, the Opposition's chief spokesman on education, Mr Etienne Malan, said today.

"I hope the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, will follow the line eventually adopted by his colleague, Dr van der Merwe, in connection with the troubles at the University of the Western Cape," he said.

Mr Malan said the Government needed to act without delay to contain the repercussions of such serious student disturbances.

In the case of the Coloured students, the Government had acted wrongly at first. When it did appoint a commission of inquiry, it was already too lote.

Mr Malan said it did appear that there were grounds for dissatisfaction over the administration of the non-White universities. The attitude between students and teaching staff was not what it should be.

However, he was not absolving the students from blame.

Last night Mr Malan addressed a report-back meeting in his Orange Grove constitutency in which he also dealt busch Commission.

in his Orange Grove constitutency in which he also dealt with NUSAS and the Schlebusch Commission.

"Before the commission existed, there had been threats that NUSAS would be banned, but the commission agreed unanimously that NUSAS fulfilled a useful purpose and that the actions of only a few of its leaders were dangerous to the country's security," he said.

"I firmly believe that the commission prevented many students from taking irresponsible action."

On political trends, he said there was a "mighty consensus," irrespective of party labels, over major issues such as co-operation between Afrikaans and English-speaking, a common policy against external and internal terrorism, and broad agreement on foreign policy, maintaining South Africa as an indivisible state and "rejecting the imbecilities of petty apartheid."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 AUG 1973
F.L. DAILY DESPATCH



PROF DE WET

300 quit Fort Hare

ALICE—About 300 students left Fort Hare last night after negotiations with the university over the suspension of 150 others broke down.

According to the wardens of the men's hostels more students are expected to leave for the Transvaal and Transkei this morning.

Six student leaders met the rector of the university, Prof. J. M. de Wet, earlier and negotiations were reported to be progressing favourably.

They presented him with a petition demanding the re-instatement of the 150 students suspended late last week after unrest had broken out at the Bedmen's hostel.

The petition asked for the immediate re-instatement or else "the student body would suspend their registration as students."

Last night it was reported that the six student leaders negotiating with the administration had suddenly changed their attitude.

About 100 students left by train for Port Elizabeth after the talks failed. The others returned to the campus after they could not get seats, but said they intended leaving Alice today.

Lectures were boycotted yesterday, and students massed on what is known as "Freedom Square" on the campus, discussing their next move.

Earlier yesterday Prof. De Wet, after meeting the student delegation, said the students' approach had been "quite different" from that on Friday when they had "simply demanded" the reinstatement of the suspended students.

This time there had been no threats or demands, he told SAPA.

Prof. De Wet was due to have met parents of the suspended students yesterday ,but they had not arrived by last night. He said he would still meet them this morning.

Transkei politician and former Fort Hare lecturer, Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse, spoke to Prof. De Wet late yesterday.

Meanwhile, the general secretary of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), Mr. Ben Langa, denied Saso was behind the trouble at Fort Hare.

In a statement from Durban he said the chairman of Saso's Fort Hare branch had been suspended by the university in his private capacity and not as a Saso leader.

"Every time black students stand up against injustices the authorities point to some agitation and outside instigators," he said. "At no stage has Saso instigated students at Fort Hare."

In an interview late last night Prof. De Wet said that he had been told more students were planning to leave today.

"I don't know if the remaining students body will all leave but if they do, I think many of them would be sent back by their parents," he said.

The parents Prof. De Wet had spoken to had sympathised with him. "I think the parents I will meet tomorrow morning will be reasonable."

"I'm doing my best," Prof. De Wet said.—DDR-DDC-SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 6 AUG 1973

NUWE AFRIKANER

GEOLOGIESE OPNAMES VAN GRADOCK EN SY OMSTREKE

Die Universiteite van O.V.S. en Fort Hare gaan 'n geologiese opname maak van 4 streke. Die Afdelingsraad het reeds hul toestemming gegee dat die groep ook 'n opname van 'n deel van Wapadsberg maak.

Die opname is vir die opspoor van enige minerale rykdom; vir industriële grondstowwe; vir die opspoor van kalksteen en padboumateriaal. Dan gaan hulle 'n opname maak vir die behoorlike beplanning van roetes van paaie en spoorlyne; vir die uitlê van gruisgate; die bestudering van grondwaters en die beplanning van landbouprojekte.

Die ander dele waar hierdie opnames ook gemaak word is in dele van Richmond, Middelburg en Graaff-Reinet.

30 AUG 1973
STAR

FORT HARE — ONLY 217 STUDENTS

A FINAL count at the University of Fort Hare today showed there were only 217 students left on campus after yesterday's exodus.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"It is very quiet here, you would never believe there had been any trouble," the university registrar, Mr Hendrik van Huysteen, told The Star.

More than half the remaining students were women but the registrar could not give a further breakdown indicating how many were first-year students or whether they were drawn from any particular faculty.

The university is almost totally residential and is geared to cater for more than 1 000 students.

Date - 4 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

750 IN 'WE

Fort Hare reaction to removal of 150

By MONDE BADELA
Post Reporter

THE remaining 750 students at the University of Fort Hare have threatened to quit the college campus if the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, does not agree to reinstate the rusticated 150 students by 8.30am on Monday.

This decision was taken at a mass meeting called by the students last night in sympathy with those who have been told to go.

The students decided that the Rector be consulted on Monday and be notified of their unanimous decision to go home if he did not reinstate the rusticated students.

The move to petition the authorities was a compromise decision. Some of the students were in favour of walking out immediately.

The petition, which was due to be drafted this afternoon at a mass meeting at the sports ground, will embody a clause that the students will not come back till all the rusticated students are re-admitted unconditionally.

Ultimatum

The 150 students who were suspended from the university allegedly terrorised the warden of Beda Hall Mr O. H. D. Makunga, and demanded his dismissal.

On Monday the inmates of Beda Hall held a meeting where it was decided that a petition should be signed by all requesting the warden to resign his position.

About 150 Beda Hall students signed the petition and gave the warden an ultimatum to comply with it within 48 hours.

The petition said Mr Makunga's presence was "highly undesirable" and that there was no co-operation between him and the residents of the hostel.

Grievances

Other grievances listed in the petition against Mr Makunga are:

- Reluctance or inability to handle duties concerning the hostel residents' welfare.
- Punitive measures against students and unwillingness to deal with the hostel's house committee on important matters.
- Lack of respect for students' privacy by wandering into rooms late at night.

The students complained that Mr Makunga was treating them like secondary school boys and that his actions were often high-handed.

On Wednesday the students are alleged to have threatened Mr Makunga and his family at his home.

Arrested

The police were called to protect Mr Makunga.

On Thursday some students went again to the warden's house and found the police there.

To avoid a clash with the police they went to the common room to decide what to do. They were locked in the room and arrested. Some more arrests were made later.

Rector's wife tells of trouble

Post Reporter

ALICE. — The wife of the Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Mrs J. M. de Wet, today told of a week of unrest and drama at the university during which the students are alleged to have threatened to hang a hostel warden.

Mrs De Wet said the trouble started on Monday with a petition demanding the removal of a hostel warden, Mr O. H. D. Makunga.

On Wednesday night at 10 o'clock, the De Wets received a telephone call from the warden, to say about 100 students were surrounding his house. Prof de Wet called the Alice police and he and his wife went to the threatened house.

They found a terrified Mr and Mrs Makunga and their three hysterical children alone in the house. The students had broken in through a window and removed the furniture.

Won't return

"The fridge, stove, chairs, everything, was taken," said Mrs De Wet. "But the police were not needed as the students had gathered for a meeting."

She then drove Mrs Makunga and her children to relatives near Fort Beaufort. Mrs Makunga has vowed never to return to the campus.

Lectures went on as usual on Thursday, according to Mrs De Wet.

Thursday night brought another urgent call from Mr Makunga. More than 100 students were again gathered threateningly around his house, which was securely locked.

Prof De Wet and a registrar, Mr Jacques Malan, hurried to the scene but the students refused to talk to him. They were hammering on the house and chanting "Makunga must go". They also threatened to hang him, said Mrs De Wet.

Rounded up

The students later dispersed without violence.

On Friday evening Mrs De Wet was again contacted by Mr Makunga. A similar threatening scene had developed.

Police were at the campus within 20 minutes.

The 130 students gathered round the house were rounded up plus a further 20 who had signed the petition.

The students were later told of their rustication for the rest of the academic year. They left without incident by train and bus.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING P

750 IN THREAT TO QUIT VARSITY

Continued from Page 1.

On Friday the students were released and were given letters of suspension till the end of the year. All who signed the petition were rounded up and suspended. Some of the students were taken to the railway stations in university buses and ordered to go home.

The students decided last night to cancel all social, sporting activities today. A boxing tournament that was scheduled for tonight has been cancelled.

There has been uneasy silence on the campus today with students discussing the crisis in quiet groups.

The stage now appears set for a direct confrontation between the students and the authorities on Monday morning.

It was announced today top African educationists from the Transvaal, Ciskei and the Transkei will hold urgent discussions with the university authorities on the disturbances.

Urgent talks

Among them will be Mr C. M. C. Ndamse, a former lecturer at Fort Hare and former Transkei Minister of Education, the Rev F. de Waal Mahlasela, national president of the Inter-denominational African Ministers' Association of South Africa, Mr M. T. Moerane, national president of the Association for Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa, Mr L. B. Mehlomakulu, general secretary of the organisation, and Mr M. Ngxiki, Eastern Cape regional secretary.

Prof De Wet said today that he would be happy to discuss the Fort Hare trouble with African leaders.

"I hope the students concerned will realise how deeply concerned their leaders and parents are about what is going on at Fort Hare," the Rector said.

Breakdown

Mr Ndamse said a time had now come for direct liaison between the parents and authorities in African educational institutions on relations between the students and college or university authorities.

"I call for a progressive introduction of a programme of human relations and reconciliation to solve the problems of this country.

"The greatest areas of breakdown in relations are between the law-giver and the subject; the rector or principal and member of the staff; the lecturer and the student."

Date 9 AUG 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Blaam altyd net op een plek

DIT is 'n gekondisioneerde refleks by teenstanders van die Regering om met 'n beskuldigende vinger na die Regering se beleid te wys elke keer as iets iewers skeefloop. Soos nou weer met die onrus onder die swart studente van Fort Hare. Die oorsaak van die moeilikheid word naamlik vierkantig op die skouers van die Regering gepak. Een Engelse koerant gaan so ver om 'n lysie te maak van die moeilikhede op nie-blanke kampusse die afgelope paar jaar: Turfloop, die twee Indiërkolleges in Natal, die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, die Universiteit vir Kleurlinge in Wes-Kaapland en nou ook Fort Hare.

In al hierdie gevalle sou ideologiese beweegredes agter die woelinge sit en is die studente met niks anders besig as verset teen die land se kleurbeleid nie, onder meer ook die feit dat hulle hul byvoorbeeld aan afsonderlike universiteite bevind. Die insinuasie is dan duidelik: as dit nie vir die Nasionale Regering was nie, sou ons gemengde universiteite gehad het waar rus en vrede die septer geswaai het. Maar natuurlik is dit 'n totaal valse voorstelling.

University of Fort Hare

Dit is waar dat politieke agitasie in sommige van die gevalle terdeë 'n rol gespeel het, maar dit is ook gek om politieke teenkanting in elke student-moles te soek. Op Fort Hare het die moeilikheid naamlik begin omdat die swart studente met 'n koshuisvader gebots het — nie 'n blanke nie, maar een van hul eie mense. Nou is dit mos darem naïewe snert om op pedantiese wyse tekere te gaan oor die wrange vrugte wat die Regering se ideologiese wetgewing op die land afforseer. Die gewone boel clichés wat vir hierdie geleenthede gebêre word, wil hier net nie sin maak nie.

En al speel politiek ook soms 'n rol, waar in die wêreld is dit nie vandag die geval nie? Studente-onrus is 'n simptoom van ons tyd en lande het moeilikheid wat met die Suid-Afrikaanse beleid op aarde niks te make het nie. In Europa en Amerika is dit die geval, by swart universiteite elders in Afrika en pas was daar ook weer klipgooiery en opstand by die Universiteit van Salisbury. Laasgenoemde is 'n gemengde inrigting en moes, volgens die redenasie van apartheid se teenstanders, 'n voorbeeld van kalmte en hartlike samewerking gewees het. Maar ook dit werk nie uit nie.

Waarom dan in Suid-Afrika die blaam op net een plek soek?

Date 6 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Boycott of lectures at Fort Hare

LECTURES were boycotted today by students at Fort Hare University, and a mass meeting of students was held at Freedom Square on the University Campus.

The students are pressing for the reinstatement of the 150 suspended students.

The students were rusticated for the remainder of the year on Friday, following a series of threats and attacks against the warden of Beda Hostel, Mr O. H. D. Makunga.

A meeting with the Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, is set for later today but a university official was not able to say what form the talks would take.

He did, however, say, that the Rector was to attend the meeting with a deputation of students at the University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Walk out denied

Students at Fort Hare in their original petition to the Rector stated that the arrest and expulsion of the Beda Hostel students was unwarranted and that they were not happy with the Rector's reply to their demands.

Professor De Wet rejected a demand to reinstate the suspended students and blamed members of the South African Students Organisation (Saso) for the disturbances.

A senior African staff member of the university has dismissed reports that the entire student body would walk out if the 150 students rusticated last week were not reinstated.

Some parents today began removing their children from the campus, to avoid them becoming involved in or influenced by the situation.

Students divided

A delegation representing all the hostels went to Mr Makunga's home to apologise to him and to ask him to attempt to have the students reinstated.

Mr Makunga was absent, attending a funeral.

The senior African staff member, who wants to remain anonymous, said the university's students were divided on the incidents.

He said the claim, made in some weekend newspapers, that all 750 students would walk out today if the 150 were not reinstated was both premature and regrettable.

"Of course, there are a number of hotheads among the students, but many say they are certainly not prepared to sacrifice their careers over a matter as petty as this," he said.

Date 8 AUG 1973 Hare
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Gebeure is beplan by Fort Hare, sê rektor

Eie Beriggewer

ALICE.

„DIE GEBEURE by die Universiteit Fort Hare is na my mening doelbewus beplan om tot 'n konfrontasie te lei. Dit is moeilik om te sê wie agter die gebeure sit," het prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor, vandag aan Die Volksblad gesê.

Volgens prof. De Wet gaan die klasse normaalweg voort soos dit was voordat 159 studente verlede Vrydag ná ongerymdhede geskors is.

Sowat 700 van die 1 060 studente is nog oor nadat 'n groot groep intussen die Universiteit verlaat het omdat hul aansoek dat die geskorstes teruggeneem word, verwerp is.

Prof. De Wet het gesê gister was 281 van die 308 vroue-studente by die etenstafel. In een manskoshuis was 200 uit 300 aan tafel. In 'n ander koshuis was 180 uit 230 nog daar en in die derde een, waar die studente gewoon het wat geskors is, is 30 van die 189 oor.

Prof. De Wet vermoed dat baie van die studente gisteraand ook weg is. Dié wat nog daar wil bly, word geïntimideer om weg te gaan.

Prof. De Wet voer vandag samesprekings met ministers van die Transkei en Ciskei, hul sekretarisse en hoofde van die departement van onderwys daar.

Hulle het reeds te kenne gegee dat hulle bereid is om samesprekings te voer.

Prof. De Wet het gesê hy verwelkom die stap en hulle sal nou samesprekings hou met die oog daarop om so iets in die toekoms te vermy.

Ouers wat prof. De Wet gister moes ontmoet het, het die tweede keer nie opgedaag nie. Prof. De Wet het intussen in 'n verklaring gesê dit is jammer dat sommige van die studente die Universiteit verlaat het terwyl onderhandelinge nog aan die gang is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 AUG 1973
Date
THE FRIEND

Sure 'inmates' regret it, student says

ALICE

A SENIOR STUDENT at Fort Hare University near here yesterday claimed last week's campus confrontation was deliberately staged. The student did not say why it was deliberately staged.

His letter was included in a circular which the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, yesterday issued to all parents of Fort Hare students.

Professor de Wet said his circular was designed to explain the causes behind last week's assault on the Beda Hostel Warden, Mr O. H. D. Majunga, and the subsequent rustication of 150 students.

The student's letter, in part, said: "In my opinion Mr Makunga was used as a casus belli. He is not guilty of anything.

"This I pointed out to a number of people.

"I am sure a number of Beda inmates regret the incident.

"I feel they were misled.

"The so-called petition was drafted after people had been made to append their name on separate papers.

"I feel the whole thing was pre-planned to create a confrontation.

"After last year's disturbances for which, in my opinion, SASO was solely responsible, I thought that the university authorities would ban the organisation from the campus."

Professor de Wet said a recent statement purporting to have been issued by Fort Hare students appeared to have been typed in the administrative offices of the Federal Theological Seminary.

"It bears a reference number similar to those used by the seminary," he said.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 AUG 1975
Date
ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

Studenten verließen Fort Hare

Fort Hare — Nach einem offenbar ruhigen Tag an der Universität Fort Hare haben etwa 300 Studenten am Montagabend ihre Sachen gepackt und die Universität verlassen. Etwa 200 dieser Studenten mußten jedoch zurück zur Universität, als sie den Zug nach Port Elizabeth nicht besteigen konnten. Ein Sprecher der Studenten erklärte, sie würden nur über Nacht auf dem Universitätsgelände bleiben und hätten die Absicht, im Laufe des heutigen Dienstags Fort Hare wieder zu verlassen.

Ein langer Konvoi von Privatwagen brachte die Studenten zum Bahnhof in Alice, und der Zug nach Port Elizabeth wurde durch den Versuch der Studenten, sich darin Platz zu verschaffen, etwas verzögert. Nur das Heim für Studentinnen in Fort Hare schien nicht von dem Abzug der Studenten betroffen zu sein.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die Studenten hatten am Montagvormittag die Vorlesungen boykottiert. Eine Abordnung hatte auch mit dem Rektor der Universität, Professor J. M. de Wet, eine Unterredung geführt. Die geplante Besprechung mit der Elternschaft hat jedoch nicht stattgefunden, weil sie von Professor de Wet auf heute verlegt wurde.

Die Unruhe an dieser Hochschule ist durch den vorübergehenden Ausschluß von 150 Studenten am vergangenen Freitag ausgelöst worden. Diese Maßnahme wurde ergriffen, nachdem die Studenten gewisse Drohungen ausgesprochen und den Leiter des Studentenheimes, O. H. D. Makunga, tätlich angegriffen hatten. Einige der Studenten sollen Makunga mit Lynchjustiz gedroht haben. An der Universität Fort Hare studieren etwa 1 000 Studenten.

Während die Studenten am Montag eine Versammlung abhielten, wartete Professor de Wet auf das Eintreffen der Elternschaft, um mit ihnen die vorübergehende Ausweisung der Studenten am Freitag zu besprechen. Nur ein ehemaliger Kabinettsminister der Transkei-Regierung und ehemaliger Dozent an der Universität Fort Hare, C. Ndamse, traf jedoch ein. Es war nicht ganz klar, warum die anderen Eltern nicht erschienen sind. Wahrscheinlich beruhte ihre Abwesenheit auf einem Mißverständnis. Aus diesem Grunde wurde die geplante Besprechung verschoben.

Date 9 AUG 1973
DIE KAROONUUS.

Vier gebiede in Karoo sal geologies ondersoek word

Sal aan einde van jaar 'n aanvang neem

MURRAYSBURG — Die Geologiese Opname van die Departement van Mynwese het nou besluit om vier gebiede in die Karoo geologies te laat ondersoek. Die werk is op kontrak uitgegee aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare wat een gebied sal ondersoek, en die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat dat drie gebiede sal ondersoek. Die drie gebiede is Graaff-Reinet, Murraysburg en Richmond (Kaap).

Die vierde gebied, Middelburg (Kaap), Cradock, Pearston, word deur die Universiteit van Fort Hare waargeneem.

Twee senior nagraadse studente van die Departement Geologie van die UOVS sal die drie gebiede wat aan hulle toegeken is, ondersoek.

Hierdie twee geoloë se werk in die veld sal onder toesig van drie dosente van hierdie departement staan, nl. prof. B. J. V. Botha, dr. J. N. J. Visser en mnr. J. C. Loock.

Hul beplan om teen die einde van die jaar met die werk te begin. So 'n geologiese ondersoek van 'n gebied behels die kartering van die gesteentelae op lugfotos en goeie basiskaarte. Die bestudering van die lae op elke plaas is natuurlik die heel belangrikste.

Hierdie werk in die Karoo is deel van 'n groot projek om die hele land geologies te onderrsoek om akademiese en ekonomiese redes. Onder die ekonomiese redes kan die volgende genoem word:

- Die opspoor van mineraleryk-domme.
- Die opspoor van industriële grondstowwe soos kalksteen en padboumateriaal.
- Die behoorlike beplanning van roetes vir paaie en spoorweë en die uitlê van gruisgate.
- Die bestudering van grondwater.
- Die beplanning van landbouprojekte.

UOVS vertrou dat hul die samewerking van alle grondeienaars in die gebied sal geniet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Students given deadline to return to Fort Hare

ALICE — The Rector of Fort Hare University has given a deadline for students to return to the university.

The last day on which students will be permitted to return to lectures is Monday August 27.

In a statement yesterday the Rector said that the executive committee of the Fort Hare Senate felt a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible for students to recover lost ground and therefore, on purely academic grounds, this deadline had been set.

Despite the absence of many students the academic activities of the university are proceeding normally for the benefit of students who are carrying on with their studies.

Students are returning to the university in increasing numbers, and yesterday there were almost 400 on the campus out of a total of 1 060.

The registrar of Fort Hare, Mr. H. van Huysteen, said ten of the 159 rusticated Beda hostel students had been readmitted.

These students had shown their regret, and had apologised to the house warden, Mr. O Makunga.

Other Beda hostel students accompanied by their parents were to see the rector, Professor J. M. De Wet, yesterday, but he was not prepared to give a general ruling on whether they would be readmitted.

Professor De Wet said that each case would be decided on its own merits. However, he emphasised that the students who had left the university were losing ground daily, and advised those who wished to return to do so without delay. — DDC-SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 AUG 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Jong Matanzima aangekeer

ALICE.

Die polisie het 'n studentevergadering van die Universiteit van Fort Hare gisteraand onderbreek en die seun van die Transkeise minister van justisie, mnr. George Matanzima, aangekeer, volgens 'n polisiewoordvoerder. Die vergadering is gehou ondanks 'n verbod op alle vergaderings op die kampus tot ná 14 September.

Die jong Matanzima is weggeneem vir ondervraging deur die polisie toe hy die studente twee keer toegespreek het nadat die vergadering beëindig is. Die polisie het later beklemtoon dat hy nie in hegtenis geneem is nie en dat hy vrygelaat sou word.

Vyf ander studente is in hegtenis geneem en aangekla van oortreding. Onder hulle is twee lede van Saso wat vroeër hierdie maand geskors is. Die skorsing is nog nie opgehef nie.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor, het gister 'n bevel gegee dat geen studentevergaderings op die kampus gehou mag word tot ná 17 September nie.

Studenteleiers het geprobeer om die vergadering by die teologiese seminarie langs die kampus te hou, maar dit is uiteindelik in die sportstadion gehou soos oorspronklik beplan is.

Tussen tagtig en honderd studente was volgens berigte teenwoordig. Drie polisiemanne het hulle gelas om uiteen te gaan omdat hulle die verbod oortree.

Toe hulle weier, is versterkings ontbied. Sowat tagtig studente is deur die polisie aangekeer en na die universiteit se grootsaal gebring.

Hulle is toegespreek deur prof. De Wet wat hulle beveel het om na hul kamers terug te keer.

Date 9 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Bantustan leaders are under fire

FORT HARE STUDENTS CRITICAL

Post Reporters

THOUGH there were lectures as usual at Fort Hare University today, only a few students were attending them, said the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. Describing the campus as "very quiet" again today, he said that at supper last night there were only 370 students left.

"And maybe less this morning," he said.

He added that he had not yet had any contact with any church leaders regarding the matter.

Thirty students left on the East London-bound train today.

Meanwhile, the students have hit out at the Bantustan leaders who consulted the Rector yesterday.

The attack came in a statement by Mr S. Mgelwa, chairman of the Press committee of the Fort Hare students. It reads:

PAWNS

"It is not surprising to us that the meeting between the Bantustan leaders and the Rector has brought no immediate solution to the situation.

"This is because these leaders just rush to the Rector without first meeting the students and their parents in the Black community.

"It is high time that the Black community must know that people like these and people like the warden of Beda Hostel are, in fact, pawns to the whole White establishment and are there only to further confuse and oppress their own people.

TRUE FACTS

"We believe that the only people who can represent the students to the university authorities are people who first consult with the students and try to represent student opinion to the authorities and not the reverse."

Mr Mgelwa issued another statement following the meeting between students and parents at Zwelitsha, King William's Town, where students "explained the true facts about the crisis situation at Fort Hare".

Between 200 and 300 parents attended the meeting and "came out in support of the students' stand".

Miss Stella Sigcau, Minister of Education in the Transkei Government, said the crisis at Fort Hare would be discussed by the Cabinet next week.

FIRST HAND

Speaking over the telephone from her office in Umtata today, Miss Sigcau said the whole problem of the disturbances at the college was very complicated and needed full and urgent discussion by the full Cabinet.

As it was now nothing could be done till next week when the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima returned from Durban.

Miss Sigcau, accompanied by Chief George Matanzima, Transkei Minister of Justice, visited the Rector of Fort Hare yesterday to get first hand information. They left in the afternoon for Umtata.

NEGOTIATE

At a mass meeting held last night the student body of the Federal Theological Seminary declared that they will continue to boycott lectures in support of the Fort Hare students till the church authorities have demonstrated their emphatic involvement in the liberation of Black education.

The meeting was held after the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Robert Selby Taylor had promised the students of the college that he would negotiate with the Government on behalf of the students of Fort Hare.

According to a statement by Students Representative Council of the seminary Archbishop Selby Taylor and the Rev G. T. Veka, general secretary of the Bantu Presbyterian Church (BPC) and Moderator designate of the BPC have expressed their "solidarity and appreciation" of the stand taken by the seminary students in support of the suspended Fort Hare students and those of the Western Cape.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Parents meet Fort Hare rector

OWN CORRESPONDENT

PORT ELIZABETH. — The rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, met parents of students at the weekend to hear their request for the reinstatement of the rusticated Beda Hostel students.

He told them he could give no final decision at this stage.

All students still absent have until today to return to the university under the deadline set by the rector last week.

On Saturday morning the rector met a delegation of parents of Port Elizabeth students.

Yesterday morning the rector met parents from Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and other centres.

Today Prof. De Wet leaves for Pretoria for a meeting of the executive committee of the Fort Hare Council.

Last night wardens at the various hostels all reported a big increase in student numbers, although none could give an exact estimate because many students do not attend meals on Sundays.

About 400 students are thought to be at the university.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 AUG 1973
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare trouble discussed

ALICE. — A delegation of students of the University of Fort Hare met the rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, yesterday and requested that the 150 students suspended last week for threatening a hostel warden be reinstated.

Prof. De Wet said after the meeting their attitude and approach was quite different from that on Friday when they had "demanded" reinstatement.

This time there were no threats or demands.

Prof. De Wet said that while the "whole matter is being carefully considered and appeals from various quarters heard, it would be more conducive to the creation of a sound atmosphere for such consideration if the students on their side dispersed and resumed their academic and other activities.

"Every assurance is given that the authorities are as keen as the students to have an early resolution of the whole issue, and as soon as this is possible, the student delegation will be informed of the outcome."

Later, Prof. De Wet met other delegations, including one from parents.

He said he was prepared to meet the student delegation to give them a further report on any progress.

Prof. De Wet had earlier said that Saso might be behind student unrest at the university. The Beda men's hostel was the Saso stronghold on the university campus and the chairman and secretary of Saso were among those suspended.

"These disturbances were quite different from any we have had before," he said. "For the first time mass violence was openly used by the students."

The decision to enforce the suspension of students from the university last week had not been taken lightly because of the effect it would have on their studies.

● In Salisbury yesterday about 100 students from the University of Rhodesia carried placards and sang African nationalist songs outside a lecture theatre where the disciplinary committee was probing the conduct of 20 students allegedly involved in recent campus disturbances. — Sapa.

8 AUG 1973

HE SOUTHERN CROSS



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LEFT: Sr Michael, of Montebello Mission, Transkei, seen on graduation day at Fort Hare University.

Date 3 AUG 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Polisie gryp in ná moleste

TOESTAND BY FORT HARE BAIE PLOFBAAR

'N UITERS plofbare toestand heers vandag op die kampus van die Universiteit van Fort Hare nadat 159 studente geskors is en polisieversterkings ingeroep moes word, het prof. J. M. de Wet, die rektor, vandag aan Die Oosterlig gesê.

Die skorsings het vanoggend gekom nadat studente van die Beda-koshuis die koshuisvader sedert Maandag „geterroriseer" het, by sy huis ingebreek het, van sy meubels verwyder het en sy gesin op loop gejaag het. Die Polisie se hulp is vandag ingeroep.

Prof. De Wet het gesê die studente het Maandag 'n petisie aan die koshuisvader, mnr. J. Makunga, oorhandig. Hulle het hul onteveredenheid met hom uitgespreek en sy bedanking geëis.

Hulle het met „drastiese optrede" gedreig indien hy dit nie doen nie.

Dinsdag is samesprekings met die studente en die owerhede gevoer in 'n poging om 'n oplossing vir die probleem te kry. Woensdagaand is 'n studentevergadering sonder die owerhede se wete gehou. Hulle het by die vergadering besluit om mnr. Makunga se huis aan te val en het onmiddellik tot optrede oorgegaan.

Hulle het met geweld toegang tot die huis gekry, meubels verwyder en die gesin geterroriseer.

Prof. De Wet het om 10.30 nm. by mnr. Makunga se huis aangekom. Die hele gesin was histeries, maar die studente was toe al weg.

Die koshuise se huiskomitee is Donderdagoggend deur die owerheid ontbied. Die owerheid het gesê hulle is bereid om met die studente te onderhandel. Die huiskomitee het egter gesê dit was 'n aksie van die hele koshuis en nie net van die komitee nie.

Gesteur

Gisternag het die studente weer die huisvader se woning aangeval en weer gewelddadig toegang verkry. Die meubels is nie verwyder nie. Mnr. Makunga is verlede nag herhaaldelik deur die studente gesteur.

Prof. De Wet het vanoggend om 7.30 by sy huis aangekom waar die studente saamgedrom het. Hulle wou nie op sy vrae reageer nie.

Die rektor het toe in belang van die veiligheid van die universiteit en die Makunga-gesin en ook in belang van die algemene dissipline besluit om die Polisie te ontbied.

Hy het gesê die studente was vandag oral op die kampus besig met vergaderings en hy weet nie wat verder gaan gebeur nie. Hy verwag egter nog moeilikheid.

Maj. H. C. Lerm het aan Die Oosterlig gesê alles is nou onder beheer en die Polisie sal toesien dat die geskorstes die universiteit rustig verlaat.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 SEP 1973

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare quiet

Own Correspondent

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PORT ELIZABETH. — All was quiet on the Fort Hare University campus at Alice yesterday as classes were resumed after a week-long vacation.

Students in the hostels numbered 420 last night but hostel wardens expected many more to arrive by Tuesday, when a count will be taken.

11 SEP 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

Reward for diamonds

KIMBERLEY. — Eight Black employees who handed in diamonds they had found on mine property have been paid out more than R11 000 by the De Beers mining company.

Three Kimberley workers received more than R9 000 and five labourers on the Finch mine in the Northern Cape received more than R1 100.— Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Violence flares at Black universities

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

OWN CORRESPONDENTS

UNREST FLARED among Black students in South Africa and Rhodesia yesterday. In separate incidents, a hostel warden at Fort Hare was threatened with hanging and police were called to the campus of the University of Rhodesia.

Police are called to university

By ANTHONY RIDER

SALISBURY. — Police were called to the campus of the University of Rhodesia yesterday when African students converged on the principal's office.

Earlier the students split into groups and set out to immobilise the campus. They went through different departments and the halls of a residence where they scattered food supplies and destroyed crockery.

About midmorning, the Black students moved to the administration block and called for the principal, Professor Robert Craig, to meet a deputation.

Police, who had been called by the deputy principal, Professor Geoffrey Bond, moved closer but stood quietly by without taking action.

Professor Craig refused to see the students until the situation had cooled.

Just over 300 Black students were initially involved in the demonstrations, but the number dwindled to about 100 activists who later dispersed to their rooms.

CHARTER

A few windows were broken, but no one was injured, though several Black students stoned a White student's car.

The trouble flared when some Black students accused the university of not living up to its multiracial charter and presented ten demands to the principal.

These related to wages paid to African workers on the

At Fort Hare University, about 150 African students were suspended for the rest of the term after police were called to the campus to protect Mr. O. H. D. Makunga, a hostel warden.

In Salisbury, angry African students converged on the principal's office and police were called to the campus to control them. Last night the campus was quiet.

In Kimberley, students of the Perseverance Training College met senior staff members at a 5½-hour meeting to settle their grievances.

At Fort Hare yesterday morning, about 130 students, who had gathered outside the warden's house, were rounded up by police under the command of Major H. C. Lerm, of King William's Town, reports Sapa.

Another 20 students were rounded up on the campus and together with the 130 were taken to railway stations in university buses and told to go home.

Major Lerm said the students dispersed quietly, without any incidents. He was impressed by their good behaviour.

The police left the campus yesterday afternoon, but said they would remain in Alice until the last of the suspended students had left the town.

The trouble began on Monday afternoon, when a petition signed by 150 students from the Beda men's hostel was handed to Mr. Makunga, calling on him to resign and threatening him with drastic action if he did not.

The petition included the following allegations against Mr. Makunga:

- A marked reluctance or inability to handle duties concerning the hostel inmates' welfare.
- Exposing students to retributive measures and showing an unwillingness to deal with the hostel's house committee.
- Lack of respect for student privacy by wandering into rooms at late hours.
- Refusing to meet the house committee on crucial matters.
- Refusing to help a stu-

TO PAGE 2

23 AUG 1973
.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Return to Fort Hare students told

EAST LONDON — A call for all the students that were rusticated from Beda Hostel, Fort Hare, earlier this month to meet at Fort Hare University tomorrow was made yesterday by the chairman of the National Interim Parents Committee, Mr. M. Mathabatha of Soweto.

In a statement phoned through to Mr. Vuyo Ngcukani of Zwelitsha, Mr. Mathabatha said:

"The National Interim Parents Committee having received the Fort Hare Rector's reply on the request to have the 150 rusticated Beda Hostel students reinstated unconditionally, calls on all Fort Hare students, including those from Beda Hostel, to return to the campus on Friday to discuss the implications of the Rector's reply.

"The students will then meet and thereafter elect a delegation which will meet the parents' committee on Saturday afternoon. After the parents/students meeting, the parents' committee will then meet the Rector," Mr. Mathabatha said.

He appealed to all students and parents to respond to the call and added that the 150 rusticated students were not to act on the Rector's reply until after the meetings during the week-end. — DDR.

3 SEP 1973

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NATAL DAILY NEWS

Support for students

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

NATAL University's Pietermaritzburg SRC yesterday condemned the expulsion of 500 students of the University of Fort Hare, saying that arbitrary action on such a general basis against boycotters of lectures was a gross misuse of power by university authorities.

University of Fort Hare
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In an official statement the SRC said student unrest was an inevitable feature of Black student life because of the attitudes of the university authorities and the nature of the institution.

"Trouble is an inevitable result of the separation of the universities under the Nationalist system," it said.

Date 28 AUG 1973

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Move to protect students

Daily News Reporter

THE RECTOR of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, has appealed to students still remaining at the university to report to him any acts of intimidation by those who are boycotting lectures.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He said the authorities tried to uphold democratic principles at the university and each student had the right to continue with lectures if so wished.

His appeal follows reports of intimidation of students. About half have left the university indefinitely in protest against the rustication of 150 students last week following incidents in which a hostel warden was allegedly threatened with violence, and property was damaged.

The Daily News' Alice correspondent reports that there was singing, shouting and Black Power salutes by students on the station last night when about 50 more left the town.

Students clenched their fists in the Black Power salute, singing "We shall overcome" and shouting anti-White slogans.

Federal Theological Seminary students boycotted lectures again today in support of Fort Hare students. The Students' Representative Council president and acting national president of SASO, Mr Hamilton Qambela, said this would continue until the rusticated students were re-instated.

Meanwhile cabinet ministers from the Ciskei and Transkei legislative assemblies were to meet Professor de Wet today, in an attempt to end the disturbances.

The Bishop of Bloemfontein, the Rt. Rev. F. A. Amoore, has called for an impartial inquiry into the situation and for the full facts to be made known to the public.

Date 29 AUG 1973
THE FRIEND

Boycotting students ordered to go home

ALICE

ALL STUDENTS who had been boycotting lectures at Fort Hare University were sent home last night and would not be allowed to return to the university for the remainder of the year, the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said in a statement issued here yesterday.

By late yesterday afternoon police on the campus had rounded up about 500 students and herded them into the university great hall.

Another 200, who had fled to the nearby federal theological seminary when the police arrived yesterday morning during incidents in lecture rooms, returned voluntarily. They were also shepherded into the great hall.

Professor de Wet, university officials and senior policemen were going through student lists yesterday to check on which students had been attending lectures.

The 400-odd students believed to have been attending lectures will be allowed to remain at the university to continue their studies.

The other students were sent home last night on specially chartered trains and buses.

A letter was handed to each of them as they left the hall. It read: "In view of criminal acts of violence committed by a large number of students on August 28 and in order to afford protection to those students who had indicated by attending classes a desire to use the university to study, it has been decided that all those who have been boycotting lectures must be removed from the campus for the rest of the current year."

ARRESTED

Earlier yesterday police arrested seven students allegedly caught in the act of throwing stones at policemen and cars, and removed them to the Alice police station.

The police arrived on the campus after groups of students had allegedly broken up lectures and threatened students who were attending classes.

Major H. C. Lerm, the commander of the contingent of 55 policemen, appealed to students who had been assaulted and intimidated by their fellow students to come forward and lay charges against their attackers.

The statement by Professor de Wet which was given to each of the rusticated students warns them that, "as a rusticated student you may not return to the university without express permission from myself or the registrar.

"Any infringement of this provision will be an offence punishable by law."

The 200 students who returned from the theological seminary did so after an appeal by Professor de Wet to the president of the seminary, the Rev R. G. Brown, yesterday to send the students back.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 AUG 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare 'will not close'

FORT HARE University would not close down even if it had no students for 10 years, the Registrar, Mr H. van Huyssteen, said today.

Describing the situation on the campus today as "very quiet", he said the "culprits" had been removed. The police had remained on the campus only to supervise the packing. So far 666 students had left the university, said Mr Van Huyssteen.

However, some were already trickling back. They were among those who had left under duress yesterday when lecture boycotters attacked those who were attending lectures.

He added that lectures were going on again today and were being attended.

"We have enough students to go on with," he said.

Yesterday about 400 students went on the rampage, attacking those who attended lectures. Police were called to restore order.

Date 8 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

RAND
Daily Mail

THE TURBULENT CAMPUSES

ALMOST A YEAR AGO TODAY the Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking of Black student unrest, claimed publicly that "more and more" Africans, Coloureds and Indians were throwing their weight behind the State. It was a frightening boast because it revealed just how ignorant the Government was of the depth and nature of the upheaval on the campus. Alienating a whole new generation, it yet talked of a "handful of troublemakers". It is still doing so.

The present ugly troubles at Fort Hare were predictable, almost inevitable. The pattern of legitimate discontent leading to protest leading to official smothering leading to open conflict is sadly familiar. Since a student called Tiro was expelled from the University of the North for opening his mouth in May 1972, there is hardly a Black centre of higher learning that has not had its share of conflict. Unrest on Black campuses has become endemic.

Suspension and expulsion has become almost an instinctive response to the situation. The University of the Western Cape locked out all 1 600 students and called the Security Police. The Government ordered 800 suspensions at two Indian colleges in Natal. At the University of Durban-Westville, a boycott by 650 students was followed by suspensions and bannings. At the University of Zululand, 500 went on strike, nine were expelled and 17 left in sympathy. Fort Hare expelled 13 and lost 39 sympathisers last year. Turfloop expelled 23; lost 250.

But nothing is done about the fundamental student complaint, which is that the Government is ramming down Black throats what it considers to be good for them. Nationalist imperialism and paternalism combine to frustrate their aspirations. Nearly every rector is a Nationalist Afrikaner disciplinarian; Blacks have no say. A SASO spokesman crystallised the resentment: "As long as the authorities think that the students are small boys and girls who must be kicked around at will, the present situation will always prevail."

For our part, we have stated repeatedly that the closing of open multiracial universities was a tragedy. This tragedy will be compounded unless the Government can bring itself to practise its own principals and give the Black man the right to run his university his way.

21 AUG 1973

PRETORIA NEWS

Talks break down

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

. From Our Correspondent

DURBAN. — Discussions between the parents' interim committee of Fort Hare University students and the college's rector, Professor J. M. de Wet broke down yesterday when the rector refused the committee's plea to re-admit the rusticated students unconditionally

Date 25 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Deadline for Fort Hare lectures near

AN uneasy silence prevailed today on the Fort Hare campus on Monday, August 27, the deadline on which the students must report for lectures, draws near with more than 200 students still not back at the university.

Last night four vans and 22 police cars invaded the Davidson Sports stadium and dispersed a gathering of over 300 students, harassed the students and made baton charges.

The police swoop ended up with five students taken to the police cells, included among them Mr Mfundo Matanzima, the son of the Transkei Minister of Justice.

The five students were arrested for trespassing on the university property. The police took the names of 80 other students and these 80 students will presumably appear before the Fort Hare disciplinary committee on Monday.

Mr Matanzima was later released and, speaking at King William's town today, said that he was questioned and allowed to go.

A number of students received head wounds and cuts as a result of the baton charges.

The students still in detention at the Alice police cells are Mr Selby Baqwa, Mr Phumzile Majeke and another student.

The fourth student presumably from Lovedale Training Institution was released this morning.

The registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen said the situation on the campus was quiet again today.

Parents committee

The students who had been taken into custody were suspended students who had not yet been reinstated.

He thought, however, that the students had learned a lesson.

"Things look better today than they did last night," he said.

He did not know if there had been any illegal meetings on the campus in defiance of the ban on meetings till September 14.

There had been no applications for special permission to hold meetings.

Meanwhile a meeting between student leaders and the national interim parents' committee took place at King William's Town.

Banned

Today there were 750 students out of a possible 1 069 student body. Forty-nine of the 150 rusticated students had been reinstated by today.

Yesterday the Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, announced that all meetings on the campus were banned until September 14. This was decided after students who had returned to the university after trouble earlier in the month, said they would boycott lectures till a meeting had been held by the national interim parents' committee.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 AUG 1973
ATAL WITNESS

MEETINGS BANNED AT FORT HARE

ALICE — The Rector of Fort Hare University near Alice, Prof. J. M. de Wet, yesterday imposed a ban on all meetings on the campus until December 14.

At a meeting on Wednesday night of about 250 of the more than 700 Fort Hare students back on the campus, it was decided to boycott lectures until after a meeting of the National Interim Parents' Committee today.

The students also decided to urge all their fellow-students to return to Fort Hare immediately in order to attend a mass meeting of students at which they hope to appoint a delegation to meet the parents' committee.

CONFER

The parents' committee was then to confer with the rector and report back to the students.

Prof. De Wet yesterday issued a statement saying he was banning all meetings on the campus until December 14 in terms of powers conferred on him as chief executive officer of the university by the relevant Acts "and having regard to his duty to maintain order at the university".

He also said people taking part in any meetings would be dealt with as trespassers on private property. — Sapa.

Date 6 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Rector willing to reconsider suspensions

PROFESSOR J. M. DE WET, Rector of Fort Hare University, today said he was willing to reconsider the rustication of the 150 students suspended last week, but would make no promises.

He said he first met a student delegation at 8.30am. They had a long discussion at which he asked for suggestions. The students asked for the reinstatement of the rusticated students.

Professor De Wet told them he would first consult his management committee. He told the students he was willing to reconsider the position of the rusticated students but would make no promises.

When he saw the delegation at 11am the students asked for this in writing. Professor De Wet then drew up a statement which reads:

"Students are hereby informed that after the visit of the delegation earlier this morning the management committee was consulted.

Atmosphere

"In the light of the fact that other delegations, including one consisting of parents, have asked to meet the Rector it was considered to be inappropriate to come to a final decision before everybody has been heard.

"In the meantime it is pointed out to the students that while the whole matter is being carefully considered and appeals from various quarters heard, it would be more conducive to a sound atmosphere for such consideration if the students on their side dispersed and resumed their academic and other activities.

"Every assurance is given that the authorities are as keen as the students to have an early solution to the whole issue and as soon as this is possible the student delegation will be informed of the outcome."

Lectures boycott

The Rector added that he was prepared to meet the delegation again at 4pm to give them a progress report.

Professor De Wet said that he would not say Saso was to blame for the trouble, but he pointed out that Beda Hostel was a Saso stronghold.

He confirmed that the students were boycotting lectures today. He was unable to say when they would return.

Meanwhile it was reported by a senior student that the feeling of the general student body was that the rector, by his reply, was merely playing for time, and that a big majority of the students would walk out if the 150 were not reinstated.

The students deplored the suggestion that Saso was behind the disturbances.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 AUG 1973
Date NATAL MERCURY

Rector issues ultimatum

African Affairs Correspondent

DURBAN parents of the Fort Hare University students suspended earlier this month will meet in the city tomorrow night to be told their sons will have to apologise to the authorities before readmission.

The parents will be asked by the Durban parents' committee for a decision about the next step in the confrontation with the university rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

Earlier this month 159 students were accused of threatening to assault the warden of Beda Hostel at Fort Hare and were suspended. About 800 students walked out in protest. They have been given until August 27 to return.

The parents of the suspended students recently met the rector and called on him to readmit their sons.

Last night Mr. L. M. Mabandla, convenor of the Durban committee, said Prof. de Wet had replied by imposing several conditions for re-entry.

The suspended students complain they did not receive a fair trial and that the issues which gave rise to the Beda hostel incident were never thrashed out in consultation.

If readmitted they will have to satisfy the rector they can find accommodation outside the university.

Tomorrow night's meeting will be in the YMCA hall at six o'clock.

Date 5 AUG 1973
RAPPORT

Rektor held van opstootjie

Van ons Oos-Kaapse Kantoor

DIE HELD van die opstootjie vandeesweek by die Universiteit Fort Hare is die rektor, prof. Jan de Wet, en sy vrou, Heine. Kommerkoel het hulle die nag tussen die massa jillende swart studente ingestap en 'n huisvader, sy vrou en drie klein kinders wat toe al ure geterroriseer was, gered.

Swart personeellede het op veilige afstand gestaan, te bang om hul kollegas te hulp te snel. Die gesin het hulself in 'n slaapkamer toegesluit terwyl die woedende studente die deur probeer oopbreek het.

Hulle het geskreeu dat hulle die huisvader, mnr. O. H. Makunga — hy is ook senior lektor in Botanie — wil ophang.

Dit het alles begin toe mnr. Makunga 'n student met 'n meisie by hom in die kamer gevang het. Daar is teen die student opgetree.

Al die 150 studente van een koshuis is vir die res van die akademiese jaar geskors.

Ná die voorval van die student met die meisie in die kamer was daar 'n gevoel tussen die studente en mnr. Makunga. Dit is aangeblaas deur sekere studenteleiers.

Vandeesweek het die studente geëis dat mnr. Makunga vervang word as huisvader. Hulle het 'n versoekskrif ingedien waarin hy daarvan beskuldig word dat hy die studente nie respekteer nie, dat hy die studente se belange nie op die hart het nie, en dat hy nie met die huiskomitee saamwerk nie.

Prof. De Wet het die studente gevra om met hom oor hul griewe te gesels. Die studente het 'n afspraak met hom gemaak, maar toe besluit om self die saak af te handel.

Woensdagaand het sowat 130 van hulle die huis van mnr. Makunga aangeval. Hulle het die huis oopgebreek, meubels uitgedra en beskadig. Mnr. Makunga het homself, sy vrou en drie kinders in 'n kamer toegesluit en verskans. „Ek het gedink dit is klaar met ons," het hy later gesê.

Van sy kollegas het die lawaai gehoor en gaan ondersoek instel, maar hulle was te bang om die gesin te help. Iemand het intussen prof. De Wet laat weet.

Hy en sy vrou het tussen die malende studente ingestap. „Die kinders en mev. Makunga was histeries. My vrou het hulle dadelik weggeneem. Ek het mnr. Makunga weggeneem. Nie ek of my vrou was gedreig nie, ek het ook nooit gedink dat ons lewens dalk in gevaar was nie," sê prof. De Wet.

Hy het mnr. Makunga oorreed om die volgende aand weer in die huis te slaap. 'n Paar mansvriende het by mnr. Makunga gaan slaap.

Saso-vesting

Die nag het die studente verskeie kere na die huis gekom om mnr. Makunga in die hande te kry. Hy is gedreig dat hy opgehang sou word.

„Ek het geen ander uitweg gehad as om die studente te skors nie. Die klagtes teen mnr. Makunga is ondersoek en ongegrond bevind.

„Die Oshuis is die vesting van Saso-ondersteuners. Ek dink die hele aksie was beplan.

„As ons ingegee en mnr. Makunga ontslaan het, sou dit 'n oorwinning vir die studente gewees het. Dit was mnr. Makunga of die studente," sê prof. De Wet.

Nadat die laaste studente onder polisie-toesig van die Universiteit weg is, het van die oorblywende 900 studente omgekrap rondgebondel. 'n Versoekskrif onderteken deur 330 is aan prof. De Wet oorhandig waarin geëis word dat die studente onmiddellik en onvoorwaardelik teruggeneem word.

Hy het geantwoord dat hy dit nie kon doen nie. 'n Lewe is bedreig en universiteitseiendom is beskadig.

Te bang

Die laaste van die 150 studente het gister die kampus verlaat. Die meeste is Vrydagaand weg — per trein of met vervoer wat die Universiteit gereël het.

'n Monster-vergadering van studente is Vrydagaand gehou. Daar is besluit om more met prof. De Wet te onderhandel dat die geskorstes weer op die kampus toegelaat moet word.

● By die Universiteit van Rhodesië, waar betogende swart studente Vrydag klippe gegooi, kombuispersoneel geterroriseer en eiendom van die Universiteit beskadig het, is dinge nou weer normaal.

Volgens Sapa het studente van alle rasse gisteroggend rustig ontbyt geëet voordat hulle met naweek-studies begin het. Blanke studente van die Universiteit het tydens die betoging net na die swartes staan en kyk.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

2 △ SEP 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare letter threat

EAST LONDON — Women students at Fort Hare University in Alice are concerned about a threatening letter posted in Johannesburg and sent to the chairman of the women's hostels' house committee.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The letter has been handed over to the university authorities but the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, has not revealed its contents.

In an interview yesterday Prof. De Wet said: "I have decided not to take it seriously but we have taken measures to ensure that the students on the campus are given maximum protection." — DDR.

Date 27 AUG 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare will take back 200

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, said last night that he was prepared to re-admit all students who left the university voluntarily this week.

He said the suspended students could apply for re-admission next year.

Of the 700 students who left the university, about 200 did so voluntarily. The others were served with suspension orders.

Prof. De Wet said he was aware that the students who elected to leave were under "considerable stress." Intimidation also played a part.

Students who intended returning had to be back in the hostels by Wednesday, September 5, at the end of the university holiday.

He felt that these students still had a chance to catch up with their studies.

The registrar, Mr. H. van Huysteen, said intimidation of law abiding students took place under the eyes of the police.

When Maj. H. C. Lerm, district commandant at King William's Town, was interviewing the students, those who elected to leave where given a Discharge G form.

He said this was soon noted by the ringleaders, and the police then started giving every student a piece of paper.

"After this the number of students who wanted to stay started increasing. Even the length of the interview became an issue.

"Suspended students were merely told they had to leave. The others were interviewed at greater length, and this was also noted by the intimidators."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 6 AUG 1975
E P HERALD

Rector blames Saso

Continued from Page 1

ties had not called for a full inquiry into the disturbances.

"I feel the whole thing goes back further than just the discovery of a woman in the Beda men's hostel. It must be made clear that Mr Makunga has the full support of the university in his handling of the situation."

Divided

University of Fort Hare
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A senior African lecturer said yesterday that the students were divided on the issue of the mass suspension. He said the announcement in a weekend newspaper that all 750 remaining students would walk out if the 150 were not reinstated was premature and regrettable.

"There are a number of hotheads among the students, but many have said that they are certainly not prepared to sacrifice their careers over a matter like this," he said.

The lecturer said many students had been shocked when they learnt of the events at Beda hostel and at Mr Makunga's home.

A deputation of students from all the hostels went to Mr Makunga's home to apologise to him on behalf of their suspended colleagues. They also wanted to ask him to plead with the rector to allow the suspended students to return to the university. They were unable to see him as he was in Fort Beaufort attending a funeral at the time, according to our correspondent in Alice.

Fort Hare
Date 6 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Rector

Call to take back 150 rejected

SASO BLAMED FOR VIOLENCE AT FORT HARE

By ROB NUTTALL

THE RECTOR of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, last night blamed members of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) for last week's student disturbances, which he described as the most violent yet.

Prof De Wet said in a telephone interview that he had rejected a demand, contained in a petition signed by 350 students on Friday, to reinstate the 150 suspended students immediately.

He described the Beda men's hostel as the Saso stronghold on the university campus and said he was convinced that its members were behind the disturbances, which led to the suspension until the end of the year of the 150 students.

The chairman and secretary of Saso were among those suspended.

"These disturbances were quite different from any we have had at the university before. For the first time mass violence was openly used by students," he said.

University of Fort Hare
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Delegation

Prof De Wet said he had blamed Saso for last year's unrest, when the university was virtually closed.

The rector said the decision to enforce the suspension had not been taken lightly as it would set the student studies back a year. He was unable to say whether or not the suspended students would be accepted back at the university this year if they apologised.

"That would be something for a full university committee to decide if and when such an apology is made."

So far he had not had any direct communications from the students.

Prof De Wet will today meet a five-man delegation representing the parents of Beda hostel students. The delegation's aim will be to negotiate a full settlement with the university authorities. Many parents from all over the country arrived in Alice at the weekend and established the delegation to show their willingness to negotiate an agreement.

Prof De Wet said he had received no news of student activities on the campus at the weekend, although he knew two mass student meetings had been called.

He rejected a demand for the immediate reinstatement of the suspended students on Friday. A students' petition said they considered the arrest and expulsion of the Beda hostel students unwarranted and that they found the rector's reply unsatisfactory.

Threatened

Prof De Wet replied that the hostel's warden, Mr O. H. D. Makunga's life had been threatened. "University and private property has been damaged and, with the events of the past few days, university discipline has been radically undermined and jeopardised," he said in a statement. "Sufficient opportunity was given to Beda hostel students to endeavour to solve any existing problems by peaceful negotiations. In this regard a personal appeal was made to them.

"This appeal has been summarily rejected and students have taken matters into their own hands. The action by the Beda hostel students has left the university authorities with no alternative but to suspend the students concerned. In the light of the above events there exists no possibility of acceding to the request contained in the petition."

Prof De Wet said last night that so far university authori-

Continued on Page 3

Date 30 AUG 1973
THE WORLD.

Fort Hare—a seething cauldron of discontent

FORT HARE, latest flashpoint in the apparently continuous unrest at Black universities, has long been a seething cauldron of student discontent which the authorities have tried in vain to contain.

The outbreak of violence on the campus this week was but an echo — albeit a deafening one — of past dissension at Fort Hare, which has long been regarded as the incubator of Black nationalism.

Even before the coming of university apartheid in 1959, Fort Hare — until then the only Black university in Sotuh Africa — was the training ground of many Black politicians destined to clash with the authorities.

It was the alma mater of Robert Sobukwe, founder and first president of the now banned Pan-Africanist Congress, of Nelson Mandela of the underground movement Umkonto We Sizwe, and of many radically-inclined Blacks.

ANC

It also spawned the Youth League of the African National Congress, which long acted as the militant pressure group with the ANC.

The introduction of university apartheid was synonymous with the establishment of Government control over Black (and Indian and Coloured) university education. But it did little to still the fires of Black natinoalism at Fort Hare.

Fort Hare's first year under Pretoria's control — with the Minister of Bantu Education having ultimate power over the university— was not without dissension.

It coincided with the sacking of nine senior members of the academic staff and the resignation of at least five others. Among the sacked men was the university's principal. Resignations included that of the vice-principal.

Resentment

From then on, the university faced outbreaks of student dissension and, incidentally, grew and turned out graduates to serve their people.

● In the first year of university apartheid several students, including members of the SRC, were refused admission. Resentment was fed — to be reaped in later years.

● In 1967, 30 students were refused admission. According to the Minister of Bantu Education, 16 were excluded on academic grounds and 14 because their presence was "not in the interests of the college."

● In the following year, nearly 300 students were escorted to the station by police and sent home after a protest "sit-in". Some 20 were later refused readmission.

Last year's unrest, sparked off by unrest at Fort Hare's sister university of Turfloop, near Pietersburg, did not leave the university untouched. Dissension was contained to a large extent, however — through the intervention of Black lecturers who acted as mediators between students and the predominantly White administration.

The underlying causes of student bitterness apart, one key factor in the recurring clashes between students and administration was the absence of an SRC to act as a communication bridge between the two sides.

Over the years students have consistently refused to elect an SRC in spite invitations by the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, to do so.

Stooges

The student stand is simple. Ever since members of the last SRC were "victimised", they have argued that SRC members would only serve as either scapegoats during times of trouble or as "De Wet's stooges."

Insofar as the vacuum was filled, it was filled by pro-Black Power student organisation SASO — and it is common cause that there is no love lost between it and the Rector.

In its report to the SASO annual conference in July, Fort Hare's SASO delegates reported: "Relations with the administration have been strained for a long period now and do not show any signs of improvement."

Protest

They went on to accuse Professor De Wet of saying: "I want to kill SASO, because of the uncompromising attitude adopted by their national leaders and now spreading to their rank and file."

They further alleged that they were charged with holding an illegal meeting when they attempted to organise a protest over the banning of SASO leaders in March.

Two of their men were sentenced to expulsion, suspended for one year on condition that they were not found guilty of further breaches of university rules.

It was in this context that a clash between students at Beda hostel and the hostel warden blew up into the full scale crisis which this week erupted into violence

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 AUG 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Archbishop to speak for students

Daily News Reporter

THE ARCHBISHOP of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Selby Taylor, and the Rev G. T. Vika, general secretary and moderator of the Presbyterian Church, have expressed appreciation of the support of the rusticated Fort Hare University students by Federal Theological Seminary students.

This is reported in a student statement issued last night after a delegation of students and staff had met Archbishop Taylor at the seminary in Alice.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The rustication of 150 Fort Hare students last week followed an incident in which a hostel warden was allegedly threatened with violence and property was damaged.

Federal Theological Seminary students decided to boycott lectures in support of the rusticated students and have vowed not to return until the students are re-instated.

NEGOTIATE

In yesterday's statement, issued by Mr H. Qambela, SRC president and acting president of SASO, it was said that Archbishop Taylor and Mr Vika had promised to do all in their power to negotiate with the rector of Fort Hare.

They had also promised to talk to the rector of the University of the Western Cape about recent trouble there.

They are also to seek discussions with the Ministers of Bantu Education, Coloured Affairs and Indian Affairs.

Two students, Mr Qambela and a seminary staff member, were to meet members of the South African Council of Churches, in Johannesburg, today.

Date 21 SEP 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Lecturer will study in Bonn

Daily News Reporter

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A senior lecturer in zoology at the University of Fort Hare, Mr J. W. Makhene, is leaving South Africa this week to study for his doctorate in West Germany.

Mr Makhene, who is being sponsored by the German Embassy in Pretoria, will do a year's research on immunity to bilharzia at the University of Bonn.

Mr Makhene will be joined by his wife, a social worker, later this year.

Date 6 SEP 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Students guilty of trespassing

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Thursday. — Three former Fort Hare students arrested on the campus on August 24 while attending a meeting were found guilty in the Magistrate's Court here of trespassing.

Pumzile Majeke (25), Mazibonge Baqwa (22) and Zolisa Mdikane (22) were each fined R25 (or 45 days). Sentences were suspended for three years on condition that they do not enter the Fort Hare campus without written permission from university authorities. The students pleaded not guilty.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Reinstate Fort Hare students parents demand



PROF. DE WET

ALICE — Eighteen members of an action committee representing parents of Fort Hare students from Port Elizabeth, Umtata and Uitenhage met the Rector and other university authorities at Fort Hare on Saturday morning.

The leader of the delegation, Mr. Sogoni, from Port Elizabeth, spoke on behalf of the action committee.

His request amounted to a demand that all students, including rusticated Beda Hostel students, be reinstated by Monday.

He also insisted that a commission of inquiry be set up to investigate the cause of the recent trouble which led to the walkout of over 800 students.

The Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said that he was prepared to consider every single application made by rusticated students from Beda Hostel and where there was insufficient evidence he was prepared to give the students the benefit of the doubt.

However, Prof. De Wet said that he regretted that in some cases no doubt existed and that the incriminating evidence would make it impossible for him to readmit such students. There were very few students that fell into this category.

Prof. De Wet added that his door was always open to discussion and he was prepared to negotiate with the students in order to settle their grievances.

The action committee indicated that it was within their power to persuade those students who had not returned to Fort Hare to do so, but if the Rector did not agree to their requests immediately they would not exercise their influence to encourage the students to return.

The action committee was to report to a delegation of parents in King William's Town on Saturday evening.

Prof. De Wet reafirmed that white control of the university administration was of a transitory nature and would be vested in blocks as soon as this was practicably possible.

Fort Hare was represented at the 2½-hour discussion by the Rector, a member of the Fort Hare Council, Prof. A. A. Coetzee, the Registrar, Mr. H. van Huyssteen, and six black lecturers including the four hostel wardens.

Of the 18 delegates only two claimed to be parents of students. The parents from Johannesburg who were to have attended the meeting failed to arrive.

The executive committee of the Fort Hare Council was to hold a meeting in Pretoria today to discuss the implication of Saturday's meeting.

The committee consists of the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, the Chairman of the Council, Prof. J. J. Gerber, the secretary of Bantu Education, Dr. H. J. van Zyl, and a member of the Council, Prof. A. A. Coetzee. The fifth member, Prof. A. A. Theron is away at present and will not be able to attend. — DDC.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Don't return children to Fort Hare parents told

EAST LONDON — Saso was to blacks today what the ASB had been to Afrikaners over 25 years, the president of the Black People's Convention, Mrs. W. M. Kgware told a meeting of parents of Fort Hare and Western Cape Universities students here yesterday.

The meeting, due to have been addressed by the former lecturer at the University of the Western Cape, Mr. Adam Small, who failed to arrive was attended by more than 250 people. Mr. Small was ill.

Mrs. Kgware said the situation in South Africa had put whites on one side and blacks on the other.

"When Afrikaners fought for power the Afrikaner students were not aloof. They even protested against the wearing of British military uniforms in 1914," Mrs. Kgware said.

The BPC was launched in 1970 because blacks needed liberation and black communities had not catered for students who left universities.

Self-determination of blacks had to be decided by blacks and not by those who put blacks where it was convenient for their selfish needs.

The smear that Saso hated whites was not true, she said.

She appealed to parents to give Saso a chance. Although Saso had been in existence for only a few years its members had been banned, while members of the ASB who were committed to similar cause had not had a single banning imposed on its members.

Speaking on the PBC she said the organisation was not Saso and its aim was to work for black consciousness and black solidarity.

"We want the black man to realise that he has as much potential as anybody else, but that he lacks opportunity," she said.

Value systems created for blacks by whites did not benefit blacks. "They make us strangers in our place of birth, they dehumanise us," she said.

The BPC rejected homelands because 18 million people could not be put into 13 per cent of the land when four million occupied 87 per cent.

It was important that people be liberated before they could liberate others.

If black consciousness was followed "we shall be free and we shall overcome," she said.

The president of the Federal Theological Seminary, Students' Representative Council, Mr Hamilton Qambela, appealed to parents not to send their children back to Fort Hare as they were killing the struggle of blacks against white arrogance.

People needed to be tough-minded to overcome white arrogance and oppression.

"We do not look to the Departments of the Bantu Administration and Coloured Affairs or some Bantustan as they perpetuate the white cause," Mr. Qambela said.

"The dynamic power of black unity is being weakened by bodies made by the government to divide and rule," he said.

Black solidarity implied dedication to the black cause, self denial and direct involvement. — DDR.

SEP 1973

DIE SUIDWESTER

Studente kan nie kla

ALICE

DIE Kommissie van Ondersoek na die onlangse studente-onluste by die Universiteit van Fort Hare het bevind dat die studente min of geen grond gehad het vir die klagtes wat hulle ingedien het nie.

Die kommissie het onder die voorsitterskap van die hoofregter van die Transkei, regter T. A. A. Munnik, gestaan.

Die kommissie het ook bevind dat die grootste enkele probleem die gebrek aan kommunikasie tussen studente en die owerhede van die universiteit was. Die kommissie het dit toegeskryf aan die feit dat die studente nie 'n verteenwoordigende liggaam gehad het nie.

Die kommissie het bevind dat die hoof van die universiteit, prof. De Wet, altyd reguit en eerlik teenoor die studente opgetree het.

'n Aantyging deur die studente dat hulle summier geskors is sonder dat daar onderhandel is en dat die skorsings onregverdig was, is ook deur die kommissie verwerp.

Geen student is geskors sonder dat daar 'n deeglike ondersoek ingestel is nie en net in ernstige gevalle is daar teen die studente opgetree.

Die kommissie het beslis dat die aanwesigheid van die polisie op die kampus nie beskou kan word as provokasie nie. — (Sapa)

Date 29 AUG 1973
DIE SUIDWESTER

FORT HARE SE OPROERIGES VERBAN

ALICE

AL DIE STUDENTE WAT KLASSE BY DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN FORT HARE GEBOIKOT HET, IS GISTERAAND HUIS TOE GESTUUR EN SAL NIE TOEGELAAT WORD OM VIR DIE RES VAN DIE JAAR NA DIE UNIVERSITEIT TERUG TE KEER NIE, HET PROF. J. M. DE WET, DIE REKTOR, IN 'N VERKLARING GESÊ.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Sowat sewe studente wat gister op heterdaad betrap is dat hulle klippe na polisiemanne en motors gegooi het, is in hegtenis geneem.

STUDENTELYSTE

Die polisie het gistermiddag sowat 500 studente vasgekeer en hulle na die hoofsaal van die universiteit gebring. Nog 200 ander studente wat gisteroggend gevlug het toe die polisie opgedaag het ná voorvalle tydens klasse, het vrywilliglik teruggekeer en hulle is ook na die hoofsaal gebring.

Prof. De Wet het gesê dat beamptes van die universiteit en senior polisiemanne studentelyste nagegaan het om vas te stel wie klasse bygewoon het.

Die sowat 400 studente wat waarskynlik klasse bygewoon het, sal toegelaat word om by die universiteit aan te bly en voort te gaan met hul studies. Ander studente is gister weggestuur.

Die polisie se hulp is gister ingeroep nadat groepe studente na bewering klasse ontwrig het en ander studente wat wel klasse bygewoon het, gedreig het.

Toe die polisie op die toneel verskyn, het die oproermakers na koshuise, die stad en die berge in die omgewing gevlug.

Verskeie studente het gister voortgegaan om klasse by te woon ten spyte van die oproerighede. — (Sapa)

14 SEP 1973

THE FRIEND

PRETORIA.—In spite of student unrest at Fort Hare University —which has largely denuded the campus of pupils—the university council meeting in Pretoria decided to go ahead with plans for a R300 000 students centre for cultural and recreational activities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 SEP 1973
NATAL WITNESS

Reopening of university

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — The University of Fort Hare reopened peacefully yesterday after a week's scheduled vacation.

Everything was quiet on the campus and students went to classes normally, although their numbers were far less than before the recent disturbances.—Sapa.

Date SEP 1973

BANTU.

EXTENSIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

The University of Fort Hare has announced that branches are being planned for Umtata, Transkei, and for Zwelitsha, seat of the Ciskei Government.

Legislation which was passed by Parliament this year (Bantu Universities Amendment Act, 1973 — Act No. 6 of 1973) empowers the University of Fort Hare, the University of the North and the University of Zululand to found branches in the homelands. In this manner the increasing demand for university training will be met while bringing the facilities closer to homeland students.

The Act also empowers the universities to obtain loans to finance extensions.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 AUG 1973
BANTU.

- **SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION** is the most important revenue earning agricultural enterprise undertaken by farmers of kwaZulu. In the 1971/72 sugar season Zulu cane-growers delivered a record 418 000 tons of cane to the mills, valued at approximately R2½-million.
- A total of 52 students has already obtained **DIPLOMAS IN AGRICULTURE** at the Cwaka Agricultural College. This year there are 28 students in their final year.
- Established **PLANTATIONS** covering 17 000 hectares have been transferred to kwaZulu since last year and it is anticipated that the revenue which will accrue from this source during this year will amount to R200 000. The demand for timber is increasing.
- At present there are no less than 1 469 kwaZulu **SCHOOLS**, 7 466 teachers are employed and there are more than 474 200 children attending school. The Inspectorate consists of 21 Circuit Inspectors and 41 Zulu Assistant Inspectors.
- In regard to the **ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE** in kwaZulu, marked progress is being made with the training of citizens to enable them to take their rightful places in this important branch of the administration. Thirty-two Zulus are at present attending first, second and third year law courses under the auspices of the University of Zululand whilst a further nine are taking courses in public prosecuting at the same university. At present there are 23 qualified Zulus in the existing 25 kwaZulu magistrates' offices. Of these, 13 are employed as judicial officers, five as public prosecutors and five are being trained in office administration.
- Development took place in 28 **TOWNS** throughout kwaZulu during the year. Substantial amounts of money were allocated to various towns such as:

Clermont	R1 940 000
Ezakheni	R2 300 000
Madadeni	R 885 000
Osizweni	R 586 000
Mpumalanga	R 851 000
KwaMakhutha	R 722 000

The Chief Director of the kwaZulu Department of Authority Affairs and Finance, Mr C. J. Grobler, introduces the members of the Executive Council to Minister M. C. Botha (right) (X156/19)



The Chief Executive Councillor of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly expressed a word of thanks to the South African Government at the official opening of the first ordinary session of the Assembly at Nongoma (X123/15)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Minister concluded his speech by conveying to the Assembly the greetings and good wishes of the Republican Government. He trusted that the Assembly would always look upon the Republican Government as a friend who desires to assist in word and deed. Thereafter the Minister declared the session of the Assembly open.

The Chief Executive Councillor, Chief M. G. Buthelezi, then rose to propose a vote of thanks to the Minister on behalf of the Paramount Chief, the Paramount Chief's Government and the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly. During the course of his speech he thanked the Minister for his words of advice and encouragement. He, furthermore, expressed "our thanks to several devoted officials of your Department seconded to our Government, without whose guidance and assistance we could not have reached the stage we have reached today".

Shortly afterwards the Chairman adjourned the meeting of the Assembly and the various personages left the hall.

During the afternoon a Zulu national festival took place where tribal dances and songs were performed. The South African Bantu Police also took part in these events.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN LEBOWA



Chief Minister, C. N. Phatudi (X191/3)

THE Bantu homeland of Lebowa became the fourth self-governing territory in the Republic in terms of the Lebowa Constitution Act which was published in the Government Gazette of April 29, 1972, another important step in the execution of the South African Government's policy of independence for each different nation.

Inauguration of the Lebowa Territorial Authority took place on August 10, 1962. The Territorial Authority obtained wider powers on June 16, 1969, this authority being so successfully applied that the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was formed on July 1, 1972. The next step towards eventual independence was taken on October 2, 1972, when the territory falling under the jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly obtained self-government.

Self-governing Lebowa consists of the districts of Nebo, Sekhukhuneland, Naphuno, Belebedu, Segosese, Mokerong, Sheshego, Thabamoopo and Bochum, together with sections of the districts of Moutse, Pilgrims Rest and Letaba.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 100 members, 60 of whom are appointed and 40 of whom are elected by the citizens of Lebowa. The executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which consists of the Chief Minister and five Ministers. Members of the Cabinet are elected by secret ballot by the members of the Legislative Assembly. Four of the Ministers must be chiefs.

North-Sotho is one of the official

University of Pretoria
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The new Lebowa Cabinet, with the State President. Front, from left to right: Chief B. M. Malatji, Minister of Works; Mr G. P. C. Bezuidenhout, Commissioner-General of the North Sotho National Unit; Mr C. N. Phatudi, Chief Minister; State President, Mr J. J. Fouché; Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Chief Z. I. Seleka, Minister of Justice. Back, from left to right: Mr K. I. Moloko, Chairman; Mr H. H. Ramatigo, Secretary; Mr C. M. Ramusi, Minister of the Interior and Mr D. G. Tsebe, Deputy-Chairman (X186/11)

languages of the Legislative Assembly, while the Constitution makes provision for a national anthem and a flag. The Legislative Assembly is empowered to ammend or to revoke laws passed by the central Parliament on matters falling under its jurisdiction.

The North-Sotho have made tremendous political progress over the past number of years. The six State departments which fall under the jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly are the Departments of Authority Affairs and Finance; Education; Justice; Agriculture; Works, and the Interior. The Chief Minister, Mr C. N. Phatudi, heads the Department of Authority Affairs and Finance and there is a Minister in charge of each of the remaining five departments.

ELECTION

A general election was held in Lebowa on April 11, 1973, to elect 40 Members of Legislative Assembly from the 12 constituencies. The 60 chiefs were nominated in January. By February no fewer than 80 nominees were to stand for election. In spite of many years of city life, six influential urban North Sotho stood for election, indicating the strong spiritual bond existing between Lebowa and the urban North Sotho. Three were successful. The Lebowa election was not conducted on party political lines.

When election day dawned there were already signs of great interest. Although the ballot boxes were widely distributed, all the votes were counted in the Lebowa capital of Sheshego, near Pietersburg. The results were consequently announced after 14 day's delay. Many voters had to travel long distances, but that this did not dampen the spirit which was evident from the long queues of voters at each ballot box. There was a 60 per cent poll.

Characteristic of this historic event were the large numbers of women who flocked to the ballot boxes and who were in no hurry to disperse after casting their votes. There was so much to discuss and to speculate about the proceedings and about which of the candidates would be representing them in the Legislative Assembly. The majority of women is explained by the fact that many men cast their votes at their work centres outside the homeland, while those within the homeland voted before or after working hours.

On May 8 the new Legislative Assembly met to elect a new Cabinet. The meeting lasted throughout the night and resulted in two of the six newly-elected members being ordinary citizens and not chiefs, while the former

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The State President, Mr J. J. Fouché, addresses the Legislative Assembly during the opening ceremony (X193/5)



A toast to the Lebowa Cabinet. From left to right: Mr C. N. Phatudi, Chief Minister; the State President, Mr J. J. Fouché and Mr G. P. C. Bezuidenhout, Commissioner-General (X186/8)

Chief Minister C. N. Phatudi speaking at a Legislative Assembly function (G189/11)



Chief Minister, Matlala, was not re-elected. He was replaced by Mr. C. N. Phatudi, former Minister of Education, while Mr Colin Ramusi, Chiefs M. Marishane, T. J. Mothapo, T. Seleko and B. Malatje form the new Cabinet. Two other ordinary members, Messrs K. O. Moloko and D. J. Sebe were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Chief I. Modjadji, former Minister of Justice, was not re-elected to the Cabinet. Chiefs Seleke and Malatje are former Cabinet Ministers while Chiefs Marishane and Mothape are newcomers.

On May 11 this year the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was declared open by the State President, Mr J. Fouché, after which the members were introduced to him at a function.

The newly elected Chief Minister, Mr C. N. Phatudi, is an experienced educationist. He was born in the Pietersburg district on May 27, 1912 and went to the N.G. Church Mphahelele Mission School near Pietersburg in 1918. He trained as a teacher at the Kilnerton Training School near Pretoria in 1931. The following year he commenced teaching at the N.G. Church's Burger Mission School in Sekhukhuneland. He graduated with a B.A. Degree at the University of Fort Hare in 1947 and in 1960 he obtained his B.Ed. Degree through part-time study at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Phatudi became well-known as an Inspector of Schools and was Chairman of the Bantu Inspectors' Association for the Southern Transvaal from 1955 to 1959. He was President of the Federation of Bantu Inspectors in the Republic of South Africa from 1952 until 1969. In August 1969 Mr Phatudi became the first Executive Councillor of the Lebowa Territorial Authority's Department of Education and Cultural Affairs. He retained this post when the Territorial Authority became the Legislative Assembly in 1971 and has been Minister of Education and Culture ever since. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly on April 11 this year and became the Chief Minister on May 8, 1973.

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A queue at the polls, Sheshego (Z018/8)



The Commissioner General for the North Sotho, Mr G. P. C. Bezuidenhout (right) visits the polls and witnesses scenes of enthusiasm (J009/7)

6 SEP 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

STUDENTS REPORT BACK

MORE students have reported back at Fort Hare University as lectures for last term of year started today. Sixteen students from PE arrived today after having received telegrams asking them to report back for lectures today.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 SEP 1973
DIE VADERLAND

Fort Hare

ALICE — Die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gister vreedsaam heropen na 'n buitengewone vakansie van 'n week.

Op die kampus was alles stil en die studente het hul lesings normaalweg bygewoon, hoewel hul getalle aansienlik minder was as voor die oproer begin het, berig Sapa.

Gisteraand was daar 420 studente in die koshuise, maar koshuispersoneel het te kenne gegee dat hulle teen Maandag meer studente verwag. By die vrouekoshuise was daar gisteraand net 230 van die oorspronklike 304 studente.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 AUG 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

HONDERDE VAN FORT HARE IS HUIS TOE

Deur 'n Verslaggewer

ALICE.

TUSSEN 600 en 700 studente van die Universiteit Fort Hare word waarskynlik in die loop van die dag huis toe gestuur nadat die polisie en personeel van die Universiteit dwarsdeur die nag gewerk het om individuele onderhoude te voer met elkeen van die meer as 800 studente wat in die vergadersaal op die kampus aangehou is.

Mnr. H. van Huyssteen, registateur het vandag aan Die Volksblad gesê alles was vanoggend stil op die kampus nadat sowat 400 studente gister die akademiese geboue met kieries en bakstene bestorm het en algehele ontwrigting veroorsaak het.

Teen gisteraand is feitlik al die studente — meer as 800 — in die groot vergadersaal op die kampus aangekeer. Hulle is een vir een ondervra. Diegene oor wie daar sekerheid was of hulle aan gister se onluste deelgeneem het, is meegedeel dat hulle geskors is. Aan die res is 'n keuse gestel dat hulle uit vrye wil die Universiteit kan verlaat of dat hulle kan aanbly indien hulle met hul studies wil voortgaan.

Volgens mnr. Van Huyssteen het groot getalle van die studente besluit om die Universiteit uit vrye wil te verlaat. Na raming sal tussen 600 en 700 van die studente vandag die Universiteit verlaat met 'n spesiale trein en busse wat vir hulle gereël is.

Tussen twintig en dertig studente se ouers het hulle gisteraand kom haal. Nog 'n paar het met hulle eie vervoer vertrek.

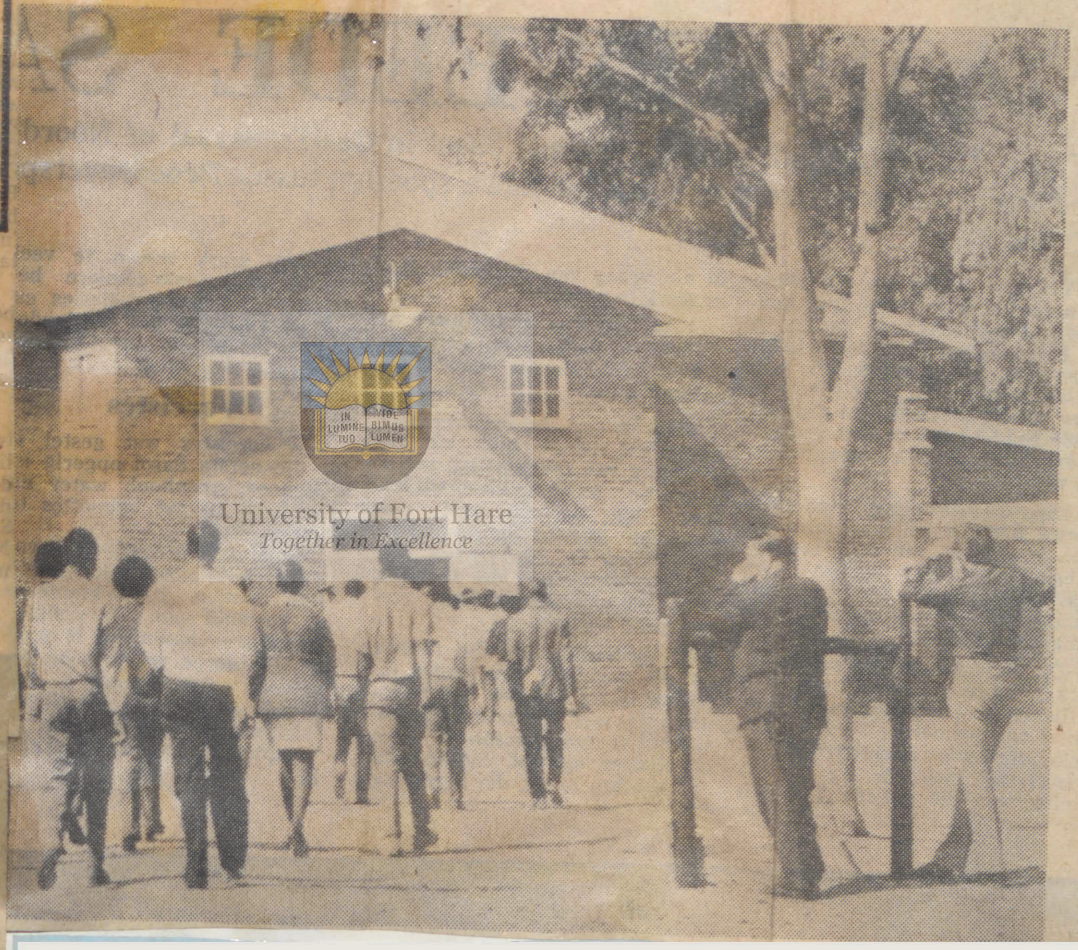
'n Trein vir studente wat van die Noorde af kom, sou vanoggend om tienuur van die stasie op Alice vertrek het. Busse is ook gereël om studente na die Blaney-stasie naby King William's Town te neem om daar 'n trein na die Transkei en Durban te haal.

Indien studente wat nou die universiteit verlaat, volgende jaar weer aansoek doen om tot die universiteit toegelaat te word, sal elke aansoek op meriete beoordeel word. Hul deelname aan die onluste sal egter in aanmerking geneem word.

Net een student word nog deur die polisie aangehou op aanklag van kwaadwillige saakbeskadiging.

'n Brief word aan elk van die studente wat huis toe gestuur word oorhandig wanneer hulle die saal verlaat. Die brief lui: Die brief, wat deur prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit, uitgereik is, meld ook dat indien enige van die geskorste studente terugkeer sonder die uitdruklike toestemming van die rektor of registrateur, dit 'n oortreding strafbaar ingevolge die wet sal wees.

Studente onder wakende oog


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STUDENTE van die Universiteit van Fort Hare stap hier vrywillig onder die wakende ogie van die polisie 'n saal naby die kampus binne. Hulle is gisteroggend gevra om in die saal te vergader. Gistermiddag is van die studente se name uitgeroep wat vroeër geskors en later die aand op 'n trein geplaas is. Ongeveer 500 studente het in die saal vergader. Regs staan twee polisiemanne in burgerlike drag. (Foto per landlyn.)

Date 29 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Police stoned in Fort Hare violence

ALICE. — About seven students, allegedly caught stoning policemen and cars at Fort Hare University yesterday are being held at the Alice police station, according to Major H. C. Lerm, of the King William's Town district.

The arrests were made when a squad of 55 policemen moved on to the campus.

Police broke up a militant crowd of students early yesterday morning after they had allegedly interfered with lectures.

Students gathered in the centre of the campus and started chanting, singing and whistling.

"They worked themselves into a frenzy," said an eyewitness.

Then a group armed with bricks and sticks stormed through Stewart Hall, one of the blocks of lecture rooms. They broke into the lecture rooms in an attempt to disrupt classes.

They tried to drag out students who were attending lectures. Two students, one a girl, received head wounds and had to be taken to hospital.

Staff members said a girl student was pushed through a second-storey window. Her fall was broken by a group of lecturers standing below.

When police arrived on the scene, the students fled to the hostels, into the town and into the hills.

By lunchtime, police had rounded up about 400 students and ushered them into the university great hall.

Some students continued to attend lectures throughout the morning, in spite of disturbances.

On Monday night 300 students allegedly broke up a class and threatened the lecturer. Small groups of students then went from room to room in the hostel allegedly intimidating students and warning them against attending lectures yesterday.

Major Lerm said he hoped to gather all the students in the hall before sorting out those who did not want to attend lectures and those who were genuinely interested in continuing with their studies. The latter would be given police protection.

Because of the violence yesterday morning students who were trying to attend lectures had reason to fear for their lives.

He appealed to all students who were assaulted and intimidated to lay charges.

Major Lerm said there had been loss of law and order on the campus. It was the duty of the police to restore this authority, he said.

"You cannot believe the intimidation that has been taking place," he said. "Many students have been too scared to complain." — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 AUG 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Terug by Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DIE TOESTAND by die Universiteit van Fort Hare is vandag normaal en na verneem word, is moontlik al tussen 400 en 500 studente by die koshuise terug. Van die studente wat te kenne gegee het dat hulle die universiteit gaan verlaat, is glo besig om in klein getalle terug te keer.

Lesings gaan intussen soos gewoonlik voort.

Die universiteit sal beslis nie gesluit word nie, selfs al is daar net een student oor, het mnr. H. van Huysteen, die registrateur, gesê.

Sommige van die studente wat met hul studies wil voortgaan, skuil nog in die nie-blanke woonbuurt uit vrees dat hulle onder die groepe wat nie verder wil studeer nie, kan deurloop.

Van die studente wat vandag lesings bywoon, vrees ook vir die reaksie van hul opstandige makkers.

Die laaste van die vertrekkende studente het gisteraand onder die wakende oog van die Polisie die universiteit verlaat

Date 28 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD



Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare.

Fort Hare lectures a must from today

By WILLIE MARAIS

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Attendance registers will be called at the University of Fort Hare at Alice this morning. Any student not in class will be assumed to be no longer interested in studying at the university, the registrar, Mr M. van Huyssteen, told the Herald last night.

"Students will be told by a notice that they must all attend lectures today. Registers will be taken in all classes. We will assume that those students who do not attend classes have chosen not to continue their studies," the registrar, Mr M. van Huyssteen said in an interview.

There was an almost total boycott of lectures yesterday while the teaching staff sat quietly in their departments discussing the position. Most of them had no students attending any lectures or practicals.

The consensus among teaching staff was that the stage had been reached where the students, although having a right to disagree, ought now to return to lectures or else forego the right to receive higher education. The power of arbitration held by some lecturers was rapidly disappearing as fewer students confided in them, fearing possible intimidation.

Suspicion of all in authority and especially of new faces on the campus, patrolled by uniformed and plain clothed policemen, was rife. New faces were not welcomed by the students and received an immediate wall of suspicion.

The students held a sit-in yesterday and grouped together in front of a women's hostel adjacent to the university library, where they defied the rector's ban on meetings.

Whenever the police patrol cars came into sight the meeting dispersed into small groups huddled all over the lawn.

When I approacher the 150 students attending the sit-in, they immediately stopped talking. They reacted with strong antagonism and suspicion.

Students said their parents were not allowed on the campus as the university classified them as trespassers and said that I would be charged with trespassing.

In talks with senior members of the administration, I was told that students had asked for police protection yesterday so that they could attend lectures in safety.

"A student told me what they needed was a policeman in each bedroom to guard them through the night. They are so intimidated and frightened by the plot to force the university to close," the spokesman said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 31 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Non-suspended students to be allowed back

HERALD REPORTER

THE RECTOR of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, announced last night that he was prepared to re-admit all students who left the university voluntarily on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning after consultations with Major H. C. Lerm, District Commandant of Police at King William's Town.

He said the students who were suspended could apply for re-admission next year.

Of the 700 students who left the university on Tuesday and Wednesday, about 200 did so voluntarily. The others were served with suspension orders.

Prof De Wet said he was aware that the students who elected to leave, were under "considerable stress". Intimidation also played a part.

Students who intended returning had to be back in the hostels by Wednesday night, September 5, when the university holiday ended, he said. He felt that these students still had a chance to catch up with their studies, because most attended classes.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INTERVIEW

In an interview last night, the registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, said intimidation of law abiding students took place under the eyes of the police.

When Major Lerm was interviewing the students, those who elected to leave were given a discharge form. He said this was soon noted by the ringleaders and the police then started giving every student a piece of paper.

"After this the number of students who wanted to stay started increasing."

He said even the length of the interview became an issue. Suspended students were merely told they had to leave. The others were interviewed at greater length and this was also noted by the intimidators.

Mr Van Huysteen said everything was quiet on the campus. Most of the 217 remaining students attended lectures.

"Many parents came to the university today to plead for their children's re-admission."

He said the past month was the worst he had known in his three years at the university.

"Everybody has been under great stress and it is a relief to be able to work under normal conditions again," he said.

Date 25 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Classes normal at Alice night school

ALICE — Although the privately run Night School for adult blacks is largely dependent on UED students at Fort Hare as teachers, the school has continued to function normally throughout the recent unrest at the university.

The school, which caters for pupils in standards six, eight and 10, was launched during the first term of this year.

Three educationists who foresaw the need for extramural classes and who were responsible for organising this project are Mr. B. B. Maposa, principal of the Jabavu Secondary School, Mr. L. M. Mbadi, lecturer in black languages at Fort Hare, and Mr. F. L. Matyumza, a teacher at the Lovedale Training College.

Twenty-one qualified teachers are responsible for teaching a total of 26 subjects to 115 pupils.

Teachers are drawn from Fort Hare University, Lovedale Training College, Jabavu Secondary School and graduates at Fort Hare studying for their teachers' diploma.

Teachers at the night school realise the need to educate their own people and accept a nominal 40 cents a lesson as payment for their services.

However, the costs of running the school must be met by the pupils themselves, who also pay for their books and stationery.

Pupils pay R4 a year registration fees as well as tuition fees. A pupil in standard six, who is expected to take eight subjects, pays R2,50 per subject per year. Standard eight and 10 pupils pay R5,50 and R7,50 respectively per subject, but take fewer subjects per year. They are expected to pay examination fees at the end of the year.

The keenness of the pupils is hampered by the high fees and it is hoped that financial assistance will be forthcoming.

The school is to seek recognition from the Department of Bantu Education. It is hoped the school will be subsidised by the Ciskeian Education Department in the near future. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

ONLY 200 LEFT AT FORT HARE

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Fort Hare University will definitely not close although at least 666 students have left and only about 200 remain to see out the academic year, after disturbances which forced the authorities to call in the police.

The last students left the campus last night watched by policemen entering their second sleepless night of vigilance on the campus where students had assaulted one another and stoned the police and lecturers.

In an interview yesterday afternoon the registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen said: "Fort Hare University will under no circumstances close down. We will continue to function in all departments, even if there is only one student at the university."

NEARLY OVER

Asked what would happen in departments where there were no students, Mr Van Huysteen said the staff would be able to continue with their research and would not have to resign.

"In any event, the academic year is nearly over and the staff can prepare for next year when the students will again be crowding for entrance to the university."

Nearly half of the students who left the university did so voluntarily and were not suspended by the authorities. These students had already lost so much ground that on academic reasons alone it did not seem that they could be considered for re-admission if they changed their minds, as they could not possibly catch up with the backlog of work, Mr Van Huysteen said.

TICKETS

Members of the academic staff were upset that so many students who had qualified to remain behind had in fact elected to leave.

"They are wasting our time and the money of the State and of their parents," one told me.

Throughout yesterday the police continued loading the departing students into buses for transport to Blaney junction where they caught trains to their home towns. A long delay was caused by the non-availability of over 600 train tickets, many of which were eventually written out by hand.

Interviewed last night one of the students who elected to continue with his studies told me: "I fear for my safety now, the other students see us who have remained behind as defectors and ones who have let down their cause.

SCARED

"We have been offered police protection, but what does that mean — they cannot sleep with us every night," he said. This student was too scared to allow his name to be published for fear of reprisals and said he was going away for a few days until things were safer on the campus.

"Some students are still hiding out in the locations. They will come back to lectures when it is safer," he added.

The authorities at the university said they had no doubt that the student organisation, SASO, and the Black Peoples' Convention were directly involved in the organisation of the disturbances.

However, the acting national president of SASO, Mr H. L. Qamblela, a student at the nearby Federal Theological Seminary, strongly denied the allegations.

"We have no official involvement in the matters at Fort Hare. In our recent Durban congress it was impressed on SASO members not to have any part in such disturbances. But as soon as there is trouble SASO is blamed."

Among the Fort Hare students suspended until the end of the year are the sons of Mr George Matanzima, Minister of Justice for the Transkei, and Mr Curnick Ndamse, a leading Transkeian.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 SEP 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

500 TERUG IN KLAS BY FORT HARE

TUSSEN 490 en 500 studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare woon nou weer klasse by ná die onrus wat 'n tyd gelede by die universiteit geheers het. Die eksamen is net om die draai en volgens 'n woordvoerder is alles by die universiteit nou normaal.

'n Verbod op vergaderings op die kampus wat deur die rektor uitgevaardig is, het vandag verstryk. Dit beteken dat studente nou weer sal kan vergader.

Die woordvoerder het gesê die studente moet nogtans by die rektor toestemming kry vir vergaderings wat hulle wil hou. Hulle moet dan uiteensit waarom hulle die vergadering wil hou, het hy gesê.

Volgens die woordvoerder kan die presiese aantal studente wat nou terug is, nie maklik bepaal word nie, omdat baie dagstudente is, maar na sy mening woon sowat 500 studente nou klasse by.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 AUG 1973
CAPE ARGUS

Matanzima's son detained

Alice, Saturday.

POLICE broke up a students' meeting on Fort Hare campus near here and detained the son of the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr George Matanzima, according to a police spokesman.

The meeting was held in defiance of an order banning all campus meetings until after September 14.

Mr M. Matanzima was taken away for questioning by police when he twice addressed students after the meeting had been broken up.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Five other students at the meeting were arrested, and charged with trespassing.

REINFORCEMENTS

They included two members of SASO who were rusticated earlier this month and have not since been reinstated.

The rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. De Wet, has posted an order banning all campus student meetings until September 17.

Student leaders had tried to divert the meeting to the Federal Theological Seminary, which adjoins Fort Hare campus, but the meeting eventually took place at the sports stadium as originally planned.

About 80 students were rounded up by police and taken to the university's great hall.

They were addressed by Professor De Wet, who told them to return to their rooms. He said disciplinary action would be considered on Monday. — Sapa.

The Observer
12 Aug 73

Black students walk out

from STANLEY UYS

CAPE TOWN, 11 August

HUNDREDS of African students at the segregated University of Fort Hare, in the Eastern Cape Province, streamed off the campus this week singing 'We Shall Overcome.' Fewer than 300 of the 1,600 students enrolled at the university are still attending classes.

Their protest started when the white rector, Professor J. M. De Wet, rusticated 159 students for 'terrorising' an African hostel warden. He summoned police to the campus and the rusticated students were escorted to the railway station. The walk-out then started.

At Pietersburg, Transvaal, yesterday 116 African student teachers were convicted on charges of disturbing the peace and malicious damage to property, arising out of student unrest on 21 May. Ninety-four were sentenced to one year's imprisonment, six months of which were suspended for three years, and the remaining 22, who were under age, were each sentenced to eight strokes with a light cane.

At the University of the Western Cape, near Cape Town—a segregated university for Coloureds—fewer than 500 of the 1,600 students are still attending classes. Police were summoned to this campus, too, and 21 student leaders were suspended.

Parents of some Coloured students are angry because their sons have been told to fill in forms stating whether they are employed or not. Parents fear the students will be conscripted into Coloured 'cadet' (labour training) camps if they do not return to university.

Two of South Africa's five segregated universities for Africans, Coloureds and Indians are thus 'ghost' universities. There has been trouble too at the Federal Theological Seminary for Africans at Alice, where the 107 students stayed away from classes this week in sympathy with the Fort Hare students—although not in protest against conditions at their own college.

Most of the 300 students at another apartheid educational institution—Dower College, a Coloured teachers' training centre at Uitenhage, confronted the white rector this week over their support for the Western Cape students.

There has been intermittent trouble at South Africa's segregated universities since they were founded in 1959. The immediate dissatisfaction is with white control—white rectors, predominantly white staff, poor staff-student relations, and 'patronising' and 'authoritarian' attitudes towards students.

But the dissatisfaction goes even deeper—it is with the whole system of black education in South Africa which, its critics allege, is designed to turn out 'inferior' human beings.

Date 13 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Only 167 left on Fort Hare campus

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Only 167 students out of more than 1 000 at the University of Fort Hare were at lunch yesterday, but it is expected that some students will return this week.

In an interview Prof J. M. de Wet, rector of the University, said students who left on their own free will were welcome to return.

Referring to the 154 students rusticated after incidents involving Mr O. H. D. Makunga, warden of Beda men's hostel, Prof De Wet said they were welcome to apply for re-admission.

He said he was not prepared to give a general ruling, but quoted the case of a student who had expressed his regret for the incident and apologised to Mr Makunga.

Prof De Wet said that what had happened at Beda hostel was deliberately planned and there had been widespread intimidation.

Students at the Federal Theological Seminary, in Alice, who said they would boycot lectures until the churches took positive action are expected to continue their sit-in despite the pledge of the South African Council of Churches to strive for an equal and open educational opportunities for all races in South Africa and to make representations to the Government on behalf of the Black people.

The Rev Simon Gqubule, vice principal of John Wesley College of the seminary, said he did not expect any students at lectures today. He could not say when they were expected to return.

Transkeian parents, after listening to a report tabled before them by Fort Hare students on the unrest which led to the rustication of 150 students, decided to form a committee which will meet the Rector and present the facts brought to them by their children.

At a well-attended meeting of parents and interested people, students told the parents that the tense relations existing between the students and the administration of the University of Fort Hare reached a climax when it became aparent that wardens were being used as instruments by the administration to cause division between the wardens and students.

University of Fort Hare
Pursuit of Excellence

4 AUG 1973
THE FRIEND

Students threaten to hang warden —claim

ALICE

A HOSTEL warden at the African university here yesterday claimed he was threatened with hanging by about 150 students before they were suspended here yesterday morning.

The warden is Mr O. H. D. Makunga, senior lecturer in botany and a MSc of Fort Hare.

In a statement, the university's Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said Mr Makunga's residence was attacked on Wednesday and Thursday night.

The warden and his family had been terrorised, furniture had been removed and some of the students had threatened to hang Mr Makunga.

Police had been called to restore order.

Professor de Wet said about 150 African students had been suspended for the remainder of the year.

They had asked for university buses to take them to various railway stations, apparently because there were too many to leave Alice at once.

Lectures were held as usual yesterday afternoon. Fort Hare University has about 1 000 students.

The incidents began on Monday, when about 150 residents of the Beda men's hostel handed Mr Makunga a petition complaining about his "actions as warden" and demanding his immediate resignation.

Professor de Wet's statement said the students warned Mr Makunga that "drastic action" would be taken against him if he did not resign.

Mr Makunga reported the matter to the university authorities who "did everything in their power to persuade the students to endeavour to solve any problems by negotiation", Professor de Wet said.—SAPA.

7 AUG 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare still open

THE Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, today emphasised that the university would not be closing, although the majority of the students had left.

Describing the position as "quiet this morning", he said there were about 150 students left. Most of these were still in the hostels — some were preparing to leave — but a number were attending lectures.

"Classes are going on as usual," he stressed. "We are not closing down."

Parents, he said, were sympathetic to the university authorities. They did not agree with their children.

"What will happen to them when they get home I don't know," he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Left voluntarily

He confirmed that he had twice seen Mr C. Ndamse, former Transkei Cabinet Minister and former lecturer at Fort Hare. Mr Ndamse was also sympathetic to the university authorities and did not understand the students' behaviour.

Professor De Wet said the students had left of their own volition and had not been rusticated. He pointed out, however, that it was a contravention of the regulations to stay away.

Pointing out, too, that examinations were less than two months away, he said: "It'll be difficult for them to catch up."

Asked whom he thought was behind the student walkout, he said it was difficult to say.

Negotiating

He said he had read part of the statement handed to students by the student body to give to their parents. From what he had read of it, he felt it was "twisted".

He said that yesterday a delegation of students came to him with a demand for unconditional reinstatement of the rusticated students.

This was while "we were still negotiating". A progress report had been promised the students for 4pm, but they had come at 3pm.

Prof De Wet added that he was not prepared to reconsider the position of the rusticated students at the moment.

Mr Ndamse who was given a one-hour audience by the Rector is not prepared today to comment now on what transpired at the meeting.

Date 30 AUG 1973 Fort Hare
DIE BURGER

Fort Hare hou 200 oor

U.W.K. HET NOU 935 STUDENTE

NÁ DIE woelinge aan die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland en die afstappery van die kampus deur 'n groot groep studente, het die studentetal weer stadig tot 935 aangegroei. Dié syfer is finaal, aangesien studente sedert 20 Augustus nie meer toegelaat word om hul kursusse te hervat nie.

Die universiteitsowerheid het Vrydag, 10 Augustus, bekend gemaak dat altesame 875 studente dié Maandag lesings bygewoon het, uit 'n oorspronklike inskrywing van 1 571 in die begin van die jaar. Van toe tot 20 Augustus het nog 60 studente dus na die kampus teruggekeer.

„In die lig van die normale erosie is die getal studente wat die universiteit uit protes verlaat het, nie so opsienbarend as wat dit op die oog af gelyk het nie," het mnr. W. J. Liebenberg, direkteur van Ontwikkeling van die U.W.K., gister gesê.

Oor die tydgrens van 20 Augustus het mnr. Liebenberg gesê die terugkeer van studente ná hierdie datum sou uit akademiese oogpunt heeltemal onprakties en onhoudbaar gewees het. Hulle sou beswaarlik weer hul werk kon bybring.

Die universiteit wil ook daarop wys dat studente van die heropening op 16 Julie langer as 'n maand grasie gehad het om terug te keer.

Diegene wat deur die tydgrens uitgesluit is, kan weer aanstaande jaar terugkeer.

Dis tans baie stil op die kampus. Die studente is besig om hul kwartaaltoetse af te lê. Die eindeksamens begin teen die einde van Oktober.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FORT HARE

Uit Alice berig Die Burger se spesiale verteenwoordiger dat 'n spesiale trein en busse gereël is om tussen 600 en 700 studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare huis toe te vervoer. Die polisie en personeellede van die universiteit het eergister deur die nag gewerk om onderhoude te voer met elkeen van die meer as 800 studente wat in die vergadersaal aangehou is.

Ongeveer 200 studente het besluit om hul studie voort te sit en vir hulle sal die lesings normaalweg gehou word ná die universiteit se gewone kort vakansie van tien dae wat vandag begin.

Onder die studente wat geskors word, is die seuns van mnr. George Matanzima, die Transkei se minister van justisie, en mnr. Curnick Ndamse, 'n oud-minister.

29 AUG 1973
Date
STAR

Chief Minister in talks at Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

ALICE — The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Ntswanisi, and his entire Cabinet today held talks with the rector of the trouble-torn University of Fort Hare, Professor J M de Wet.

The Gazankulu Cabinet, which for the past week has been touring the Transkei and Ciskei, arrived in Alice while the last bus loads of about 700 students ordered from the campus by the police left for Cookhouse and Blaney railway junctions, where special trains had been booked to take them home.

The Gazankulu Cabinet was ushered into the meeting with Professor de Wet by the Ciskei's Minister of Education, Mr S Burns-Ncamashe. Until April, when he was elected to the Ciskei Government, Mr Burns-Ncamashe was a lecturer at Fort Hare.

Although the content of discussion is not known the subject was almost certainly the month-long university crisis which led to a police baton charge yesterday on a chanting mob of 300 students, the rounding up of the entire student body and the weeding out of dissidents who have now been sent home.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STANDSTILL

The university was at a virtual standstill today following the trouble yesterday and the departure of nearly four-fifths of the students.

About 550 of the 1 000 students have been ordered to leave and some 250 have decided to leave of their own accord, the university registrar, Mr Henrik van Huysteen, said today.

He attributed the decision of those who left voluntarily to the "absolute barbarity" of intimidation by militants, who reportedly sparked yesterday's violence by assaulting students attending lectures.

He cited as a "typical case" a student who wanted to stay but was afraid of reprisals when he returned home for the vacation.

Date 25 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

All Fort Hare meetings banned

ALICE.—The rector of Fort Hare university, Prof. J. M. de Wet, yesterday imposed a ban on all meetings on the compaus until December 14.

At a meeting on Wednesday night of about 250 of the more than 700 Fort Hare students back on the campus, it was decided to boycott lectures until after a meeting of the national interim parents' committee today.

The students also decided to urge all their fellow-students to return to Fort Hare immediately to attend a mass meeting of students. At this meeting they were to appoint a delegation to meet the parents' committee today.

The parents' committee was then to confer with the rector and report back to the students.

Prof. De Wet banned all meetings in terms of powers conferred on him as chief executive officer of the university by the relevant Acts "and having regard to his duty to maintain order at the university."

He also said people taking part in any meetings would be dealt with as trespassers on private property.

Last night a Fort Hare spokesman said he knew nothing of a meeting this weekend between the rector and parents. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 SEP 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare to reopen

PORT ELIZABETH — The University of Fort Hare is due to reopen tomorrow after a week-long scheduled holiday which followed a month of unrest on the campus.

The registrar of the university, Mr. H. van Huysteen, said he was constantly receiving requests from students who wanted to return.

To those who have been suspended until the end of the year, the request meets a definite "No", but the others are encouraged to return as soon as possible. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 SEP 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare will reopen tomorrow

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The University of Fort Hare is due to reopen tomorrow after a week-long holiday which followed a month of unrest on the campus.

Students were sent home early last week after police broke up a meeting on the campus.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

This week the university administration sent 300 telegrammes to students who were not forced to leave the university, but went home because of the violence and unrest.

The registrar, Mr. H. van Huysteen, said he was constantly receiving requests from students who wanted to return. "Those who have been suspended until the end of the year, get a definite "no". But others are encouraged to return as soon as possible," he said.

15 SEP 1973

E. P. HERALD

Schoolboys found

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

EAST LONDON. — Two schoolboys, Chris de Wet, 16, and Samuel Pieterse, 15, who went AWOL from their school, De Vos Malan High in King William's Town on Thursday were last night found by police at a Durban beach.

Chris de Wet is the son of the Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof J. M. de Wet. Samuel Pieterse is the son of Mr and Mrs J. T. Pieterse of Manganzana, near Alice.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

BIG EXODUS FROM FORT HARE TODAY

Post Reporter

ALICE. — The biggest single batch of students to leave Fort Hare, more than 300 men and women, left on the East London-bound train this morning.

Last night more than 100 students left on the Port Elizabeth-bound train. Most of them are going to Windhoek. Yesterday Fort Hare University was virtually at a standstill. Fewer than 10 students attended lectures.

Most of the students were busy contacting their parents and packing up for the mass walkout.

Taxis ran a shuttle service between the campus and the Alice railway station the whole of yesterday. Since the decision taken by the students on Monday no other formal mass meetings have been held.

Clenched fist

Mr C. M. C. Ndamse, who had come to the college to join other parents to negotiate with the Fort Hare authorities, left with his children during the day for Umtata.

Up to last night no delegation of parents was seen at the campus.

Last night, at the Alice railway station, the whole student body went to see off those leaving by train. "Power and solidarity" was the theme at the station. The students sang freedom songs with raised, clenched fists, in salute to their departing comrades.

Appeal

The scene at the station was the same again this morning when more than 300 students left on the East London-bound train.

Alice this morning was full of police. There were more than 20 police vehicles and two police dogs. There were no incidents.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Exodus of Fort Hare students

Continued from Page 1.

The handful of remaining students were preparing to leave some time today, and this morning there was a stream of luggage going into taxis.

At lunchtime yesterday, the Rector of the university, Prof De Wet, issued a notice to all the students appealing to them to attend lectures and resume other academic activities.

17 AUG 1973

THE WORLD

Fort Hare takes back four

FOUR of the 159 rusticated Fort Hare University students were yesterday re-instated by the rector, Professor J. M. De Wet after they had "shown their regret" and apologised, he said today.

Professor De Wet said he was not prepared to give a general ruling on the students but he said each case would be decided on its own merits.

The students' rustications follows an alleged incident two weeks ago when a hostel warden was threatened with violence and property was damaged.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 SEP 1973

NATAL MERCURY

Black Dean for Fort Hare

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH—The University of Fort Hare was going ahead with plans to implement as many of the commission of inquiry's recommendations as possible, including the appointment of a Black Dean of Students, Mr. H. van Huysteen, the Registrar, said in an interview last night.

"Anything reasonable that the university can do, it has done and will continue to do," Mr. van Huysteen said.

Based on the recommendations of the commission, headed by Mr. Justice Munnik, Chief Justice of the Transkei, a number of questions were put to Mr. van Huysteen:

Will the university co-opt Africans to the council? The university has previously expressed itself in favour of this, but according to the University Act, the council cannot make any decision. It is a matter for the State President to decide and will be discussed with the Minister of Bantu Education.

Will Africans be given preference for lectureships, as the Commission recommended, but not at the risk of lowering standards?—It is up to more Africans to get their degrees. The council policy is to give preference to Africans who are suitably qualified.

How many African lecturers are there?—There are now 18 to 20 African lecturers out of a total of 135.

Will a committee be created to replace the SRC, which was dissolved in 1968 because of differences between students from the homelands and urban areas?—No discussions were held on this matter. The university is still too unsettled for us to talk about this

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 AUG 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Ft. Hare grinds to virtual halt: Hundreds to go

Daily News Reporter

ALICE, Wednesday.

FORT HARE University has ground to a virtual halt following yesterday's violence on the campus. It came after a month of unrest which police and some university staff claim was politically inspired.

By early afternoon the entire student body of about 1 000 had been rounded up and cordoned off in the university's Great Hall after a small police detachment had used teargas and baton-charged a mob of about 300 students shouting obscenities and insults nearby.

The mob scattered before the police onslaught, some running into dense bush on the banks of the Tyume River and others hiding in nearby hostels. Several hundred took refuge at the nearby theological seminary, but later marched in a body to the hall where the other students were being held.

Earlier the protesting students, some wielding bricks and sticks, had rampaged through lecture rooms abusing and beating up colleagues who refused to boycott lectures. One terrified student is said to have leaped to the ground from a third-storey window.

NAMES CHECKED

Late last night students were still being led singly on in pairs from the hall to which they were confined by the police. Their names were checked against rosters hastily prepared by the university authorities of students who had attended or tried to attend at least some of the lectures held during the past turbulent month on the campus.

Those not listed and others who said they were unwilling to return to work were ordered from the campus for the rest of the year. Between 600 and 700 are expected to leave in special trains later today.

Yesterday's police action was ordered by the District Commandant from King William's Town, Major H. C. Lerm, who is believed to have told the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, that he was no longer prepared to tolerate the blatant intimidation and incipient violence on the campus.

REPORTER HELD

From that moment, effective control of the university passed to the police. It led to at least one newspaper reporter, Mr Leslie Xinwa of East London's Daily Dispatch, being arrested for "trespassing."

The academic year at the university has been completely disrupted. Although the students allowed to remain on the campus began trickling back to lectures this morning, the chaos of the past month has meant that most have an enormous backlog of work to catch up on before the first examinations at the end of October. And most of the students will not be admitted to examinations.

Several lecturers have indicated that they wish to resign but will probably remain on the staff until the end of this year.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 SEP 1973
Date
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare body seeks African members

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The Council of the University of Fort Hare has recommended that African representatives should serve on the council, but has not yet had a reply from the Department of Bantu Administration, according to the registrar of the university, Mr H. van Huyssteen.

Replying to a comment in a Sunday paper that Africans might soon serve on the council, Mr Van Huyssteen said: "The earliest that any change could be made to the composition of the council would be early next year when the present council finished its fourth term, and a new council was elected."

The Rector of the University, Professor J. M. de Wet, said two weeks ago that one of the main reasons for dissatisfaction among Africans with the present system, was that African educational institutions were controlled by Whites. He said he, personally, was in favour of African representatives on the university council because, eventually, the university would be controlled and run by Africans.

Appointing African representatives to the council now would be an "essential interim step toward the ultimate African control."

Mr Van Huysteen said there was a steady flow of requests from parents for students to return to the university when it re-opened, after a scheduled week-long holiday, on Thursday.

28 AUG 1973
Date
DIE VADERLAND

Wegblyers lesings by Fort Hare verbied

(Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger)

ALICE — As daar een man is wat hom nie deur ondermynende magte gaan laat dwarsboom of onderkry nie, dan is dit die rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet.

Vandag laat hy alle studente wat in hulle klasse is, aanwesig merk. Dié wat afwesig is, sal nie toegelaat word om verder te studeer nie.

Die registrateur van Fort Hare, mnr. M. van Huysteen, het vanoggend aan Die Vaderland gesê dat daar sowat 800 van die 1 050 studente aan Fort Hare op die kampus is, maar dat nie eers 20 studente klasse bywoon nie.

Student

Prof. De Wet en die registrateur het gesê dat al is daar net een student wat van vandag af aanwesig gemerk word, die universiteit nie sal sluit nie. Betroubare inligting is dat die vyand, die Suid-Afrikaanse Studente-organisasie (Saso) die universiteit gesluit wil hê.

Die probleme hier broei die afgelope paar weke al en het begin toe sowat 150 studente 'n koshuisvader en sy gesin een nag geterroriseer het, geweld gebruik en klippe gegooi het. Studente het ook in die openbaar sterk drank gebruik.

Daarna het die vonke begin spat tot daar net sowat 250 studente oorgebly het. Intimidasie was en is steeds aan die orde van die dag.

Sogenaamde geestelike leiers het ook hul „wys" neuse daar kom insteek sonder om hond haaraf te maak.

Geweld

Die polisie hou sake noukeurig dop. Hulle het die vinger vol op die pols van alle bedrywighede. Nog uitbarstings of geweld word nie verwag nie.

Daar heers 'n doodse atmosfeer met honderde studente wat oral sit of staan en niks doen nie.

Studente wat nie deel uitmaak van die sameswering om die universiteit gesluit te kry nie, beweer dat hulle in vrees leef. Hulle beweer dat hulle erg geïntimideer word. Een het selfs gesê dat hulle selfs polisiemanne in hulle koshuise sal wil hê om hulle teen vervolging en intimidasie te beskerm.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

31 OCT 1973

E. P. HERALD

FIFTH COURSE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare is to hold its fifth course in personnel management for African workers in industry next month. — Sapa.

Date 7 SEP 1973
HOOFSTAD

STUDENTE TERUG BY FORT HARE

Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger

SOWAT 300 studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare is terug nadat die universiteit vir 'n kort vakansie gesluit is.

'n Woordvoerder verwag dat baie studente vandag, more en die naweek sal terugkom. Sowat twee derdes van die 156 wat op 3 Augustus geskors is, is ook terug.

Die verwagting is dat die verrigtinge by die universiteit teen Maandag weer normaal sal wees ná die onrus die afgelope tyd. Die polisie moes onder meer onlangs ingryp om die studente in bedwang te hou.

Intussen het drie voormalige studente van die universiteit in die landdroshof op Alice op aanklagte van onregmatige betreding verskyn. Hulle is almal skuldig bevind en elk 'n vonnis van R25 of 45 dae tronkstraf opgelê. Die vonnisse is vir drie jaar opgeskort.

Hulle is Pumzile Majeke (25) Mazibonge Bagwa (23) en Zolisa Mdikane (22), almal oudlede van die Beda-koshuis by die universiteit.

Hulle was drie van die 156 studente wat op 3 Augustus geskors is ná aanvalle en dreigemente wat teen mnr. O. H. D. Makunga, die koshuisvader, gemik was.

Hulle het in die hof verskyn omdat hulle op 24 Augustus by 'n vergadering was wat gehou is ondanks 'n verbod op vergaderings deur die Rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet.

Een van die voorwaardes van hul opgeskorte vonnisse is dat hulle binne die aanstaande drie jaar nie die kampus sonder skriftelike toestemming mag betree nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 OCT 1973

DIE BURGER

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. dr. Colin Coetzee, hoof van die departement van geskiedenis aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, keer môre terug van Londen, waar hy die afgelope maand navorsingswerk gedoen het.

Date 13 OCT 1973
UMAFRIKA

Isifundiswa Esikhulu Sishayele Singenamalayisense Kwatiwa

Umuntu akuthi ngoba usefunde kakhulu bese kucatshangwa ukuthi sewazi zonke izinto emhlabeni, kumbe ngeke esalenza iphutha. Kodwa kwenzekile ukuba omunye umlisa ofunde kakhulu wahamba ngemoto nomngani wakhe engenawo amalayisense okushayela, lolohambo lwabo lwaphetha ngesidumbu.

ENkantolo yaseKingwilliamstown bekumi umuntu ofundisa eNyuvesi yaseFort Hare ebekwe icala lokubulala engaqondile. Lelicala lisukela kumngani wakhe owafela engozini yemoto ababehamba ngayo bobabili langathize, yaenduka, wafa umngani wakhe.

UMnuz. Gideon Yantolo (27) owabe naye efundisa kuyo leNyuvesi yaseFort Hare, yena ebe engowaseZwelitsha, washonela esibhedlela saseFrere elimele ebuchosheni ezinsukwini ezimbili kuphela imoto igumbuqele ababehamba ngayo noSpamla.

USpamla ugwetshwe R100, kumbe izinsuku ezilikhulu ejele kwabuye kwangezwa ngaphezulu izinyanga ezisithupha ejele, kodwa leso sengezo sabuye salengiswa phezu kwekhanda lakhe iminyaka emithathu engatholakali esecaleni lokubulala engaqondile.

Ubuye wagwetshwa R20 ngokushayela ngaphandle kwelayisense wabuye wafakwa inhlanekezela ka-R5 ngokushayela imoto enamathayi asegugile.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 SEP 1973
NATAL WITNESS

FORT HARE INQUIRY RAPS SASO

NO GROUNDS FOR CAMPUS UNREST

ALICE — The commission of inquiry into the recent student unrest at the University of Fort Hare in May last year has found that the complaints by students submitted to the university authorities had little or no grounds.

It also found that the biggest single problem at the institution was a lack of communication between the students and the university authorities. It ascribed this to the fact that the students did not have a representative body.

It was satisfied that the call for a mass boycott of all [illegible] universities in South Africa by the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) must have had some effect on what happened subsequently at Fort Hare.

The commission of inquiry appointed by the University Council to probe student unrest at Fort Hare, released its conclusions yesterday.

One of the two specific recommendations made by the commission was that a post of dean of students be created and that an African with the necessary qualities and qualifications be appointed to the post.

The commission said the creation of this post could do much to ease tension at Fort Hare.

The commission also recommended specifically that mass meetings be reduced to the barest minimum as they only served to promote latent hostilities between various student factions.

Referring to SASO, the commission said that its theory was strengthened by fact that when a resolution taken by the students who were striking was handed to the Rector it contained points alleged to be causes of student frustration.

"While one must assume that these were the basic causes for the strike, they are relatively trivial compared to other complaints later raised by witnesses as being a source of irritation and frustration."

Answering a complaint of police harassment of students, the commission said the occasional presence of a policeman on the campus "can hardly be called harassment."

Emergency

When a Special Branch member had appeared at a meeting, the Rector had asked that no Special Branch policeman come to the campus without his permission, except in cases of emergency.

The commission referred to particular complaints which arose from "a combination of Black awareness and antipathy to Government policy — or at any rate the students' interpretation thereof."

One of these was that Fort Hare was being used as a "launching pad by White and Afrikaner academics."

The commission found that this complaint was completely unjustified and "noted with gratitude the unselfish devotion to duty by both English and Afrikaans, Black and White academics."—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 SEP 1973
CAPE ARGUS

FORT HARE CENTRE TO GO AHEAD

The Argus Bureau: Pretoria, Thursday.

IN spite of student unrest at Fort Hare University which has largely denuded the campus of pupils, the University Council meeting in Pretoria last week decided to go ahead with plans for a R300 000 student centre for cultural and recreational activities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

At the end of the 16-man council meeting a statement was issued expressing full support of the university principal, Professor J. A. de Wet, and his staff in handling of the recent student unrest.

Professor de Wet and his registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, travelled from Fort Hare University to attend the meeting.

'In our opinion the handling of provocation by certain students convinced the majority of the sincerity of the efforts of the university administration and of the futility of the efforts of student ringleaders to force the university to close,' the Fort Hare University's statement said.

'OUTSIDE SUPPORT'

It adds that there was 'ample evidence' that these efforts were largely supported from 'outside.'

All that the agitators managed to achieve was to ruin their own academic careers and those of the students whom they misled.

Moreover, their actions showed their utter disregard for the true interests of these students.

'The council is determined not under any circumstances to yield to the attempts of these people to close the university and thereby deal a blow to the Xhosa nation.'

The council reaffirmed its determination to keep Fort Hare University open and to extend existing facilities as rapidly as possible.

6 SEP 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare students

I am sure that all reasonable Africans praise the parents' stand in supporting the Fort Hare students fight harassment on the campus.

Fort Hare University is infested with informers. While parents send their children to Fort Hare to get a proper education, some are given confidential lectures by the Special Branch so that they may spy on others for the Government.

I wonder if parents are aware of that?

At Fort Hare it is very difficult for the students to talk freely on world affairs because of the exuberance of the Government informers.

Professor De Wet said that the Beda hostels are SASO strongholds. How does he know about the number of SASO members if he has no informers on the campus?

Right through 1972 there were disturbances in white universities but not a single student was expelled. Yet a minor mistake from an African student qualifies him for expulsion. Shame to those black lecturers who sell black students to the rector.

Waters Toboti.

Macibe Location,
Kentani.

31 OCT 1973

ate

RAND DAILY MAIL

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

African course

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare is to hold its fifth course in personnel management for African workers in industry next month. — Sapa.

Date 11 SEP 1973
THE FRIEND

Linked to SASO boycott call

STUDENT STRIKES ARE ANALYSED

The Friend Correspondent

UMTATA

LAST YEAR'S student strikes at Fort Hare University were linked to a call by SASO for a mass student boycott at Black universities by the report of a commission of inquiry published yesterday.

The nine-member commission which, until the resignation of its chairman, the Chief Justice of the Transkei, Mr Justice G. Munnik, consisted for four Whites and five Africans, also found that the university rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, "acted with great tact and understanding in handling the situation which arose in May last year".

The commission, which was constituted by the university council in the wake of last year's disturbances to investigate alleged student grievances and the reasons for the absence of a students' representative council, heard evidence from only two students from among the 1 000-member body. It heard evidence from five others including Professor de Wet and the vice-rector, Professor A. Coetzee.

Referring to a call by SASO published in the Sunday Press on May 14 last year for a mass boycott of lectures at all Black Universities in order to "close these institutions within three weeks", the commission's report said it was "satisfied this must, inevitably, have had at least some effect on what subsequently occurred at Fort Hare".

"One gets the general impression that the strike was called so as to keep in step with SASO's demand and that the so-called reasons for the strike were hastily compiled ex post facto," it said.

The commission rejected six general grievances raised by students including claims that they could be expelled without justification and that they were subject to police harassment

In this regard the commission felt that "the occasional presence of a policeman on the campus or at a meeting can hardly be called harassment." It called this "a typical type of student exaggeration".

It urged the university council to provide better social and sporting amenities as a means of improving living conditions on the campus.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 SEP 1973
Date
PRETORIA NEWS

Fort Hare strikes linked to Saso

From Our Correspondent

UMTATA. — Last year's student strikes at Fort Hare University were linked to a call by Saso for a mass student boycott at Black universities by the report of a commission of inquiry published today.

The nine-member commission, which until the resignation of its chairman, the Chief Justice of the Transkei, Mr Justice G. Munnik, consisted of four Whites and five Africans, also found that the University rector, Professor J. M. de Wet "acted with great tact and understanding in handling the situation which arose in May last year."

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EFFECT

Referring to a call by Saso published in the Sunday Press on May 14 last year for a mass boycott of lectures at all Black universities in order to "close these institutions within three weeks", the commission's report said it was "satisfied this must, inevitably, have had at least some effect on what subsequently occurred at Fort Hare.

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 3 SEP 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Govt silent on Africans on Fort Hare council

Own Correspondent

ALICE. — The council of the University of Fort Hare had recommended that African representatives serve on the council, but had not yet had a reply from the Department of Bantu Administration, the registrar, Mr. H. van Huysteen, said last night.

Replying to a comment in a Sunday newspaper that Africans might soon serve on the council, Mr. Van Huysteen said: "The earliest that any change could be made to the composition of the council would be early next year when the present council finishes its term, and a new council is elected."

The rector of the university, Professor J. M. de Wet, said two weeks ago that one of the main reasons for dissatisfaction among Africans with the present system, was that African educational institutions were controlled by Whites.

He said he personally was in favour of African representatives on the university council because eventually the university would be controlled and run by Africans

Appointing African representatives to the council now would be an "essential interim step toward ultimate African control".

Mr. Van Huysteen said there was a steady flow of requests from parents for students to return to the university when week-long holiday on Thursday.

Meanwhile the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education said last night that African students who rioted at universities were not rioting "against the White man" but against authority.

Sapa reports that Mr. Punt Janson, said in a radio interview that disturbances at Fort Hare began when an African teacher was assaulted because he had insisted that his instructions be carried out.

"The university authorities have been acting with the greatest restraint, and personally I think, at times, we have been too lenient.

6 SEP 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

300 By Fort Hare terug

SOWAT 300 studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare is vandag terug nadat die universiteit vir 'n kort vakansie gesluit is. 'n Woordvoerder verwag dat baie vandag en môre en die naweek sal terugkom. Sowat tweederdes van die 156 wat op 3 Augustus geskors is, is ook terug.

Die verwagting is dat die verrigtings by die universiteit teen Maandag weer normaal sal wees ná die onrus die afgelope tyd. Die polisie moes onder meer onlangs ingryp om die studente in bedwang te hou.

University of Fort Hare

Skuldig

Intussen het drie gewese studente van die universiteit in die landdroshof op Alice op aanklagte van onregmatige betreding verskyn. Hulle is almal skuldig bevind en elk 'n vonnis van R25 of 45 dae tronkstraf opgelê. Die vonnisse is vi rdrie jaar opgeskort.

Hulle is Pumzile Majeke (25), Mazibonge Baqwa (22) en Zolisa Mdikane (22), almal gewese lede van die Beda-koshuis by die universiteit.

Hulle was drie van die 156 studente wat op 3 Augustus geskors is na aanvalle en dreigemente wat teen mnr. O. H. D. Makunga, die koshuisvader, gemik was.

Verbod

Hulle het in die hof verskyn omdat hulle op 24 Augustus by 'n vergadering was wat gehou is ondanks 'n verbod op vergaderings deur die rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet.

Een van die voorwaardes van hul opgeskorte vonnisse is dat hulle binne die volgende drie jaar nie die kampus sonder skriftelike toestemming mag betree nie.

Date 5 SEP 1973
OGGENDBLAD

Ons is ook bekommerd oor studente-onluste

Ds. T. A. Mofokeng

Is daar iets verkeerd by ons swart universiteite? As daar 'n fout is, waar is dit te vinde? Lê dit in die administrasie of by die inhoud van die vakke of by die verhoudinge tussen blankes en die verskillende kleure of by dié tussen studente en lektore?

Dit is almal ernstige vrae hierdie, waarmee ons almal behoort te worstel. Wat die erns daarvan vermeerder, is dat hierdie onluste, wat gewoonlik daartoe lei dat 'n universiteit gesluit word, net beperk is tot swart universiteite. Dit het nog nie met 'n wit universiteit gebeur nie.

Al die swart universiteite het al 'n smaak van hierdie woelinge gekry. Dit het by Turfloop begin en daarna Weskaapland en nou Fort Hare en dit sal nie lank duur nie dan sal ons oorblywende twee swart universiteite volg.

Bekommerd

Ons is almal diep bewus daarvan dat dit die studies van ons kinders versteur. Dit gaan dieper as dit. Dit tref ook die ouers finansieël. Eers nadat die studente huistoe gestuur is, word die ouers gevra om te kom en dit kos geld om daarheen te gaan.

Die hele swart gemeenskap is baie bekommerd oor die onluste by hierdie setels van hoër onderwys. Ons wil graag hê dat ons kinders 'n beter bestaan sal hê as ons. Ons wil hê dat hulle onder 'n goeie atmosfeer moet studeer. Ons wil hê dat hulle met liefde sal terugkyk op hulle alma mater.

Ek herinner my net aan die geesdrif wat onlangs onder die blankes geheers het, by die inter-universitêre rugbybyeenkoms tussen Stellenbosch en Pretoria. Al die oud-studente was daar, omdat hulle gebonde bly aan hulle universiteit. Maar daardie opgewondenheid is vreemd by ons. Ons wil dit ook ondervind en miskien meer as dit.

'n Swartman se siening

Wat maak dat 'n mens vermoed dat daar iets groots by hierdie swart universiteite verkeerd is, is dat die onluste altyd hulle oorspring vind in 'n baie klein ding. Die kragdadige optrede van die administrasie-mense lok dan 'n groot, onverwagte reaksie van die studente uit. Dit lyk of die atmosfeer altyd met spanning gelaai bly en enige klein gebeurtenis genoeg is om die hele situasie aan die brand te steek.

Agitators

Wat ook eienaardig is, is dat hierdie onluste nie net beperk is tot sekere etniese universiteite nie. Daarom kan 'n mens dit nie toeskryf aan die opvliende temperament van een of ander etniese groep nie.

Daar is al baie vermoed dat S.A.S.O. agter alles sit, dat daar agitators is wat die vuur aanblaas. Volgens die mense wat só dink, is dit vreemd dat swart mense reageer op wat hulle beskou as 'n verdere stap van onderdrukking. Wat ons nie uie die oog moet verloor nie, **is dat hierdie onluste in lyn is met die hele ontevredenheid** van swart mense in die algemeen.

Dit sal kortsigtigheid wees om die skuld op die rektors en die universiteitsrade alleen te laai, of ook op die lektore alleen of op die studente alleen. Die eerste fout, wat baie nog later sal herken, lê in die beleid van afsonderlike universiteite vir swartes en verder vir afsonderlike etniese groepe.

Dit het almal op hulle hoede geplaas. Met die lê van die eerste steen was wantroue en agterdog ook geplant. Daarby is die universiteitsrade almal wit, die oorgrote meerderheid administrasie—personeel wit en die groot meerderheid doserende personeel ook.

Argumente dat daar nie bekwame swartes is wat dié werk kan doen nie, is 'n paradoks met wat ons gewoonlik gehoor het, dat Suid-Afrika meer swart gegradueerdes het as enige Afrikastaat.

Wat ons eintlik behoort te erken, is dat baie van ons swart geleerdes die land verlaat het om êrens beter werk te gaan doen. Baie van diegene wat oorgebly het, wil nie graag 'n deel hê by 'n „tribal college", soos wat hulle gewoonlik genoem word nie.

Oplossing

Die hele universitêre institusie het oplossings nodig, nie tydelike oplossings soos die verbanning van studente of die arrestering van sommige nie. Dit is egter te laat om te vra vir die integrering van universiteite. Laat die regering 'n oproep maak vir raad, net soos met die instromingsbeheer.

Daar behoort ook meer as dit te wees. Die betrokke minister moet 'n nasionale konvensie van alle belanghebbende partye byeenroep om hierdie situasie te bespreek. Maar die atmosfeer moet dáár ook gesond wees.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 OCT 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Ex-Fort Hare Saso leader banned

DURBAN — Mr. Jeff Baqwa, 24, literacy director of Saso, the black students' organisation, was yesterday served with a five-year banning order by the Special Branch in the organisation's office here. He is the 13th Saso leader to be banned.

According to a spokesman for Saso, Mr. Baqwa was given the order as he was about to leave on a country-wide tour.

He has been confined to the Umzimkulu district, his home, and left for there immediately under police escort.

Mr. Baqwa is a former student of the University of Fort Hare, but left during the students' trouble there last year. He became literacy director of Saso in September last year.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 3 SEP 1973
NATAL WITNESS

Blacks buck authority —Minister

JOHANNESBURG — Bantu students who rioted at universities were not rioting "against the White man" but against authority, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Bantu Education, Mr. T. N. H. Janson, said in a radio interview last night.

Mr. Janson said the disturbances at Fort Hare University began when a Bantu teacher was assaulted because he had insisted that his instructions be carried out.

"This man and his family were protected by his own people and by the Rector of the university himself and the Whites on the staff of that university.

"And therefore, it is not a question of White against Black, it is a case of people not wanting to submit to authority — challenging authority; it is a case of them being wiped out as soon as possible," Mr. Janson said.

TOO LENIENT

"The university authorities have been acting with the greatest restraint, and personally I think, at times, we have been too lenient.

Mr. Janson said the police, who had been acting with the utmost reserve, would be asked to assist the university authorities and the school authorities to identify not only troublemakers but to "take them away for good from any of these institutions."

"I want to make it quite clear that if a student is found guilty of this type of misconduct at one university, he will not be allowed into any other university again."

Mr. Janson said earlier in the interview that it was "simply nonsense" for anyone to suggest standards at Black universities were inferior to those at White universities. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 SEP 1973
Date
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

SASO: strike link

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Last year's student strikes at Fort Hare University were linked to a call by SASO for a mass student boycott at Black universities by the report of a commission of inquiry published this week.

The nine-man commission which, until the resignation of its chairman the Chief Justice of the Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, consisted of four Whites and five Africans, also found that the university rector, Professor J M de Wet, "acted with great tact and understanding in handling the situation which arose in May last year."

The commission heard evidence from only two students from among the 1 000-member student body. It heard evidence from five others including Professor de Wet and the vice rector, Professor A Coetzee.

Referring to a call by SASO published in the Sunday Press on May 14 lastyyear for a mass boycott of lectures at all Black universities in order to "close these institutions within three weeks," the commission's report said it was "satisfied this must, inevitably, have had at least some effect on what subsequently occurred at Fort Hare."

REJECTED

"One gets the general impression that the strike was called so as to keep in step with SASO's demand and that the so-called reasons for the strike were hastily compiled ex post facto," it said.

The commission rejected six general grievances raised by students including claims that they could be expelled without justification and that they were subject to police harassment.

In this regard the commission felt "the occasional presence of a policeman of the campus or at a meeting can hardly be called harassment." It called this "a typical type" of student exaggeration.

3 SEP 1973
Date
CAPE ARGUS

Fort Hare: a cauldron of discontent

The Argus Johannesburg Correspondent

FORT HARE, latest flashpoint in the apparently continuous unrest at non-White universities, has long been a seething cauldron of student discontent which the authorities have tried in vain to contain.

The outbreak of violence on the university campus last week was but an echo — albeit a deafening one — of past dissension at Fort Hare, which has long been regarded as the incubator of Black nationalism.

Even before the coming of university apartheid in 1959, Fort Hare—until then the only Black university in South Africa —was the training ground of many African politicians destined to clash with the authorities.

It was the alma mater of Robert Sobukwe, founder and first president of the now banned Pan-Africanist Congress, of Nelson Mandela of the underground movement Umkonto we Sizwe, and of many other radically inclined Blacks.

★

It also proved the Youth League of the African National Congress, which long acted as a militant pressure group with the ANC.

The introduction of university apartheid was synonymous with the establishment of Government control over African (and Indian and Coloured) university education. But it did little to still the fires of African nationalism at Fort Hare.

Fort Hare's first year under Pretoria's control — with the Minister of Bantu Education having ultimate power over the university — was not without dissension.

It coincided with the sacking of nine senior members of the academic staff and the resignation of at least five others. Among the latter was the university's principal. Resignations included that of the vice principal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

★

From then on, the university faced intermittent outbreaks of student dissension and, incidentally, grew and turned out graduates to serve their people.

In the first year of university apartheid several students, including members of the SRC, were refused admission. Resentment was fed — to be reaped in later years.

In 1967, 30 students were refused admission. According to the Minister of Bantu Education, 16 were excluded on academic grounds and 14 because their presence was 'not in the interests of the college.'

In the following year, nearly 300 students were escorted to the station by police and sent home after a protest 'sit-in'. Some 20 were later refused readmission.

Last year's unrest, sparked off by unrest at Fort Hare's sister university of Turfloop, near Pietersburg, did not leave the university untouched. Dissension was contained to a large extent, however —, through the intervention of Black lecturers, who acted as mediators between students and the predominantly White administration.

The underlying causes of student bitterness apart, one key factor in the recurring clashes between students and administrators was the absence of an SRC to act as a communication bridge between the two sides.

Over the years students have consistently refused to elect an SRC in spite of invitations by the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, to do so.

★

The student stand is simple. Ever since members of the last SRC were 'victimised,' they have argued that SRC members would serve only as either scapegoats during times of trouble or as 'De Wet's stooges.'

Insofar as the vacuum was filled, it was filled by the pro-Black Power student organisation SASO — and it is common cause that there is no love lost between it and the Rector.

In its report to the SASO annual conference in July, Fort Hare's SASO delegates reported: 'Relations with the administration have been strained for a long period now and do not show any signs of improvement.'

They went on to accuse Professor de Wet of saying: 'I want to kill SASO, because of the uncompromising attitude adopted by their national leaders and now spreading to their rank and file.'

★

They further alleged that they were charged with holding an illegal meeting when they attempted to organise a protest over the banning of SASO leaders in March.

Two of their men were sentenced to expulsion, suspended for one year on condition that they were not found guilty of further breaches of university rules.

It was in this context that a clash between students at Beda Hostel and the hostel warden blew up into the full scale crisis which last week erupted into violence at the university.

Date 8 DEC 1973
DAILY DESPATCH

Students' dean for Fort Hare

ALICE — A new post of Dean of Students has been created by the Council of Fort Hare University.

The chief education planner of the Ciskei Government, Mr. H. Nabe, has accepted the post and will probably begin duties on February 1 next year.

He will discuss all problems, both academic and personal, with the students and will form a link between the students and the administration of Fort Hare. He will have the same seniority as a professor and will have a limited lecturing load.

The creation of the post of Dean of Students is a direct result of the commission of inquiry report into the student unrest at Fort Hare in May 1972, the commission having recommended the establishment of such a position.

In an interview Mr. Nabe said he regarded his new position as an exciting challenge and a great responsibility.

Mr. Nabe has been closely connected with Fort Hare for a number of years. He was a student there from 1936 until 1939, obtaining a BA degree and a teacher's diploma. He also holds a UED certificate from Unisa.

Mr. Nabe has been a member of the advisory council at Fort Hare for ten years.

Mr. Nabe's eldest son obtained a BSc and UED at Fort Hare and is presently a third year pharmacy student at Turfloop. Another son is a first year BComm. student at Fort Hare.

Born at Healdtown, Mr. Nabe received all his schooling at the Healdtown High School before attending the Moroka Training School in the Orange Free State.

He returned to teach at Healdtown in 1944 until 1950 when he was appointed principal of the Lawson Secondary School in Fort Beaufort, of which he was a founder.

In 1957 he was appointed staff inspector and worked in Alice until 1965 when he was appointed inspector in King William's Town.

In 1968 he was appointed chief education planner for the Ciskei.

Mr. Nabe is serving his second term of office as chairman of the Xhosa Language Committee of the Transkei and the Ciskei. He has also served as a member of the Advisory Board for Bantu Education for ten years. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

VIOLENCE ERUPTS AT FORT HARE

ALICE — Hundreds of Fort Hare students were due to be sent home last night after a day of violence on the campus—including students "terrorising" others still attending lectures and a police baton charge.

Hundreds told to leave campus

ALICE — The Rector of Fort Hare, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said yesterday that students who had been boycotting lectures would be sent home and barred from returning to the university for the remainder of the year.

Earlier Prof. De Wet had warned students that those who did not attend lectures on Tuesday would disqualify themselves from admission to examinations.

He said that attendance lists would be taken at classes and students who did not attend lectures would be considered as having exercised their choice not to remain at the university.

In an interview yesterday afternoon, Prof. De Wet said those students who had attended lectures on Tuesday would be permitted to continue their studies but the rest of the students would be sent home.

In a letter to those students due to leave Fort Hare last night, Prof. De Wet said that in view of criminal acts of violence by a large number of students on Tuesday and to afford those students who had indicated by attending classes a desire to use the university as a place of study, it had been decided that all those who had been boycotting lectures must be removed from the campus for the rest of the current year.

Prof. De Wet informed these students they were to leave the university as soon as transport had been arranged.

As rusticated students they were not to return to the university without express permission from himself or the registrar.

Any infringement of this provision would be an offence punishable by law, he said.

At least 300 Fort Hare students ran over the road to the Federal Theological Seminary yesterday morning when police were attempting to round them up.

The rector explained to the seminary authorities that violence had been committed by a large number of students and asked for them to be sent back to Fort Hare.

The president of the Seminary, the Rev. R. G. Brown, issued a statement in which he said that the staff of the Federal Theological Seminary had noted with deep concern the continuing unrest at Fort Hare and that a police baton charge had again been made yesterday morning on a group of students of the university who had gathered on the campus.

"Many of these students had felt it necessary to seek sanctuary at the Seminary from the harassment of the police and dogs," he said.

He said the staff of the Seminary were fully aware that it would be unlawful to harbour criminals but they had no evidence that any of the students at the Seminary had committed any crime. Their behaviour on the Seminary campus had been exemplary, he said.

Some of the chaplains to the university lived at the Seminary and it was natural that the students of Fort Hare should look to the churches for refuge and advice.

"In the name of Christ we consider it our duty to offer help to anyone in his hour of need," he said.—DDC.

The protesting students, angered by the university's refusal to readmit some students suspended after trouble broke out at a hostel, were confined to the Great Hall for a large part of yesterday.

Late last night they were being individually taken from the hall and asked if they wanted to remain at university or leave.
At first both men and women students were taken from the hall. The ratio of those wishing to leave was about 20-to-one.

Later only women students were taken out, and the ratio dropped to about six-to-four.

Some students, however, were given no choice as to whether they wanted to stay or quit—they were told they had been suspended. Checking of students was expected to continue until early this morning.

The first group of students who had said they wanted to quit Fort Hare were due to leave late last night by bus for Blaney where they were to be put aboard a train for Johannesburg.

The campus was still tense last night after a day which saw:

- About 400 students rampaging through the university dragging others out of lectures;
- A police charge on a crowd of students;
- About 200 students taking refuge at the nearby Federal Theological Seminary from the police. They later returned to the campus and joined the several hundred being kept in the Great Hall.

Beaten up

The student violence started yesterday morning when about 400 charged through the corridors of the lecture halls, dragging students attending lectures out of the classrooms, an Alice correspondent reports.

Some of those who had been at lectures were reported to have been beaten up.

After the crowd had left, bricks littered the corridors. Students took refuge in lecturers' offices. Stones were hurled at several lecturers.

Throughout Monday night people trying to study were harassed. Some who had not locked their bedroom doors were said to have been assaulted.

About 9 a.m. yesterday a large number of students who had gathered near the women's hostel moved towards the lecture rooms. As police arrived—about 30 in 12 vehicles—women students moved into their hostels.

The male students started running, and police charged.

Three students treated for head wounds at Lovedale Hospital, claimed to have been assaulted by police, while others said they had been beaten up by fellow-students.

One second-year B.Sc. student from Johannesburg, Miss P. L. Mdakane, 24, was treated for a head wound at the hospital. She said she had been attacked by a group of students during a chemistry lecture she had attended with three other women.



Trouble at Fort Hare: left, Mr. Vusumzi Mabombo and Mr. Ernest Mahanke show wounds allegedly sustained during violence on the campus yesterday. Mr. Mahanke said he was bitten by a police dog. Right, women students turn their backs on cameras in a gesture of defiance. More pictures, Page 21.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Intimidation

Another student, Mr. Langa Nkomentaba, was alleged to have jumped from an upstairs window at Beda Hostel. He was taken to hospital.

A Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr. L. Xinwa, was held by police for about 20 minutes. He was put in a police van, but released after the Registrar, Mr. H. van Huysteen, confirmed that he had been allowed onto the campus.

Mr. Van Huysteen later said the Rector on police advice, had decided to ask all journalists to leave the campus. "This is for their own good: the police have a free hand and you know what can happen," Mr. Van Huysteen said.

Major H. C. Lerm, the commander of the contingent of about 55 policemen, said there had been "blatant intimidation" of students by others.

He appealed to those who had been assaulted and intimidated by fellow-students to lay charges against their attackers.

By lunch time yesterday about 500 students had been rounded up by police and taken to the Great Hall. Many were reported to have gone voluntarily.

About 200 students who fled from the campus to the Federal Theological Seminary a few hundred yards away, later returned and joined those in the hall.

At least eight students were arrested during the disturbances. They will probably be charged with assault this morning.—DDR-DDC.

3 SEP 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Blacks for Fort Hare council?

ALICE — A report in an Afrikaans week-end paper that blacks were soon to be appointed to the Fort Hare University Council could not be confirmed yesterday.

The rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, was not available for comment and was said to be away on holiday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The university's Registrar, Mr. H. van Huyssteen, said he could not confirm the report.

"I know the university's own council has been recommending this to the minister over the past year. The matter is now in the hands of the minister and will also be discussed at a meeting of rectors of black universities and officials of the Department of Bantu Education on September 12," Mr. Van Huyssteen said.

The move to appoint blacks will be welcomed by many blacks who have called for it for some time in efforts to bring about a better understanding between blacks and the university's administration.

When the matter was raised during the disturbances at the university last month, Prof. De Wet said he supported the move to appoint blacks. — DDR.

13 OCT 1973
E. P. HERALD

Accept all men, says cleric

HERALD REPORTER

ACCEPTANCE of all men, without racial discrimination, was necessary for commending Christ, and the Church's duty was to set its house in order in this respect, the Rev J. A. Lamprecht said at yesterday's assembly session of the Baptist Union of South Africa.

Prof Lamprecht, head of the Department of Systematic Theology at Fort Hare University, said that by acceptance he meant the affirmation of the other person's right for freedom, creativity and responsibility.

His address, before a large gathering of delegates at St Columba's Presbyterian Church in Port Elizabeth, was on commending Christ on a multiracial society.

Rights

Prof Lamprecht said his call for acceptance did not mean racial integration at all costs, but rather that people should realise all racial groups had their own rights.

He said human relations and personal attitudes formed the vital area in which the Church could remove hindrances to the commending of Christ.

"What applies in the Church may conflict with what is done outside and its ideals may be at variance with society in South Africa but, although the Church should be patient, it must not be passive," he added.

29 SEP 1973
Date
THE FRIEND



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Enjoying a tea break from their symposium which they are attending at the University of the Orange Free State are Professor R. C. Beuthin, Dean of the Faculty of Law at Rhodes University, Professor N. E. Wiehahn, a lecturer of law at Port Elizabeth University, Mr P. C. Smit, senior lecturer of law at the University of the Orange Free State and Professor F. A. de Villiers, head of the department of private law at the University of Fort Hare. The men are attending a symposium of the law faculties of the universities of Fort Hare, Port Elizabeth, the Orange Free State and Rhodes.

Date 1 SEP 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

BOIKOTBEROEP HET OP FORT HARE GETREF

ALICE.

HY IS oortuig die beroep om 'n massaboikot van alle nie-blanke universiteite in Suid-Afrika in Mei 1972 deur die South African Students Organisation (Saso) het 'n uitwerking gehad op wat daarna by die Universiteit van Fort Hare gebeur het, het 'n kommissie wat deur die Universiteitsraad aangestel is om ondersoek in te stel na die studente-onrus in 1972, gister op Alice gesê toe hy sy bevinding bekend gemaak het.

Die kommissie beveel onder meer aan dat 'n dekaan van studente aangestel word. Hy moet 'n Bantoe wees met die nodige eienskappe en kwalifikasies. Dit kan baie bydra tot die verslapping van die spanning.

Daar word ook aanbeveel dat massavergaderings tot die minimum beperk word aangesien hulle lei tot die ontwikkeling van sluimerende vyandigheid tussen verskillende studente groepe.

Die kommissie het bevind dat die klagtes deur studente in Mei 1972 min of geen gronde gehad het.

Die kommissie, wat by vier geleenthede byeengekom het, is gelei deur regter G. G. A. Munnik, hoofregter van die Transkei, mnr. A. Burger, mnr. R. Cingo, prof. J. Gerber, voorsitter van die Fort Hare-afdelingsraad, mnr. J. Heystek, direkteur van onderwys in die Transkei, en mnr. T. Mbambiso en mnr. H. Nabe, albei skole-inspekteurs.

Oor Saso sê die kommissie sy teorie word versterk deur die feit dat wanneer 'n voorstel deur stakende studente aan die rektor oorhandig is, dit punte bevat het wat na bewering oorsake is van studentefrustrasie.

Eise

Daar moet aanvaar word dat hierdie punte die basiese oorsaak van die staking is, maar hulle is betreklik gering vergeleke met ander klagtes wat later deur getuies geopper is as bron van irritasie en frustrasie.

Die indruk is dat die staking veroorsaak is sodat tred gehou kon word met Saso se eise en dat die sogenaamde oorsake later inderhaas saamgestel is.

Die rektor se taak was van die begin af moeilik deurdat die studente ondanks dringende beroepe geweier het om 'n studenteraad saam te stel. Dit is waarskynlik die grootste struikelblok tot ordelike studentebedrywighede.

Een van die redes is dat dit studente in twee groepe verdeel is — die meer gesofistikeerde studente van Transvaal en die stede, wat bekend staan as die „noordelike gevaar" en die sogenaamde „tuislanders."

Die een groep vrees dat die ander die meeste setels in 'n studenteraad sal verkry en daardeur die raad beheer.

Die kommissie het bevind dat die Polisie nie die studente lastig geval het soos beweer is nie en dat daar geen intimidasie deur lektore was nie.

Oor die klagtes oor gebrek aan geriewe, het die kommissie bevind dat dit ongegrond is. Oor die klagtes oor die skeiding van geslagte in koshuise het die kommissie aanbeveel dat meer geselskapkamers verskaf word.

Indien studente meer en beter kos wil hê, sal losiesgelde verhoog moet word. Oor klagtes wat spruit uit „'n kombinasie van swart bewustheid en vyandigheid teenoor die Regeringsbeleid — of die studente se vertolking daarvan," het die kommissie bevind dat hulle ongeregverdig was.

Die rektor het met groot takt opgetree in sy hantering van die toestand. Waardering is ook uitgespreek teenoor vier Bantoe-lektore wat vrywillig as tussengangers opgetree het en bygedra het tot 'n skikking.

— Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 OCT 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



Mrs Mkalipi and Miss Dekile on arrival at East London railway station from Johannesburg.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Social workers attend big conference in Johannesburg

Two East London social workers, Mrs M. N. Mkalipi and Miss T. N. Dekile, attended the first social workers' seminary to be organised by the Cripple Care Association in Johannesburg.

Mrs Mkalipi and Miss Dekile were guests of the Transvaal Cripple Care Association. Mrs Mkalipi holds a diploma in social work from the Jan Hofmeyer School of Social Work in Johannesburg.

Miss Dekile holds a B. A. degree in social work from the University of Fort Hare.

In Johannesburg they represented the East London and Border areas at the seminar.

Lectures on various aspects of social work were given to representatives from five regions.

Fort Hare 1 SEP 1973
Date
ILLANGA

IFort Hare ibe nesinye isidumo

E-Alice

SIPHINDE SASUKA ISIDUMO EYUNIVESITHI YASEFORT HARE NGESIKHATHI IQEMBU LEZITSHUDENI EBELIHLOME NGEZINDUKU NANGEZITINI LIHLASELA EZINYE IZITSHUDENI EBEZIFUNDA.

Izitshudeni ezimbili, esiti esentombazane, zigqenywe izingozi zathuthelwa esibhedlela. Kuzwakala ukuthi esinye isitshudeni sentombazane sisindisiwe ngesithisha ngesikhathi sikhishwa ngefasitela esitezi sesibili siyowela phansi.

Kubizwe amaphoyisa abehamba nezinja ezolamula uthuthuva.

Izintatheli nabathwebuli bezithombe batshelwe ukuthi abaphume baphele emagcekeni esikole ukuze bangalimali.

Uthuthuva lufufuse ekuseni ngolwesiBili, ngosuku lwamanqamu olukhishwe nguthisha omkhulu weyunivesithi, uProfessor J. M. de Wet, lokuba zonke izitshudeni zingene esikoleni zifunde uma zingakwenzi lokho ziphume ziphele eyunivesithi.

Kuthe ezinye izitshudeni sezibuyele emakilasini ukuyofunda kwakhona iqembu labanye abafundi eliqoqane ekuseni lezwakala selihuba, lihlabelela lishaya amakhwela.

Ngokusho kokade ebukela uthe abafundi bazingxamisile.

Ngophasi 8 ekuseni kube neqembu elihlome ngezinduku nezitini elitheleke ehholo yaseStewart, elingenye indlu yokufundela.

Batheleke emakilasini okufunda bezama ukuphazamisa izitshudeni ebezifunda, ezinye zazo iFort Hare phandle. Kungalesisikhathi lapho kulimale khona abafundi ababili.

Lisuke leliqembu lanikela phambi kwamahositela abesifazane lapho lifike khona lajikijela izimoto ngamatshe nabantu abebedlula.

Ngesikhathi sekufike amaphoyisa nezinja abafundi bacele empunzini bebanga umsindo bekhala ngesikhathi kukhishwa inja eyodwa emavenini amaphoyisa abengu-12.

Ngesikhathi amaphoyisa eqaphile yonke indawo abafundi bamantombazane balunguze emafasiteleni asehositela baklolodela amaphoyisa.

Kwesinye isikhathi izitshudeni zabesilisa zibaleke zathi galo yephuka ngesikhathi zigcona amaphoyisa esondela kuzona.

Ngesikhathi kushicilelwa iphepha abukho ubudlova obubikwe ukuthi amaphoyisa abenzile kubafundi ngaphandle kobenziwe yizitshudeni kwezinye izitshudeni.

Isidumo esisuke ngolwesiBili silandela uchuku olwenziwe nge-

Iphela ekhasini 2

IFort Hare

Isuka ekhasini 1

zinye izitshudeni ngomSombuluko ebezifake izigqoko ezivala ubuso ngenkathi zisabisa abanye abafundi abebebhala ithesiti.

Ngenxa yaloluthuthuva izifundo zimisiwe okwesikhashana kuze kube khona ukuthula ngokusho kukaSomqulu weyunivesithi.

Amaphoyisa abizwe emadolobheni aseduzane ukuba azoqapha.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 AUG 1979
DIE BURGER

Fort Hare skors boikotters vir res van jaar

ALICE.

AL die studente wat in die laaste tyd by die Universiteit van Fort Hare geweier het om lesings by te woon, is beveel om huis toe te gaan. Hulle mag nie vanjaar terugkeer nie, het die Rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, gister hier aangekondig. Die studente sou gisteraand met spesiale treine en busse vertrek.

Die besluit volg op 'n ultimatum wat prof. De Wet Maandag aan die studente gestel het. Daarvolgens sou dié wat nie gister klasse bywoon nie, geskors word.

Die huidige onrus het eergisteraand begin toe sowat driehonderd swart studente 'n lesing onderbreek en die dosent gedreig het. Gisteroggend het dit verder opgevlam, en in een stadium het nagenoeg agthonderd studente op die kampus saamgedrom. Een groep het met geweld by lesingsale ingebars en van die studente daar probeer wegsleep. Twee studente is beseer.

HOND

Net ná nege-uur gisteroggend het die polisie opgedaag en die studente is met 'n hond uiteengejaag. Twaalf patrolliewaens het by verskillende plekke stelling ingeneem. Sewe studente wat die polisiemanne en hul voertuie onder die klippe gesteek het, is in hegtenis geneem

Laat gistermiddag het die polisie sowat vyfhonderd studente in die universiteitsaal byeengebring. Nog tweehonderd, wat met die oggend se gebeurde in die gebou van die teologiese skool gaan skuil het, het vrywillig na die saal gekom.

Prof. De Wet, universiteitsamptenare en senior polisiemanne het intussen lyste bestudeer om vas te stel watter studente wel lesings bygewoon het. Die sowat vierhonderd wat lesings bygewoon het, sal by die universiteit kan aanbly. Polisiebeskerming is aan hulle beloof.

TREINE

Die res sou gisteraand met spesiaal gehuurde treine en busse weggestuur word. Aan elk van hulle is in die saal 'n brief oorhandig waarin gesê word dat, weens die „kriminele geweldpleging" op 28 Augustus deur 'n groot groep studente en omdat studente wat wel lesings wil bywoon, beskerm moet word, besluit is dat die res verwyder sal word om nie weer vanjaar terug te keer nie.

Maj. H. C. Lerm, wat in bevel van die afdeling van 55 polisiemanne was, het 'n beroep gedoen op studente wat deur hul mede-studente aangerand en geïntimideer is, om na vore te kom en aanklagte aanhangig te maak.

Die hoof van die kweekskool, eerw. R. G. Brown, het in 'n verklaring gesê sy personeel weet dit is onwettig om misdadigers te huisves, maar dat die tweehonderd studente wat daar kom skuil het, na hul wete geen misdaad gepleeg het nie. Die personeel het dit as hul plig beskou om die studente „in hul uur van nood" te help.



STUDENTE van die Universiteit van Fort Hare stap hier vrywillig onder die wakende ogie van die polisie na 'n saal naby die kampus. Hulle is gisteroggend gevra om in die saal te vergader. Gistermiddag is van die studente se name uitgeroep wat vroeër geskors is. Hulle is later die aand op 'n trein geplaas. Ongeveer vyfhonderd studente het in die saal vergader. Regs staan twee polisiemanne in burgerlike drag.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 OCT 1973

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Magicians wanted

A MAGIC CIRCLE has been formed on the Border with seven foundation members — Francois and Helen Hattingh of King William's Town, Prof Edward Batson, Pieter Wagner, and Billy Victor of Fort Hare University, Jaapie Jonker of Umtata, and Bryan King of East London.

The main objects of the circle are to promote magic as a hobby and to look after the interests of magicians.

A provisional committee will draw up a constitution.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 OCT 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

New Alice factory to be opened today

EAST LONDON — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer, will open the Werco ceramics factory at Alice this morning.

The R27 500 factory was financed by the Xhosa Development Corporation and the directors of the new company are Mr. E. Werner, managing director, and Mr. D. J. Coetzee.

Initially the factory, which will manufacture pottery vases for florists and the home and other ornamental ware decorated with Xhosa motifs, will provide work for 14 blacks.

The factory will draw its clay supplies from Alice and Grahamstown and the arts department of the University of Fort Hare will assist with pattern designs.

The factory will ultimately offer employment to at least 50.

Mr. Werner will also be responsible for the planning and designing of the pottery. Before moving to Alice he was in the pottery industry in Grahamstown for eight years.

He was also employed in a leading ceramics factory in Cape Town.

The erection of the factory buildings, situated about three miles out of Alice, was financed by the XDC who will lease it to the ceramics company.

Guests of honour who will attend the opening are the Acting Ciskeian Chief Minister and the Minister of the Interior, Mr. F. Siyo, who will speak on behalf of the Ciskei government, and the chairman of the board of directors of the XDC, Mr. P. K. Hoogendyk.

The managing director of the XDC, Mr. F. S. J. Martiz, will also attend.

At least 70 people have been invited to attend the opening, including the mayors of Alice, Fort Beaufort and King William's Town.

● Other projects launched by the XDC in the Ciskei up to the end of March this year have provided employment for more than 1 000 blacks and in the next 12 months this figure is expected to be stepped up to 1 500.

The XDC has also financed 153 black businessmen in the Ciskei to the tune of R1,4 million in helping them to start their own businesses. — DDR-DDC.

Date 29 SEP 1973
IMVOZABANTSUNDU

INGABA UGWAYIMBO LUBHEKISA PHI?

UGWAYIMBO EFORT HARE NENGXELO YEKOMISHONI YOPHANDO.

IKOMISHONI yoPhando eyanyulwa liGunya loLawulo eFort Hare nyakenye, ifikelele esiphelweni somsebenzi wayo, yaza yayipapasha ingxelo yayo ngokuphelileyo.

Ingxelo inika impendulo kuzo zonke ingongoma ezazibekiwe ukuba ikomishoni iphande phantsi kwazo malunga nyaka ophelileyo.

nogwayimbo lwabafundi ku-

Ingxelo ibonisa ngokungathandabuzekiyo ukuba ikomishoni yoPhando iwucoselele umsebenzi eyayiwuphathisiwe. Kwaye ayishiyelelanga nto. Yada yafikelela nakwindawana ebonileyo ukuba zifuna ukuqwalaselwa nokulungiswa ukuze kulunge.

Ikomishoni yoPhando, iziphatha-mandla zase Fort Hare, naye wonke ubani onomdla kwimeko yase Fort Hare, makacacelwe ngokumhlophe ukuba abafundi base Fort Hare abakho mpela kule bathetha yona.

INGCUKA NEXHWANE

Eyona-yona yeyebali lengcuka nexhwane: mhla yaqala ingcuka ngokukhalazela ukugxojwa kwamanzi lixhwane ngezantsi emsingeni "ndize mna ndikhohlwe kukusela apha ngentla".

Zonke iingcaciso zosizana, ixhwane, azikukhuselanga ukuqwengwa kwalo yingcuka, kuba zonke izinto eyayizibeka yayibhola uchuku nje, yona iyazi eyona njongo.

Nokuba ikomishoni yoPhando ibibone ukuba zonke izikhalazo ezidweliswe kuxwebhu lomhla wama 22 May, 1972, mazilungiswe ngokomnqweno wabafundi, yonke lonto ibingasayi kubashenxisa kweyona njongo yabo kolu gwayimbo luphinda-phindayo. Ewe, ukuza kuthi gaa namhlanje kuphinde kwakho olunye ugwayimbo, oluthe chatha ngezimbo nezigigaba kulo nyaka uphelileyo.

ASISATYELWANGA

Ingxelo ukuba ikomishoni yahlangana izihlandlo zada zazine, ngenyanga ezilandelayo. Lonto isenzeka abafundi bebekhutshelwe isimemo sokuba bazibhale izinto ezidla umzi, ukuze babuye balinikwe ithuba lokutyebisa ngentetho phambi kwekomishoni.

Ngaphandle kwabafundi nje ababini, eso simemo asisatyelwanga. Baza njalo abafundi baluvimba uluntu ithuba lokuvelela necala labagwayimbi. Makube yintoni ebangele ukuba abafundi bangasithakazeleli isimemo sokuvakalisa, esidlangalaleni, indlela abathi alulunganga ngazo kwimpatho nenkqubo eFort Hare.

ZONKE ZINGQUKUVA

Leyo into icace nasesidengeni, sidulile isizathu sokuzibandeza: Okokuqala: oluxwebhu lomhla 22 May, 1972, ludwelise izikhalazo zabafundi; lubhalwe ngohlobo olunganiki zinkcukacha; zonke izikhalazo zikholise ukuba ngqukuva.

Into enjalo icacisa ukuba uxwebhu olo lunakho ukuthi kanti luliphepha-jikelele (circular), elilungele zonke iiDyunivasithi zabo bangemhlophe, kungeyiyo iFort Hare kuphela. Uxwebhu olunjalo luvakala lusithi: "Gwayimbani nonke; nazo izizathu enobeka zona jikelele".

Okwesibini: kuyacaca ukuba abafundi bona ngokwabo abanalwazi lunzulu ngezo ngongoma zikuxwebhu, olwaziwa ukuba luvela kubo. Abafundi ababini abathe bona bavela phambi kwekomishoni yoPhando, bona ngokwabo ababanga nakho ukuhluthisa ngeendawo ebezifuna iinkcukacha — ababanga nakho ukunika ngcaciso ngabahlohli ekuthiwe kuxwebhu bagrogrisa abafundi, bade babatshonise ngabom kwizifundo ezithile basebenzise namagama anyelisa abafundi.

ZAZIWA LIGQBGULA

Iyamangalisa into yokuba abafundi base Fort Hare bade bagwayimbe ngezizathu abazibhalileyo, kodwa kuthi nkqi kwakufuneka ukungena nzulu kwezo zikhalazo. Icace mhlophe into yokuba umndilili wabafundi awazani nemvelaphi yezizathu zogwayimbo, kuba mhlawumbi ziqanjwe ngaphandle kwamasango aseFort Hare, ukuze ngaphakathi zazi we ziingcungcu ezimilomo mide — abo basegqugulweni logwayimbo.

Nantso ingxelo yekomishoni yoPhando isazisa okokuba phambi kogwayimbo kubekho isigunyaziso esiphuma kumbutho wabafundi iSASO, sisithi makudaleke ukuba zivale iDyunivasithi zabangeMhlophe eMzantsi Afrika. Ukuze ke bonke abafundi basabele, kubonwe ukuba makumiswe phambili izinto ezothi zivakale kumntu wonke: umgangatho wokutya, iimviwana (tests) ezibhalwa roqo, ukutshoniswa kwabafundi, ukungadityaniswa kwamadoda nabasetyhini, ukunqongophala kwabangeMhlophe kwingqesho yase Fort Hare, iimali ezihlawulwayo, njalo-njalo.

INJONGO YINTONI?

Zonke ezi zinto kucaca ukuba zenzelwe ukuba bonke abafundi bavukelwe, bagwayimbe, ibe yona injongo iyeyokuba kuvalwe eziDyunivasithi zabangeMhlophe.

Lento ingqinwa yintetho ekuvakale ukuba yenziwe lilungu leSASO kwintlanganiso ekwakusithiwa yeyabazali, kolu gwayimbo lwezinyanga, kwase Fort Hare. Ithi apho lenkosikazi ihloniphekileyo, abazali maze bangakhe babuyisele abantwana babo nokuba iziphathamandla eFort Hare zithe mababuye abafundi ababegodusiwe nababezigodukele.

Lengxelo yekomishoni yoPhando, ugwayimbo luka 1972 nolu luka 1973, zizonke zibonise iindawo emaziqatshelwe ngabazali nangabantu abacinga nzulu ngekamva leSizwe.

Eyenye indawo ethanda ukucaca, bubundyengelele bentambo kuqeqesho nolawulo lwabazali emva emakhaya. Hayi, ziphuncukile mawethu! Baphela nini abafundi abebesoyika ukudibana nabazali, ukuphela kwetikiti lokugqibela lebhasi eya ekhaya, xa bephume esikolweni ngenxa yogwayimbo.

ILIZWI LOMZALI

Bathi ukuqwela bakwazi ukuthi sebevela ekhaya, babuye baluqalise ugwayimbo apho bebeshiye khona, bade babengathi bathi chatha. Kungaphela ulawulo nelizwi lomzali, konakele sizwe sakowethu.

Umntwana ongalawulwayo kiwabo, liphi ithemba lokuba alawulwe ngamaGunya asesikolweni: ayenzeki lonto.

Omnye umnqa kukuthi sakuva ukuba kukho umzimba odibanayo waba"zali", iintetho zezo ndibano zithandabuzise ukuba ngenene, ngabazali abo bebeye kuhlangana eFort Hare.

Yiva xa "umzali" esithi apho, mabangabuyi abafundi nokuba babuye bavunyelwa ziziphatha-mandla, yiva xa kwindibano "yabazali" kuphuma ilizwi elithi wonke umfundi, nalowo ugxothiweyo, makeze apha eFort Hare, kwintlanganiso ekhoyo; kwaye umfundi ngamnye aze angayinanzi imbalelwano yeNqununu, ethi makangabuyeli eFort Hare.

NGABAZALI NGENENE?

Ithandabuzeka apho lendibano bekusithiwa yeyabazali: Hayi ndiyakrokra; ngathi 'ntoyimbi.

Abafundi base Fort Hare mabangasithelwa zimeko ngemeko zamakhaya abo. Ithuba abalichitha eFort Hare, belisoloko ngathi lide gqitha liyiminyaka emithathu nemine nje kodwa.

Abazali sebenga kungade kugqitywe apho, ogqibileyo aze kukhongozela ingxaki yokufundisa abancinane, aze kubuyisela imivalo kwiintlanti ezavulwa ngemva ngenxa yomfundi oseFort Hare.

Kanti kwamanye amakhaya sekumnyama, kuphele amathemba kwavela imali zamancedo koRulumente nezinye iindawo. Kuthi ngogwayimbo, ngezinto ebezimelwe kukukhalazelwa kwangabazali, kuphunze nalontsengwane.

VULINDABA

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 OCT 1973

STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Blacks' varsity control call

Political Correspondent

PROFESSOR JAN DE WET, principal of the University of Fort Hare, has called for Black control of Black universities "as soon as possible."

And he has said pointedly that, in order to make this process as effective as possible, Whites would in future have to be prepared to work under Black departmental heads — "where necessary."

In an article examining the controversial situation at Black universities (printed in the Transvaaler, semi-official organ of the Transvaal National Party) Professor de Wet said there was no doubt whatsoever that the control of Black universities should go to the Blacks as soon as possible.

However, the time had come for the appointment of Blacks to the councils of the different universities — "if the Black man is made mutually responsible for decisions and for control, this will eliminate many problems and much criticism."

Professor de Wet said few Blacks had qualified thus far for seats on the university senates. However, in overseas universities senate membership had been extended to the lecturer level, and even lower.

"Without lowering standards, this practice can be adopted here.

SEP 1973

CHRISTIAN LEADER

JUSTICE AND RECONCILIATION GROUP MAKE STATEMENT ON BLACK UNIVERSITY UNREST

The Division of Justice and Reconciliation of the South African Council of Churches, meeting in Johannesburg on August 9th and 10th, 1973, views student unrest and the response of University authorities in the centres of higher education for Blacks, especially at Fort Hare and the University of the Western Cape, with dismay and alarm.

The Division received representations from members of the Black student community and from parents of the students at the Universities concerned. Without questioning normal and reasonable disciplinary procedures these representations indicate that recent actions on the part of the authorities at these institutions reflect a reluctance to allow the airing of legitimate grievances and dissent from official policies. This has resulted either in the sullen acceptance of the oppressive atmosphere prevalent on the Black campuses or in open rejection of a system of education based on a condescending paternalism which denies basic rights and responsible decision-making to those whose training and ability should be preparing them for positions of leadership in society.

Since the inception of separate ethnic systems of education, the Churches associated with the South African Council of Churches have consistently opposed "ethnic" education and advocated "equality" of educational opportunity.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Churches foresaw as far back as 1954 when the Bantu Education Act was introduced, that separate educational systems would have a diversive effect on the people of South Africa, frustrating the hopes and aspirations particularly of Black parents and students and, in the process, breeding suspicion, bitterness and resentment.

The Division of Justice and Reconciliation states as its considered judgement:

(a) That segregated universities deny the principle of "universality" which is implicit in the concept of a University:

(b) that recent events in the Black Universities are not merely isolated instances of student protest but are symptomatic of a state of society where a man's potential and worth are often evaluated in terms of colour and from which built-in racial injustices must be removed before the hopes and aspirations of those who suffer can be fulfilled and racial reconciliation effected.

This Division, whilst welcoming the appointment of a Judicial Commission to investigate the grievances of the students and some members of staff of the University of the Western Cape, is of the opinion:

(1) That there has been a break-down of communication between students and the university authorities at Fort Hare and University of the Western Cape which cannot be resolved by judicial processes alone;

(2) That as long as university education in South Africa is on the basis of compulsory apartheid, entrenched and enforced by law, the present deadlock cannot be resolved satisfactorily.

This Division therefore urgently draws the attention of the Churches and the Government to the strong feelings of the Black community in regard to the present crisis in the Universities of Fort Hare and the Western Cape and in so doing pledges itself:

(a) To strive for equal and open educational opportunities for all races in South Africa

(b) to make representations, in the name of the Churches it represents, to the highest Government authorities on behalf of the Black people, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the membership of the Churches concerned.

Date 30 AUG 1973
DIE TRANSVALER

Fort Hare: Oproer gaan nie om griewe

„DIE studenteoproer by Fort Hare het niks met gewone griewe te doen nie. Die studente stel nie belang in die uitskakeling van die sg. griewe nie, maar die breër oogmerke van agitators wat die universiteit gesluit wil hê en hulle teen die blanke en die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering wil verset, speel 'n deurslaggewende rol.

„Die studente is bloot uit op konfrontasie en steur hulle nie aan oorlegpleging nie."

Dit is die vernaamste afleidings wat gemaak word uit 'n onderhoud wat Die Transvaler met die rektor van Fort Hare, prof. Jannie de Wet, en die registrateur, mnr. Hendrik van Huysteen, gevoer het.

Grondliggend

Wat is die grondliggende besware van die studente?

Hulle het geen grondige griewe nie. Hulle is bloot gekant teen die blanke, die Regering en afsonderlike universiteite.

Is daar griewe vir oorlegpleging tussen die universiteitsowerheid en die studente?

Die griewe vir kontak is eensydig. Die owerheid is te eniger tyd bereid om na die studente te luister, maar dit geskied hoofsaaklik op 'n individuele grondslag, omdat daar geen studenteraad bestaan nie. Die studente weier eenvoudig om 'n studenteraad te kies of om op 'n georganiseerde grondslag met die universiteitsowerheid oorleg te pleeg. Die gevolg is dat ons feitlik net met individuele studente gesels.

Agitators

Is daar agitators wat ander studente intimideer?

Baie beslis. Vrees oorheers die hele atmosfeer. Die studente is bang vir die agitators. Die mate van agitasie is ongelooflik.

Is die eise of griewe deur die studente geformuleer?

Verlede jaar is 'n memorandum oor griewe deur die studente opgestel, maar dit was heeltemal niksseggend. As ons hulle daarop antwoord, kom hulle met 'n nuwe reeks niksseggende eise vorendag.

Word daar nog onderhandelings oor die memorandum gevoer?

Verlede jaar het die studente wel onderhandel, maar hulle het blykbaar vanjaar besluit dat dit nie in hulle eie belang is om oorleg te pleeg nie en enige pogings van die universiteit se kant is gekortwiek. Vanjaar was die enigste vorm van onderhandeling 'n groep studente se summiere eis 'n paar weke gelede dat 150 studente wat geskors is, sonder meer hertoegelaat moet word.

Hoe vergelyk die huidige onrus met dié van 1968?

Dit is nou heeltemal 'n ander kwessie. In 1968 was die studente gematig en was hulle bereid om te onderhandel. Nou is hulle heeltemal militant en weier om te onderhandel ondanks herhaalde versoeke van die universiteitsowerheid.

Koshuisvader

Vanjaar het die studente met 'n regstreekse konfrontasie begin. Hulle het 'n koshuisvader en senior lektor, mnr. O. H. D. Makunga, uitgesonder. Sy meubels is uit sy huis geneem en hy is sowat drie weke gelede gedreig dat hy opgehang sou word. Die hulp van die polisie moes ingeroep word en 150 studente is daarna geskors.

Ons het aangebied om onderhandelings oor enige griewe te voer, maar dit is verwerp. Daarna het 'n paar honderd studente geëis dat die geskorstes weer toegelaat word, maar dit kon ons nie aanvaar nie. 'n Groot groep studente het die universiteit toe verlaat en in een stadium was daar net sowat 200 oor. Ná 'n week het hulle egter begin terugstroom en 'n week gelede het hulle besluit om die klasse te boikot. Studentevergaderings is verlede Vrydag verbied, maar hulle het nietemin nog vergaderings gehou.

Maandagoggend het geen student by die klasse opgedaag nie. Dinsdag het 'n paar honderd studente wel die lesings bygewoon, maar die militante groep het hulle in die klaskamers aangerand en probeer verhinder dat die klasse voortgesit word.

Toe het die polisie weer ingegryp en gister is verklaar dat sowat 600 studente huis toe gestuur sou word.

Wie is die agitators?

Hoofsaaklik die leiers van Saso, die SA Nie-Blanke Studentevereniging. Verlede jaar het Saso verklaar dat hy sal sorg dat Fort Hare gesluit word en dit is blykbaar nog die oogmerk.

Is daar gronde vir dié veronderstelling?

Ja Saso het die universiteitsowerheid vanjaar genader om geldelike steun. Toe dit aan die organisasie gestel is dat hy eers sy verklaring oor die beoogde sluit moes terugtrek, het hy geweier.

Hoe word inligting oor Saso se voornemens verkry?

Hulle het nuusbriewe, maar dit is blote smeerlappe.

Is daar bepaalde groepe wat die belhamels lei?

Dit is veral die stedelike studente wat die voorbokke is. Die tuislandstudente word ook geïntimideer, maar daar is 'n breë verskil in die twee groepe se benadering, hoewel 'n vaste lyn nie getrek kan word nie. Die onderlinge verdagtheid tussen die twee groepe is ook in 'n groot mate daarvoor verantwoordelik dat hulle nie 'n studenteraad wil stig nie.

Hoeveel studente is daar op die oomblik wat wil voortgaan met hulle studies?

Niemand weet presies nie. Moontlik sowat 200. Intimidasie oorheers die posisie. Sommige studente wat gisteraand besluit het om pad te gee, het vanoggend gesê hulle wil bly, en ander wat gister wou vertrek, het vandag anders besluit.

Steun die ouers van die studente hul kinders?

Negentig persent van die ouers steun die universiteitsowerheid. Daar is ook mense wat sê hulle praat namens studente, maar hierdie ontevredenes is meesal bloot draers van eise, en hulle hou verband met die Black Peoples Convention.

Verkiesing

Wat van die Transkeise leiers en hoë swart amptenare?

Vermoedelik steun hulle die universiteitsowerheid, maar met 'n verkiesing in die Transkei voor die deur, sal hulle dit nie maklik in die openbaar sê nie.

Wat van die swart dosente? Wie steun hulle?

Die meeste steun ons, maar dit is nog 'n saak wat nie openlik genoem kan word nie, omdat druk op hulle uitgeoefen kan word as gevolg daarvan.

Hoeveel swart dosente is daar aan Fort Hare?

Agttien van die 134 dosente is Bantoes, maar die beleid is om in enige geval waar 'n bekwame Bantoe om 'n pos aansoek doen, voorkeur aan hom bo enige blanke te gee.

(In Junie verlede jaar het die sekretaris van Bantoe-Onderwys, dr. H J. van Zyl, al gesê dat daar eenvoudig nie genoeg Bantoe-dosente beskikbaar is nie.)

Word die Afrikaner se kultuur en norme op die swart studente afgedwing?

Dit is heeltemal onwaar. Die meeste van die 116 blanke dosente is wel Afrikaners, maar daar is ook baie Engelssprekende dosente. Enigiemand wat dit beweer, is daarop ingestel om kwaad te stook

Kan die oproerigheid en agitasie by Fort Hare wyer uitkring en tot landwye moeilikheid lei?

Miskien is dit moontlik, maar dit val buite ons terrein. Ander mense sal 'n beter antwoord op dié vraag kan verstrek.

● Fort Hare is in 1916 as 'n universiteitskollege gestig en het in 1971 'n outonome universiteit geword.

TRANSVAL[illegible] ONDERSOEK

WAT is die grondliggende oorsake van die studente-onrus by die Universiteit van Fort Hare?

Wie is die leiers van die versetbewegings en in watter mate geniet hulle die steun van hulle ouers en swart politieke leiers.

'n Kommissie het ná die oproer in Mei en Junie verlede jaar by Fort Hare begin om die toestand te ondersoek en sy verslag sal stellig oor 'n week of drie bekend wees.

Ondertussen het Die Transvaler gister met die rektor, prof. Jannie de Wet, en die registrateur, mnr. Hendrik van Huysteen, oor die saak gesels. Hiernaas word ons vrae en antwoorde daarop verstrek.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 9 FEB 1974

D. F. ADVERTISER

MATANZIMA TO SPEAK

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — The University authorities of Fort Hare announced yesterday that the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima will deliver the oration at the University's graduation ceremony on April 27. —

Date

14 FEB 1974

DIE VOLKSBLAD

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mnr. G. J. van Zyl, voorsitter van Saambou-Nasionale Bouvereniging, is aangestel in die raad van die Universiteit van Fort Hare vir 'n termyn van vier jaar.

16 FEB 1974

OGGENDBLAD

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

● Mnr. G. van Zyl, die voorsitter van Saambou-Nasionale Bouvereniging is deur die Staatspresident in die Raad van die universiteit van Fort Hare vir 'n termyn van vier jaar aangestel.

16 FEB 1974

DIE TRANSVALER

Mnr. G. J. van Zyl, voorsitter van Saambou-Nasionale-Bouvereniging, is deur die Staatspresident op die raad van die universiteit van Fort Hare vir 'n termyn van vier jaar aangestel.

* * *

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

— 6 FEB 1974

THE FRIEND

GOING BACK TO STUDY

ALICE.—A large number of students who were suspended last year after the unrest at Fort Hare University have been readmitted for the new academic year. However, they will all have to repeat their year of study as they failed to complete their syllabus.

When the university opens tomorrow it will have 1 030 students — the maximum number the hostels can accommodate at the moment. —SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 SEP 1973
HERALD

Fort Hare to re-open tomorrow

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—The University of Fort Hare is due to re-open tomorrow after a week-long scheduled holiday which followed a month of unrest on the campus.

The holiday gave a break to staff and students who had been under strain from the tension on the campus for some weeks.

Many of the staff have been upset by the effect the crisis at Fort Hare will have on students' careers.

Students who resisted intimidation found it difficult to concentrate on their studies.

Apart from the anxiety the Fore Hare crisis is causing hundreds of African families whose children's careers have been jeopardised, it will have cost the State and taxpayer thousands of rand.

More than three-quarters of the students have bursaries or loans, and fees are subsidised by the State. The cost of train fares, to send students home early last week after police broke up meetings on the campus, cost R7 800 alone.

LOSS

Added to this will be the cost of extra administration work, and correspondence between the University and students, and the loss of valuable lecture time that cannot be made up.

This week the University Administration sent 300 telegrams to students who left the university because of the violence, unrest and intimidation. They have now been told they may return tomorrow.

The registrar of the university, Mr H. van Huyssteen, said he was constantly receiving requests from students who wanted to return.

To those who have been suspended until the end of the year, the answer was "No". But the others were encouraged to return as soon as possible. A number of students had remained at Fort Hare throughout the holidays to study.

It was not possible to estimate exactly how many were on the campus, but if 300 returned from the holidays there would still only be about 500 students at the university for the rest of the year, said Mr Van Huyssteen. This was less than half the original number of students registered.

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

Date 11 SEP 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



REGTER MUNNIK

‚SASO HET FORT HARE BEÏNVLOED'

DIE AANDRANG op 'n massaboikot deur studente aan alle swart universiteite verlede jaar in Mei deur Saso (S.A. Studentevereniging) moes een of ander uitwerking op die latere gebeure by die Universiteit van Fort Hare gehad het.

Dié is een van die bevindings van 'n ondersoekkommissie wat deur die universiteitsraad van Fort Hare aangewys is om die gebeure van Mei verlede jaar te ondersoek. Die ondersoek is deur regter G. G. A. Munnik, hoofregter van die Transkei gelei.

Die kommissie het ná sy ondersoek aanbeveel dat 'n pos vir 'n studentedekaan geskep word en dat 'n Bantoe met die nodige kwalifikasies dié pos vul. Die kommissie het ook aanbeveel dat massavergaderings tot die uiterste minimum beperk moet word.

Die klagtes van studente verlede jaar, het baie min of glad nie gewig gedra nie, was die bevinding.

Die kommissie het ook aanbeveel dat meer ontspannings- en sportgeriewe vir die studente geskep word; 'n openbare skakelbeampte aangestel word om inligting aan studenteouers te verskaf en 'n goeie beeld van die universiteit na buite uit te dra; 'n komitee aangestel word om die verteenwoordigende raad van die studente wat voor 1968 ontbind is, te vervang; meer kamergeriewe geskep word en dat oorbevolking verminder moet word, selfs al het dit tot gevolg dat minder studente aangeneem moet word.

Van die studente se griewe was dat die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, geweier het om hulle toe te spreek, dat die Polisie op die kampus ingemeng het en dat die Veiligheidspolisie by vergaderings teenwoordig was.

Ander klagtes was oor kos en die verhouding tussen die studente en die universiteit se personeel.

Die kommissie het aanbeveel dat die universiteit moet voortgaan om voorkeur aan die aanstelling van Bantoelektors te gee, maar dan moet dit nie tot gevolg hê dat die akademiese standaard verlaag word nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 OCT 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

To study in Germany



The Rev and Mrs T.B. Mbabane.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Rev T. B. Mbabane, an ordained minister of the Methodist Church of South Africa, now lecturing at the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice, has been awarded a German scholarship. The scholarship will enable him to do research work towards his M.A. degree in philosophy.

Mr Mbabane got his first degree at the University College of Fort Hare in 1968. After being ordained he served in Natal for three years. In 1971 he was appointed assistant tutor at John Wesley College, one of the sister colleges of the Federal Theological Seminary. While lecturing he completed his honours degree in philosophy and graduated in 1973. In the same year he was appointed tutor.

In Germany, Mr T. Mbabane will do research work in modern existentialistic thinking and African thought at the University of Heidelberg. He will stay in Germany for two years. In his curriculum he has included community development and pastoral care.

Mr Mbabane has been secretary of the Grahamstown District Methodist Christian Citizenship Department and chaplain to Victoria Hospital.

At the Seminary he has been lecturing in Biblical studies. He is known among students by his nickname "You know these things."

Date 22 FEB 1974

S.A. DIGEST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The modern entrance to the library of the Transkei's Bantu University of Fort Hare

Date 3 SEP 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

BANTOESTUDENTE SE OPROER NIE TEEN BLANKE

JOHANNESBURG.

BANTOESTUDENTE wat by universiteite onluste veroorsaak, tree nie op teen „die wit man nie", het mnr. T. N. H. Janson, Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, gisteraand in 'n radio-onderhoud gesê. Hy sê die onluste by Fort Hare het begin toe 'n Bantoedosent aangerand is nadat hy daarop aangedring het dat sy opdragte uitgevoer word.

„Hierdie man en sy gesin is deur sy eie mense, deur die rektor van die universiteit en deur die blankes op die personeel beskerm. Dit is dus nie 'n geval van wit teen swart nie. Dit is 'n geval van mense wat nie gesag wil aanvaar nie — hulle daag die gesag uit; dit is 'n saak dat hulle so gou moontlik uit die weg geruim moet word."

Oor die algemene houding van die owerheid oor intimidasie by universiteite het mnr. Janson gesê die onluste by Fort Hare het weens 'n geringe voorval begin. Dit het algaande erger geword en baie van hierdie studente is gedwing om mee te doen.

Die universiteitsowerheid het met die grootste selfbeheersing opgetree, maar hy meen soms is te toegeeflik opgetree, waarvoor daar egter goeie redes is.

Die polisie sal gevra word om die universiteitsowerhede by te staan om opruiers uit te snuffel en hulle van hierdie instellings weg te neem.

„Ek wil dit heeltemal duidelik stel dat indien 'n student skuldig bevind word aan hierdie soort wangedrag by een universiteit, hy nie weer by enige ander universiteit toegelaat sal word nie."

Mnr. Janson het gesê diegene wat geïntimideer is, sal beskerm word, maar hulle sal die moed moet hê om by hul beginsels te staan anders sal hulle geskors word.

Oor die onderliggende vraagstukke van die moeilikhede by die nie-blanke universiteite, het mnr. Janson gesê hierdie probleme kom nie net by nie-blanke universiteite voor nie, maar ook by blankes.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 SEP 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare will discuss black-white staff ratio

ALICE — The administration at Fort Hare University here was going ahead with the recommendations made by the commission into student disturbances, the registrar, Mr. H. van Huyssteen, said yesterday.

Mr. Van Huyssteen said the senate would consider increasing the ratio of blacks to whites in its constitution in October. This was one of the recommendations.

He said the university appointed blacks as fast as it could.

"We cannot accelerate the rate. We have two men in fairly senior positions — they are the head of the students' registration offices, Mr. S. Ngcume and the head of the students' fee department, Mr. D. S. Majokwein."

Asked about the university's convocation not being recommended by the commission, Mr. Van Huyssteen said there was no provision for a convocation in the constitution of the university.

PARLIAMENT

"If any need arose for the provision of a convocation, it would have to go through parliament before the administration could do anything about it," he said.

He said proportionately, black staff salaries were now 80 per cent of white salaries.

"This is a recent development. Only a few months ago the black salaries stood at 60 per cent of the white salaries but the ideal is that there should be no differentiation," he said.

On the appointment of the Dean of Students, he said the administration could not consult the students. "We can only appoint someone above reproach and suspicion and if the students do not accept him, it would be a deliberately negative attitude on their part.

"This would be an important step in establishing better communications and if the students refuse this, they cannot complain of lack of goodwill on the part of the administration," Mr. Van Huyssteen said.

SOUND

He said the man they would require should be a man with sound academic qualifications, experience in education, a wise man with a balanced personality.

On the commission's recommendation that the administration cut down on the number of mass meetings held, he said the administrations experience was that feelings were whipped up at mass meetings.

He also revealed the council meeting held in Pretoria last week had given a go-ahead to the building of a new science block that would cost R1¼ million. Work on the building would start early next year.

Plans were ready for a students' centre and much money had already been collected to finance this project. A start had already been made on the building of a swimming bath

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 FEB 1974

DIE VADERLAND

GESKORSTE STUDENTE WELKOM

Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger

ALICE — Baie van die studente wat verlede jaar deur die Universiteit van Fort Hare op Alice geskors is ná 'n vlaag van oproer op die kampus, het om hertoelating aansoek gedoen en die meerderheid van die aansoeke is goedgekeur, het mnr. H. van Huysteen, die registrateur, gesê.

Die uiteindelike studentetal sal sowat 1 050 wees en baie aansoekers is weens 'n gebrek aan huisvesting weggewys. Geen verdienstelike matrikulante is in die kategorie nie, het mnr. Van Huysteen gesê. Die akademiese jaar van Fort Hare begin op 25 Februarie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 NOV 1973

Date

RAND DAILY MAIL

R68 000 religion prize

STAFF REPORTER

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TWO SOUTH AFRICAN professors have been invited to make a nomination for a R68 000 prize for progress in religion.

They are Professor R. H. H. Liddell, of the faculty of theology at the University of Fort Hare, and Professor J. A. Gledhill of the faculty of science at Rhodes University.

The Templeton Foundation Prize for progress in religion was inaugurated last year "to do for religion what the other great prizes have done for science and culture."

The opening up of religious thought to a wider vision and the generating of different concepts of God in different countries may be a major benefit of the award, according to the foundation.

Date 9 OCT 1973
DIE VADERLAND

„Bywywe' in Fort Hare se koshuise

WIE HET die besluit geneem dat mnr. Sonny Emdin, Sap-LV vir Parktown, toegevoeg moet word tot Suid-Afrika se span by die VV? Wie dit ookal gedoen het, is nie 'n baie gewilde man onder die „verligtes" nie.

Mnr. Emdin is lid van die span Volksraadslede wat 'n amptelike besoek aan die VV bring, maar daar is mense wat wil weet hoekom nou juis hy.

Die gevoel is dat mnr. Basson die VP se Skim-minister van Buitelandse Sake 'n veel beter keuse sou gewees het as mnr. Emdin wat in New York onder die afgevaardigdes feitlik 'n onbekende persoonlikheid is.

Die vraag wat nou gevra word, is: Was dit die NP of die VP wat die besluite geneem het of was dit gedoen met 'n soort„konsensus?"

SA en die VV

Van die VV gepraat, Suid-Afrika is dus nog lid van die wêreldorganisasie, maar die vraag is: Hoe lank?

Die Regering en gewone Suid-Afrikaners is lankal behoorlik dik vir die dinge wat daar aangaan en soos die Eerste Minister nou gewaarsku het, sal daar baie deeglik na ons verteenwoordiging daar gekyk word indien ons afvaardiging weer die reg om te praat geweier word.

In al die emosie oor die VV moet egter nie vergeet word dat daar tog ook voordele vir ons is om daaraan te behoort nie. Daarby is daar die moontlikheid dat indien ons eers een keer uitstap ons nie weer maklik toegelaat sal word nie, wanneer omstandighede dalk eendag gunstiger word.

Een van die voordele van VV-lidmaatskap is dat dit aan Suid-Afrika 'n kans bied om 'n „luisterpos" in internasionale sake te kry — en dit is 'n baie belangrike ding om te weet hoe die internasionale winde waai.

Een van die gedagtes oor ons verteenwoordiging by die VV is dat ons nie heeltemal onttrek nie, maar slegs ons ambassadeur en senior mense daar wegneem. Deur byvoorbeeld slegs 'n derde sekretaris daar te plaas, word ons lidmaatskap „oop" gehou, en terselfdertyd wys ons vir hulle wat ons nou eintlik van hulle dink.

* * *

Mnr. Hans Abraham

Oor mnr. Hans Abraham se uitlating dat die Bantoe hulle eie „heidense" feeste moet hou weg van Wit Christene, kan daar baie gepraat word. Mnr. Abraham het as 'n verantwoordelike senior amptenaar egter derduisende Swart mense tot in die diepste van hul siel met hierdie opmerking gekrenk.

'n Vragie aan mnr. Abraham. As Geloftedag dan net vir Chalvinistiese Christene is, ruim sy beskouing enige plek in vir Afrikaanssprekende Jode of Katolieke? of is hulle ook „heidene"? As koerantmanne aangesê word om hul huis in orde te bring, om nie opswepende aanmerkings te maak nie, om rasseverhoudings nie te vertroebel nie, is dit seker nie te veel gevra dat Suid-Afrika se senior verteenwoordiger in ons eerste Bantoetuisland ook sy woorde moet weeg nie?

Sielkunde

'n Britse sielkundige, dr. Bernard Hart, in sy boek The Psychology of Insanity (Cambridge University Press bls. 130/131) skryf soos volg: „The futility of logic as a weapon against the products of a complex in notorius. No one imagines that it is possible to alter the convictions of a zealous party politician . . . by the process of arguing with him. For precisely the same reasons no psyciatrist imagines that argument is of any avail

Vervolg op bl. 11

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 SEP 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Date 9 OCT 1973
DIE VADERLAND

No substance in complaints says Fort Hare commission

~~LONDON~~ —

e was little or no stance in the com- ints raised by Fort are students in May st year.

That is the finding of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Council of the University of Fort Hare to inquire into the student unrest at Fort Hare in May last year.

The commission's report was released at the week-end.

The full report of the commission is:

At an early stage a notice was circulated and published on all notice boards at Fort Hare asking any member of the university who had any information or view to place before the commission to do so by way of a written memorandum and indicating that anybody submitting a memorandum might be required thereafter to give evidence.

Only two students, Mr. L. M. Tetyana and Mr. J. B. R. Mokgohloa reacted to this request. They did so by submitting a joint memorandum and later both have evidence before the commission.

In addition to these two students, other witnesses who gave evidence were the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet; the Vice-Rector, Prof. A. Coetzee; Dr. J. R. Seretlo; Mr. J. W. Makhen and Mr. V. Z. Gitywa.

Before summarising the chronological sequence of events preceding and following the student sit-in in May 1972 it is necessary for an understanding of what follows to deal briefly with the phenomenon which has not only made the Rector's task in dealing with the student as an extremely onerous one, but which is probably the greatest stumbling block to well-ordered student activity and student-staff and student-administration relations at Fort Hare.

And that is the absence of a Students' Representative Council (to which we shall for the sake of brevity refer as an SRC) at Fort Hare.

No useful purpose would be served by discussing why the SRC which had existed up to the time of the previous Rector's appointment was dissolved. It suffices to say that since the present Rector assumed office in July 1968 there has been no SRC at Fort Hare.

There are two specific recommendations which your commission wishes to make. The first is

The students have been encouraged from time to time to constitute an SRC, but in spite of the Rector's earnest efforts in this direction no SRC has as yet been constituted. The nearest they have come to it is to have a draft constitution, which was submitted, but to which there was no further reaction on the part of the students.

The reasons for the non-constitution of an SRC emerged clearly from the evidence of the two students who gave evidence and their evidence was borne out by the views of other witnesses.

They may be summarised briefly as follows:

Apart from any other traditions among the students, they are divided into two main groups: Those who come from the homelands (the Transkei and the Ciskei) and those who come from the urban areas, primarily the Transvaal and to a lesser extent Port Elizabeth and other cities.

Because the latter group consists predominantly of those who come from the North, they are referred to by the other group as "die Noordelike gevaar" and they in turn refer to the other group as "the homelanders."

It would appear that the Homelanders have set their faces against the formation of an SRC, while the so-called Noordelike Gevaar group take the opposite view.

OBJECTION

Unfortunately no Homelanders volunteered to give evidence, but it would appear that there is no reason to doubt the evidence of the so-called Noordelike Gevaar students when they told the commission that the Homelanders' objection to the formation of an SRC was based on the fact that the Noordelike Gevaar group, because of its greater sophistication and gift of oratory, would obtain the majority of the seats on the SRC and so fill the executive positions thereon and have control.

Two further factors exacerbating the feelings between the Homelanders and the Noordelike Gevaar are:

The fact that the Noordelike Gevaar group, because of their greater sophistication and affluence generally, achieve greater amatory success with the members of the opposite sex than do the Homeland males, and (b), the contempt the Homelanders have for the Noordelike Gevaar male students because the latter, unlike the Homelanders, have either not been circumcised at all or have had this rite performed by a medical practitioner instead of in the customary tribal manner involving a vigorous initiation period.

OPPOSITION

The extent of the Homelanders' opposition to the formation of an SRC is evidenced by the fact that whenever mass meetings are held to discuss the possible formation of an SRC, they attend the meeting armed with their traditional weapon, the kierie, the persuasive power whereof no doubt precludes the exercise by the other faction of a wholly free vote or even an expression of opinion on the subject.

It may be added here that the Noordelike Gevaar tend to counter this measure, according to them, by arming themselves with pocket knives in case of emergency.

In the absence of an SRC the only cohesive body which did function was a body known as the Joint Hostels Committee consisting of the representatives of the various hostels.

This committee by its nature and composition cannot be equated with an SRC since this is not a truly representative and elected body and could therefore only act in respect of matters such as hostel affairs and entertainments and approved fields agreed to by the Rector.

In 1971 the Joint Hostels Committee endeavoured to raise a number of matters with the Rector which clearly fell outside the scope of its jurisdiction, but which would have fallen within the ambit of an SRC's function had an SRC existed.

DISSOLVE

When this was pointed out to the Joint Hostels Committee by the Rector it resented, in our view quite unjustifiably, his attitude and decided to dissolve itself with the result that no such committee was constituted for 1972, and the first casualty of this situation was the annual Fresher's Ball for 1972, there being nobody to organise it.

On April 21, 1972 the Vice-Rector, Prof. Coetzee, set out his whole position clearly and succintly in a notice to students. In your commission's view this notice fairly reflected the position and constituted a genuine appeal to the students to put their house in order so that student affairs could be properly run with resulting advantage to the students.

On May 12, 1972 a student, Mr. V. Gobodo, accompanied by a few other students, approached the Rector for permission to hold a mass meeting for the purpose of electing committee members of the Bio Club, i.e. the Bioscope Club, the Ballroom Club, and the Entertainments Committee.

The Rector, under the impression that Mr. Gobodo and his group represented the Joint Hostels Committee, granted this permission.

Your commission is of the view that the Rector made a bona fide blunder in this regard as he should have taken steps to verify the status of Mr. Gobodo and his colleagues, particularly having regard to the non-functioning of the joint hostels committee for some time up to that stage.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the Rector had been away for a while on university business and on leave and, not being completely au fait with the developments and being anxious to get student activities functioning normally once more, was caught off-guard by this deputation.

In fairness to Mr. Gobodo, who did not give evidence, it must be noted that there is nothing to suggest that he deliberately misled the Rector into believing that he and his colleagues did not represent the Joint Hostels Committee.

This mass meeting was held on May 12 and a report thereon submitted in writing to the Rector by Mr. Gobodo. From this report it appears that various people were elected to the bodies mentioned above.

It also appeared that the second point on the agenda was "the clarification of the position of the JHC. The report of Mr. Gobodo is couched in rather obscure terms, but it would appear that a vote was taken in favour of a resolution to dissolve the Joint Hostels Committee as a mouthpiece of the students.

What is clear however, is that the students, or some of them at any rate, had interpreted Prof. Coetzee's letter of April 21 as meaning that he as Vice-Rector had dissolved the Joint Hostels Committee.

DISCREDIT

A reading of the letter leaves no possible room for such an interpretation and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that this argument was raised at the meeting by persons who wished to discredit the Vice-Rector and who used to that end an argument which had no basis in fact whatsoever.

In this chronological account of events mention must at this stage be made of the fact that just prior to this mass meeting, SASO (The South African Student Organisation) asked for permission to hold two mass meetings to be addressed by Mr. Strmgley Moodley, an Indian and former student of Durban-Westville University and at that time the publications manager of SASO.

The Rector gave permission for one meeting and refused permission for the other, the meeting to be held on May 9. He then received a report on May 8 that a mass meeting was being held in the C.U. Hall.

The Rector went there and found Mr. Moodley addressing a gathering for which he did not have permission. Mr. Moodley took up an impertinent attitude towards the Rector and as the Rector and he were leaving the hall an African in the audience jumped up and announced himself as a Special Branch member and went up to Mr. Moodley and started questioning him.

COMPLAINT

We mention this incident because the self-announced presence of the Special Branch man led to complaints by the students to the Rector and publicity of police harassment on the campus.

The Rector, in fact, took up the complaint with the Officer Commanding the Special Branch in this regim and as a result of the Rector's representations it was agreed that in future the Special Branch would not, except in cases of emergency, come to the campus without the Rector's permission.

This indicates that the Rector was not insensitive to the feelings of his students and was prepared to make representations on their behalf.

On May 15, the Rector received a petition from students complaining about the meeting held by Mr. Gobodo. These students belonged to the urban or Noordelike Gevaar group as ossposed to Mr. Gobodo's Homeland group.

In the meanwhile it was reported in the Sunday press on May 14, 1972, that SASO had called for a mass boycott by all students at black universities in South Africa "to close these institutions wtihin the next three weeks."

Christmas present.

While this commission had no direct evidence before it as to the role played by SASO in the events forming the subject matter of its inquiry it is satisfied that this call for a boycott must inevitably have had some effect, at least on what subsequently occurred at Fort Hare, particularly if one bears in mind the fact that although Mr. Gobodo wrote a letter to the Rector on May 19 objecting to the Rector's attitude and asking him to address a mass meeting, nothing further happened which could give rise to the decision to strike on May 22, 1972.

This view is strengthened by the fact that when the resolution taken by the students who were striking was handed to the Rector it contained six points which were alleged to be the causes of the students' frustration and "diminution of trust in the administration" and which one must assume were the basic causes of the strike, and yet when one examines them, as we shall proceed to do presently, they are relatively trivial compared to other complaints later raised by witnesses as being the source of irritation and frustration to the students.

One gets the general impression that the strike was, in fact, just called so as to keep in step with SASO's demand and that the so-called causes of frustration and the reasons for the strike were hastily compiled ex post facto.

This does not, however, mean that there were not and are no matters which could justifiably have given rise to dissatisfaction, but it does suggest that they were not uppermost in the students' minds or else they would have been incorporated in the resolution of May 22.

DISSATISFACTION

In this report your commission will deal firstly with the reasons referred to by the strike leaders and then to the other causes of dissatisfaction as deposed to by witness or which have emerged from subsequent investigation.

For convenience and to save repetition each grievance is set out, assessed and where applicable a solution suggested, should it in the view of the commission be thought to have some justification.

The six points were:

(1) "The Rector's equivocal replies to students on important issues, thus generating hostility and division."

This would appear to refer mainly to the Gobodo meeting and its aftermath. Your commission has already expressed its views about the situation in which the Rector found himself.

Your commission does not, however, consider the Rector to have been in any way equivocal in his statements or replies, and in fact, the general impression your commission has formed is that the Rector is very forthright in his dealings with the students and that they know exactly where they stand with him.

HOSTILITY

The reference in their complaint to generating hostility and division is, of course, to the fact that the one faction was a Homeland faction and the other a Noordelike Gevaar faction and the accusation probably bears relation to the fact that he allowed one faction to hold a meeting and then withdrew or repudiated the meeting after the other faction had approached him.

(2) "Expulsion of students without consultation or justification."

There is no substance whatsoever in this complaint. No student is expelled without a hearing before the disciplinary committee and the expulsion is confirmed by Council. It is, in fact, only for the most serious offences that the punishment of expulsion is reserved.

In the memorandum by the two students referred to elsewhere it appeared that the student body wanted to know the reasons for expulsion. It was pointed out to these students who gave evidence that to give reasons to the students would make matters worse for the person expelled by having his or her misdemeanour broadcast to all and sundry and that in these matters the less said the better for the person concerned.

Your commission feels, however, that this aspect of the matter, namely the reason why students are not given a reason for a fellow-student's expulsion, should be explained to the student body generally, either by way of a reference thereto at the beginning of the year in the welcoming address or by means of a statement issued generally by the Rector.

This would, to your commission's mind, cut the ground from under the feet of those who endeavour to make capital out of this matter for their own ends.

(3) "Police harassment of students."

The Rector's action in this connection has already been dealt with.

The Commission feels, however, that the occasional presence of a policeman on the campus or at a meeting can hardly be called harassment and that this is a typical type of student exaggeration.

(4) "Refusal of the Rector to address students."

On the evidence it is clear that the Rector has on numerous occasions addressed students, but that no self-respecting Rector, or any other academic for that matter, could have a pistol held to his head to address students on demand and in the particular circumstances then prevailing.

The Rector, in fact, offered to address the students after the lapse of a week, but this was refused. It indicates clearly that what was sought was a confrontation.

(5) "Unchecked intimidatory powers of the lecturers in the lecture rooms."

Although the two students who gave evidence were invited to expand on this allegation contained in the boycott resolution and referred to cryptically in their own memorandum, they were unable to give any concrete example and relied mainly for the justification of this complaint on the high failure rate in one particular law subject.

There is no evidence, however that this failure rate was not due to factors unconnected with intimidatory powers of the lecturer concerned and related to the lack of performance on the part of the students concerned.

There was no evidence of any intimidation and it seems to your commission that this was just a catch phrase used by some students to whip up feeling, possibly among those who, due to their lack of ability or application had failed in one or more subjects. People who fail in life are prone to seek scapegoats.

(6) "Explanation of the composite fee."

This could hardly be a genuine student grievance since no student seems to have asked for any explanation. Had it been asked for, any responsible member of the administration could have furnished it.

However, it illustrates the need for improvement generally in communication between administration and students.

It seems to us that steps should always be taken to apprise students and their parents of any significant change or proposed change in the existing order of things and the reasons therefore should it be possible to give such reasons.

Continued on Page 13

10 SEP 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

…substance in complaints …ays Fort Hare commission

…ontinued from Page 2

…this way exploitation of …ions by those who do so for …own ends can be stultified …ance.

…n what has been said it can …n that there is little or no …nce in the complaints … on May 22, 1972.

…er and more deep-lying …aints were raised by the …students, Mr. Tetyana and … Mokgohloa. These two …ents in our view came for… in a genuine endeavour to …vey to the commission the … of complaint prevalent …ong students in general.

…hey did not necessarily asso…te themselves with all the …nplaints and both professed …t to be members of SASO.

These complaints may be …vided into two classes: Those …lating to material things such … facilities and food and those …lating to relationships between …ff and students and the admin…tration and the students.

Insofar as the former is con…rned there can be little doubt …at there is vast room for im…ovement of intra-mural …ilities at Fort Hare. Finance … always been the chief bug…r, but it is well known that … Council has recently taken …ps to ameliorate the position, … results of which steps by …ncil will be seen within the …t year or two.

…our commission is grateful … this, but cannot urge too …ongly on Council the fact that …ess ample facilities for both …door and indoor sports and …quate accommodation for …ctions are provided, the mass …dus to Alice with its con…itant social problems, such as …nking and clandestine sexual …tions, will give rise to con…ued and aggravated problems. … object must be to provide all … necessary social and sporting …lities on the campus.

… further complaint raised was … of the segregation of the …es in the dining halls. The …mmission feels that this is a …tter of policy for the …horities to decide and makes … recommendation either way. …s a matter which must be …dled in the light of the ex…ence of the Rector, the …dens and other members of …f.

INCREASE

…omplaints were raised about … quality and the quantity of …od. This type of complaint is …ally raised at every univer…sity. Your commission, however, …ppreciates the economic implica…tions, but here again this is some…thing that should be conveyed to the students by notice or by word of mouth.

If they want more and better food the boarding fees will have to be increased correspondingly and this is the message which they should get.

As was the case with white universities a few years ago there was also a complaint against the segregation of the sexes in the hostels. With this view your commission can for obvious reasons not agree.

What is necessary, however, is the provision of more common-room facilities. The position at present is that owing to the shortage of accommodation in the hostels, common-rooms have been converted into bedrooms with the resultant diminution to the point of extinction of common-rooms.

Your commission feels that this trend must be reversed, even at the expense of taking fewer students in the hostels.

All the aforegoing complaints relat… to material things and can be …ified to the extent in…dic…

Th… is, as has been indicated, how…er, another and less easily rec…able aspect of the com…pla… and that arises from a com…nation of black awareness an… antipathy of government pol… or at any rate the stu…nts' interpretation thereof.

…e of these complaints have no …sis whatsoever and it will be co…nient to deal with them fir…

O… is that Fort Hare is being used as a launching pad by white and in particular Afrikaner academics who come to Fort Hare so runs the allegation, for the sake of convenience to further their academic aspirations and then after using the facilities and relatively low lecture load to obtain advanced degrees move on elsewhere to serve their own people.

Figures, however, give the lie to the story since they show that percentagewise the turnover in staff at Fort Hare is no higher than at any of the white universities.

Your commission finds the complaint completely unjustified and, in fact, notes with gratitude the unselfish devotion to duty by so many academics, both English and Afrikaans and white and black.

A further complaint is the alleged deliberate failing of students. For this no proof could be adduced and there is, in fact, no evidence thereof at all. It has already been dealt with in a slightly different form previously in this report.

Another complaint which seems to your commission a totally unjustified one is that class tests have to be written from April to September. It was described by a witness as nerve-wracking and unpleasant.

Your commission is of the view that these class tests are essential to ensure uniform performance throughout the year and to discourage the practice prevalent at some universities whereby students spend the year in pursuit of pleasure, reserving their studies for a frantic month before examination time so that the results are determined not by

A complaint about indoctrination was based on the allegation that in Company Law students are encouraged to consider the good prospects of forming black companies or again in other lectures of opening legal practices in the homelands in accordance with the government's separate development policy.

To your commission this, far from smacking of indoctrination, sounded like good advice, but it shows again the dangers of misinterpretation of motives.

Finally, there was a complaint about the absence of Africans from some bodies or their low ratio of representation in other spheres, such as the Senate and the administration. Some of these complaints in your commission's view are justified.

So, for example, it is your commission's view that the time has come for the co-option of Africans onto the Council of the university.

Once this is done the advisory council could fall away and be replaced by a non-statutory body representing the parents.

In this connection it is the commission's view that efforts should be made through the appointment of public relations officers by the university to interest the parents of students and graduates in the progress of Fort Hare and its affairs.

The image of Fort Hare should in this way be built up throughout the Ciskei and the Transkei and further afield where there are concentrations of parents of potential graduates.

This would serve a double purpose: It would attract students and it would also provide a channel for keeping parents informed of what is happening at Fort Hare.

In this way the parents would be drawn into the orbit of Fort Hare and through them the university would have a beneficial influence working on the students, i.e. the children.

Insofar as the increase in Senate representation is concerned it would be presumptuous for this commission, which is a Council commission, to poach on the Senate's preserves by making recommendations to it.

POLICY

It seems, however, that it would not be beyond the bounds of propriety if this commission drew the Senate's attention to the complaints raised about the low quantitative representation of Africans on the Senate and asked the Senate to consider this matter as one which may well merit its attention.

Insofar as the small number of African lecturing staff is concerned, this commission knows it has always been the policy of Council to give preference to Africans in making appointments, all other things being equal, and it would not for one moment suggest that the standard of academic excellence be lowered by changing this rule or policy.

It is hoped, however, that with the recently announced increased salary scales for academic and other university staff more Africans will be drawn into the ranks of the university staff.

The commission cannot support the suggestion made by the students who gave evidence to the effect that the legislation be altered to allow student representation in the Senate "in order to keep the Senate well informed of the needs and aspirations of the students."

There seems to your commission to be other means whereby students can keep the Senate informed of their needs and aspirations.

There are various bodies which spring to mind, such as Senate-student consultative committees and bodies of that nature without students being formally represented in the Senate, which is not the place for students.

The further suggestion by the students who gave evidence that each white head of a department and each white high-ranking administrative officer from the Rector downwards should have an African understudy is not a feasible one.

RECOMMEND

If in a particular department the head is a doctor of science, it would not be reasonable to appoint a bachelor of science as his understudy simply because he is an African. What your commission does, however, recommend is that where the qualifications warrant it, Africans be given increased responsibility commensurate with their qualifications.

The suggestion that every time an administrative officer retires he should be replaced by an African was also made by the students who gave evidence, but it is not acceptable to your commission as a general rule.

Your commission believes that this procedure should be followed as part of a general policy of advancing Africans to the posts for which they are qualified to the extent of giving them preference over equally qualified whites as part of an overall Africanization policy.

It seems to your commission that an Africanization-at-all-costs policy, irrespective of merit or fitness for the post in question, could only lead to a general lowering of standards and ultimate disaster at Fort Hare.

A further complaint raised by the students was that graduates are discouraged from doing post-graduate work, but when asked to give concrete examples of this the witnesses were unable to do so save for a vague allegation in regard to one particular head of department. there was, in fact, no proof that there is such discouragement in any way.

It is the view of your commission that, in fact, graduates should be encouraged, but on the other hand it must be borne in mind that one cannot expect a professor to encourage a student who has barely scraped through

student, the professor nor the university and may even amount to a wilful waste of public money.

There was a further point raised by both the students who gave evidence and by the African lecturers and that is that relations between white lecturers and the students and between white and black staff are not in all cases what they should be.

This, of course, is something which your commission can only deplore, but in the absence of concrete cases and examples, which were not forthcoming, it is not possible for your commission to make any recommendation save that the Rector be asked to keep himself apprised of the position, as he no doubt does, and to take such steps as are necessary in the circumstances.

There are two specific recommendations which your commission wishes to make. The first is that a post of Dean of Students be created and that an African with the necessary qualities and *qualifications be appointed* to this post.

PROBLEMS

At white universities such as Rhodes the Dean of Students is really the liaison, the link between the administration and the academic staff on the one hand and the students on the other.

In addition, he is a man who has to know every student's problems and arrange help for him — financial help, medical help, spiritual help and academic help. It is a very necessary appointment and one which Fort Hare sorely needs.

It will have to be filled by a man who in the nature of things will have to have the respect of the students and their confidence. The creation of this post and its staffing by the right man can do much to ease tensions at Fort Hare.

The other recommendation is that all attempts to form a Students' Representatative Council be abandoned and that some way be found of establishing a committee to carry out the functions normally carried out by a SRC.

One way would be to use the existing body such as the athletic union as the nucleus to found a wider body to represent all students. Over a period of time the functions of such a body could be extended and its responsibilities increased.

The proposed Dean of Students could make a valuable contribution in this way to the emergence of a body acceptable both to the univeristy authorities and to the students themselves.

In conclusion your commission will recommend to the Council and to the Rector that mass meetings be reduced to the barest minimum as they only serve to promote latent hostility between the various student factions and to emphasise divisions.

UNDERSTANDING

They are not sounding boards for student opinion which, in fact, is their primary purpose.

This report would not be complete without this commission expressing the view that the Rector acted with great tact and understanding in handling the situation which arose in May last year.

In addition to expressing its appreciation to him for what he did under trying circumstances the commission would also like to express its appreciation to the four African lecturers who volunteered to act as intermediaries and, in fact, were largely instrumental in bringing about a settlement of the conflict.

They were Dr. J. R. Seretlo and Messrs. J. W. Makhene, V. Z. Gitywa and T. N. V. Maqashalala.

Those who served on the commission were Mr. Justice Munnik, who was chairman until his resignation from the commission after the evidence had been completed, but before the report was drafted; Mr. A. Burger; Mr. R. Cingo; Prof. J. J. Gerber; Mr. S. S. Guzana; Mr. J. L. K. Heystek; Mr. T. M. Mbambiso and Mr. H. Nabe.

The commission's terms of references were:

- To investigate the grievances of the students as set out in their resolution of May 22, 1972, viz:

"(a) The Rector's equivocal replies to students on important issues thus generating hostility and division;

(b) Expulsion of students without consultation or justification;

(c) Police harassment of students on the campus;

(d) Refusal of the Rector to address the students and thus a failure to redress the students' grievances;

(e) Unchecked intimidatory powers of the lecturers in lecture rooms;

(f) Explanation of the composite fee."

- To investigate the reasons for the absence of a Students' Representative Council, as well as the possibilities for the establishment of such a body.

The commission met four times in 1972 to hear evidence and discuss its report. They met on August 25, September 9, October 14 and November 7. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 SEP 1973
TO THE POINT

UNIVERSITIES

Black unrest

This year has seen several eruptions of student unrest on black campuses in South Africa and Rhodesia. While the disputes apparently centred on dissatisfaction within the respective universities, many experts believed that wider issues were involved. A senior lecturer in African Studies at the University of Cape Town, Dr David Welsh, told TO THE POINT that black universities reflected the tensions of the society around them in a particularly acute form. Given the surge of black nationalism, it was more or less inevitable that black students would have been particularly sensitive to the indignities in the system, he said.

No sooner had dissension receded at the University of the Western Cape than dissatisfaction flared at the University of Fort Hare, ostensibly over a quarrel between residents of the Breda Hostel and their warden, H. Makunga. This resulted in the rustication of those involved, who were given the opportunity of reapplying for admission. In both cases, the disturbances initiated a search for the root causes of the unrest. There soon emerged two schools of thought which directly reflected the political divisions within the white community.

Liberals argued that the unrest was the inevitable result of university apartheid introduced by the government in 1959. They drew attention to a book published by the once "open" universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town. Arguing against racially segregated universities, the universities warned that segregated universities would feed the fires of black nationalism. They pointed out that any enemy plotting the downfall of South African society could hardly do better than exploit a network of black universities, for experience had shown that purely black universities tended to become centres of "narrow and intense nationalism" which bred students who were "contemptuous of authority".

The conservatives replied by pointing to the multi-racial University of Rhodesia, where black students went on the rampage at about the same time as the crisis began at the University of Fort Hare. If "open" universities militated against black nationalism, then why was there violence on the Rhodesian campus, their argument ran. Conservatives looked for the root cause among agitators and the black students' organisation, SASO, was singled out for blame. Two of the organisation's key leaders, Henry Isaacs and Mervyn Josi, were banned during the Fort Hare troubles.

Dr Welsh, who is presently researching the entire educational system in South Africa, said, however, that even the former open universities would have trouble on their hands if they had a large majority of black students. No university system would be free of black unrest, he said, until the broader political problems were solved.

Last week more violence erupted on the campus at Fort Hare when striking students attempted to prevent others from attending lectures. About 500 students were then sent home for the rest of the year since their activities were held to indicate that they were not interested in continuing their studies.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 AUG 1973
Date
E. P. HERALD

Eastern Province
HERALD

Fort Hare: ominous symptom

THERE can be no condonation of the violence and intimidation to which some Fort Hare students appear to have resorted to prevent others from attending lectures. The behaviour of the rowdiest and most aggressive element on the campus was disgraceful and intolerable. Those responsible have no reason to be surprised if the public reaction is general endorsement of the authorities' firm response. This will certainly be the attitude of the great majority of Whites, and it will probably be shared by a large number of parents of students whose university careers have been jeopardised. African university students are a fortunate few among their people. To see them at that level is the realisation of family dreams and in most cases the result of immense effort and sacrifice. That the prospect should be so suddenly blighted in such a way is heartrending.

The affected parents will be at one with a wider public in asking how this situation came about. The Fort Hare outburst was the apparent result of relatively minor incidents, starting with objections to the actions of a house warden. But it would surely be naive to accept that this is all there is to the trouble. For this is but the latest in a series of clashes between students and authority at Black universities. It would be equally naive and extremely foolish to swallow the standard Government explanation that all would be well if it were not for incitement by a few agitators, probably with communist affiliations. Agitators there almost certainly are, but sensible South Africans ought not to classify the reason for their activities as dogmatically and superficially as the Government habitually does.

The truth is that the fruits of apartheid are being reaped on a steadily increasing scale. No matter how it may be represented as "separate freedoms", as the creation of "separate but equal" opportunities, the fact is that increasingly articulate Blacks see it as a racist system of rejection, repression and deprivation. As they become more and more articulate, so does the expression of their growing embitterment become more intense. This is the situation at the root of the Black consciousness that is in increasing danger of being perverted into a Black power movement as the most embittered elements exploit the general frustration. So it is hardly surprising that the Black universities, symbolising the determination of the regime to enforce differentiation, should turn out to be a medium through which the more militant elements try to assert themselves.

It may be that these elements are not averse to seeing universities closed or barely functioning. Perhaps they believe that such developments help them convey their message, a process that they may think can be stimulated by having rusticated or expelled students spreading the word of embitterment through townships and Bantustans. Authority, so ready to be heavy-handed with Black student dissidents, might ponder on this.

But most important of all is the need for Whites to think about the resentments that produce such demonstrations as are taking place with growing frequency at Black universities. Such happenings are reminders that change has to come in human relations in South Africa. They are also a reminder that it can come about peacefully only by complete rejection of the ideology that has created such an ominous situation. It is of this situation that the Fort Hare disorders are a symptom. South Africa dare not ignore its real cause.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 OCT 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Alternative seen to Rule of Law

BLOEMFONTEIN — A Christian government was submitted as an alternative to the concept of the Rule of Law by a senior lecturer in law at Fort Hare University, Mr. F. Venter, at a symposium here.

Mr. Venter said: "The Rule of Law has no place in this country except if the express constitutional intent is hollow."

One had to be humanistically inclined to be honestly capable of adherence to the doctrine of the Rule of Law, he said.

University of Fort Hare

This did not mean, however, that totalitarianism, arbitrainess or disregard for the subject's interests — which some considered the only alternatives to the Rule of Law — must of necessity prevail in South Africa.

He said constitutional foundation already existed for his alternative of Christian government, which would necessarily include juridical ordering and administration of justice with a distinct Christian accent.

The Christian premise of the sovereignty of God stood in radical opposition to the humanistic point of departure, which made man the sovereign consideration.

He said that Christian government supposed the acknowledgement of the absolute sovereignty of God.

Such an approach did not preclude a scientific investigation of the juridical relationship between subject and state, he said. — DDC.

Date 25 OCT 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Decentralisation seminar draws big response

EAST LONDON — The secretary of the East London Sakekamer, Mr. E. Nieuwoudt, said yesterday there had been a tremendous response to the half-day seminar on decentralisation which the Sakekamer has organised in East London tomorrow and more than 80 people were expected to attend.

The chairman of the Decentralisation Board, Mr. H. R. Kotzenberg, will deliver the opening address at the seminar and Prof. P. E. van der Dussen, of the University of Fort Hare, will speak on the economic aspects of decentralisation and regional development.

A third speaker will be Mr. M. Phillips, an East London industrialist, who will talk on the duty of the industrialist in a decentralised area.

Mr. Niewoudt said in addition to Sakekamer members, others who would be attending included local authority officials from Idutywa, a delegation from the King William's Town borough council, members of the Queenstown Chamber of Commerce, the mayors and town clerks of East London and Gonubie, members of Fort Hare, members from the Cradock municipality and various industrialists.

Mr. Nieuwoudt said the seminar would present an ideal forum to exchange ideas on decentralisation and iron out any problems.

The seminar will be conducted in English and Afrikaans.

A civic banquet will be given by the East London City Council after the seminar.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 OCT 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare

The recent trouble at the University of Fort Hare was not, as far as I know, due to opposition to Government policy, but was due to a black warden at the dormitory or men's residence at the university enforcing regulations among the students.

However, I have read with interest the letter in the Daily Dispatch by the Rev. T. S. N. Gqubule of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice. The Rev. Gqubule is mainly interested in the administration of Fort Hare and talks about the University Council of Fort Hare.

The argument that because Fort Hare is for the blacks and is a black university and that it should have a majority of blacks on the university council does not seem to be such a bad idea, after all.

There must surely be enough blacks in the country who are responsible and experienced enough to serve on the university council and to be in the majority.

Fort Hare serves both the Ciskei and Transkei at present, but perhaps some day the Transkei may have its own university. Perhaps, because Fort Hare is not in a Bantustuan like the Transkei, the government is hanging back and not allowing a black majority on the university council.

However, the government is probably watching things, and who knows, they may improve things at the universities when they see anything that needs improving or altering.

W.A.F. Schultz
10 Oakhill Road,
East London.

Date 7 DEC 1973
CAPE ARGUS

Planning post

ALICE. — Professor H. van der Watt, professor of soil sciences at the University of Fort Hare, has resigned to become deputy director of scientific planning in the Department of Planning and Environment. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 SEP 1973
E. P. HERALD

Radical Fort Hare changes suggested

HERALD REPORTER

SEVERAL far-reaching changes at Fort Hare University, including the appointment of an African Dean of Students and the co-option of Africans to the university council, are recommended by the Commission of Inquiry into the unrest on the campus in May last year.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Munnik, Chief Justice of the Transkei, also recommends:

- The provision of more adequate recreation and sports facilities for students.
- The appointment of a public relations officer to boost the image of Fort Hare and to give information to parents.
- The creation of a committee to replace the Students Representative Council, which dissolved before 1968 as a result of differences between students from the homeland and urban students.
- More common room facilities, now almost non-existent, and less overcrowding, even at the expense of taking fewer students at hostels.

The report says the authorities must provide sporting facilities at the university otherwise "a mass exodus to Alice with concomitant social problems such as drinking and clandestine sex will lead to continued and aggravated problems".

SASO

The commission, which has just released its findings, found that the South African Students Organisation (Saso) contributed to last year's unrest on the campus.

It got the impression "that the strike was in fact just called to keep in step" with a Saso demanded for Black students to boycott lectures.

Causes of dissatisfaction given by students were "hastily composed" after the event, the report says.

The list of grievances given to the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, during the unrest seemed relatively trivial when compared with complaints later raised by students.

One of the original grievances, that the rector refused to address students, is rejected as having been merely a means to seek a confrontation. The rector had often addressed the students but no self-respecting academic could tolerate a pistol to his head and address students on demand.

Complaint alleging police harassment is rejected with the statement. "The commission feels that the occasional presence of a policeman on the campus or at a meeting can hardly be called harassment and that this is a typical example of student exaggeration."

A complaint about the presence of the Security Police at meetings had been taken up with the police by Prof De Wet and it had been agreed that they would in future only come to the campus with his permission.

FOOD

Prof De Wet was "very forthright" with students, according to the commission, which praises him for his tact in dealing with the unrest.

As to intimidation, there was no evidence of this and the commission rejects the charge as a catch phrase used by some students to whip up feelings.

More deep-lying complaints, says the report, were those about facilities, food and relationships between staff and students.

Of the food complaint it says these are common at all universities but if students want better or more food, boarding fees will have to be raised.

The commission recommends that the university continue to give preference to African lecturing staff but not at the risk of lowering academic standards.

Student centre being built

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — For many years the authorities at Fort Hare University have been concerned about the lack of of sporting and other leisure time facilities for the students.

Government subsidies provide for academic equipment and accommodation but sporting and recreational facilities come at the bottom of the list.

Realising this, the rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, personally set about raising funds to rectify this need at the university.

Years of collecting funds and making personal appeals had resulted in donations and money being given to the university for this purpose.

Some weeks ago the rector said R300 000 had been raised and plans for a students' centre had been completed.

This centre will include a large communal hall, cafeteria, recreation room for various indoor sports, guest rooms and other facilities.

Work was due to start on this building at the time of the recent crisis at Fort Hare.

It is to be the first large building to be built at Fort Hare without Government subsidy.

Meanwhile, work has started on a swimming pool for the students in front of the proposed students' centre.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 OCT 1973

UMAFRIKA

Useyofunda Phesheya UMakhene

UMnuz. J.W. Makhene, M.Sc. (S.A.) oyiSenior Lecturer kwiZoology eNyuvesi yaseForthare useya phesheya kwelaseJalimani lapho eyofunda khona ngeze-Immunology unyaka wonke.

Uzocwaningisisa ukuthi yini imbangela yokuthi umzimba womuntu kungenzeki ukuthi uyichithe lena kude lento edala isifo sesichenene, njengoba umzimba ulokhu ubhilitile ngokuchilizela lena kude inhliziyo yokufakelwa; ngamanye amazwi izinhliziyo zokufakelwa ziye zingahambisani kahle nomzimba omusha, kuye kube khona ukungezwani kahle, kugcine ngakho njalo ukuba umuntu aze afe, uMnuz. Makhene uyocwaningisisa ukuthi kuya ngani ukuthi isilokazane esidala isifo sesichenene kumuntu singafi phela ngokungena emzimbeni womuntu, njengoba ifa inhliziyo exhunyelwe.

UMnu. Makhene uzobe efunda eBonn University kwelase West Gemany. Wazuza iziqu zakhe zeB. Sc. e-UBLS ngo-1959, wenza ezama Honours eFort Hare ngo 1961.

Wake wafundisa e-Orlando West Secondary School ngaphambi kokuba adlulele eFort Hare ukuyofundisa khona eze-Zoology ngo 1966.

Lena kwelamaJalimani uzobe esebenza ngaphansi komunye ovela naye e-South Africa, uDr. J. H. Gear, oyiDirector yeS.A. Institute for Medical Research eGoli.

Date 25 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



PROFESSOR DE WET

Ban on Fort Hare meetings

ALICE — Fort Hare rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, has banned all meetings on the campus.

He banned all meetings until, and including, Friday September 14, unless previous permission had been obtained.

Prof. De Wet warned people other than students who participated in any campus meetings would be dealt with as trespassers on private property.

He said the ban was to maintain order and to protect students who were proceeding with their studies.

The ban comes in the wake of a student meeting earlier this week where 200 students voted to stand by their original demand for the 159 rusticated students from Beda Hostel to be reinstated unconditionally.

They also decided to boycott lectures until a meeting of the National Interim Parents' Committee today. Lectures and practicals continued as usual yesterday although the attendance dropped.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

RETURN

Students urged all their fellow-students to return to Fort Hare immediately to attend a mass meeting of students here yesterday where they were to appoint a delegation to meet the Parents Committee today.

The Parents Committee was to confer with the rector and report back to the students.

Meanwhile at a meeting of the King William's Town Parents' Organisation in Zwelitsha it was decided to hold a meeting for all Fort Hare students' parents in the Cape.

The meeting will be held tomorrow at the Methodist Church, Zwelitsha.

● Almost 750 students had returned to Fort Hare last night. the 300 students who have still not returned have until Monday.

Seventy-three of the 159 students rusticated from Beda Hostel have been re-admitted and applications from a further 27 are pending. Three have been refused re-admission. — DDC.

16 DEC 1973
Date
RAPPORT

Dreyer Kruger na Rhodes

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Van Ons Oos-Kaapse Kantoor

PROF. DREYER KRUGER van die departement van sielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is aangestel as hoof van die Departement van sielkunde aan die Rhodes Universiteit. Hy begin aanstaande jaar op Rhodes.

Date 7 AUG 1973
WORLD

Principal stands firm

Students boycott lectures

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE ENTIRE student body of the University of Fort Hare boycotted lectures yesterday in protest against the suspension last week of 159 students.

Earlier they presented a petition to the Rector of the University, Professor J M de Wet, demanding the reinstatement of the suspended students.

According to the South African Students Organisation, SASO, all the students will walk out of the University if their demand is not met.

During the weekend Professor de Wet blamed the trouble at the University on SASO.

A University spokesman said that "things are happening but not very fast or very dramatically".

He said Professor de Wet had met a deputation of students and accepted their petition. He also met a deputation of parents.

PARENTS

The parents, some from Johannesburg and Cape Town, arrived at the University at the weekend. One said he wanted to take his son home before he got involved in any further trouble.

Meanwhile Professor De Wet has refused a demand to re-instate the rusticated students. In his reply to them he said a hostel warden's life had been threatened, university and private property damaged and these events had rapidly undermined the discipline of the university.

He also said that he blamed SASO, the Black Student's Organisation, for the disturbances, which he said were the most violent yet.

Date 17 OCT 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare police action deplored

GRAHAMSTOWN — The use of police to enforce the decisions of university authorities was deplored by the Rev. David Bandey, principal of John Wesley College at the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice.

Dr. Bandey was writing in the Methodist Church newspaper, Dimension, on ths recent student disturbances at the universities of Fort Hare and the Western Cape.

Dr. Bandey said the students were deeply dissatisfied with the whole concept of black and Coloured education. The system of higher education in ethnic groups was to them totally unacceptable.

"Not only does it deprive them of the opportunity to learn from and understand one another but it is in their eyes a means of depriving them of open opportunities and of allowing them only what the authorities think is good for them.

CONSULTED

A second major factor in the unrest was a type of generation gap problem. Students were no longer, as their predecessors, prepared to accept what was handed out to them.

They expected he said to be consulted in what they were to study and how their priviliged position related to the underpriviliged masses. Staff and students failed to understand one another.

"To use police to enforce the decisions of the university authorities is to do precisely what the students most resent. It exemplifies the attitude which treats them as things rather than as persons," Dr. Bandey said. — DDC.

9 AUG 1973
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

VERBAN ORGANISASIE, VRA STUDENT

‚Koshuis op Alice 'n Saso-vesting'

DUIDELIKE bewyse dat Saso (Suid-Afrikaanse Studenteorganisasie) agter die gebeure by die Universiteit van Fort Hare sit, is nou beskikbaar. Een van die geskorste studente het 'n brief aan die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, geskryf en gesê dat die Beda-koshuis, waar 159 studente geskors is, 'n Saso-vesting was. Hy vra dat dié organisasie verban moet word.

Prof. De Wet het vandag gesê die posisie van Saso by die universiteit sal nou beslis in heroorweging geneem moet word. Dié organisasie het verlede jaar openlik verklaar dat al die universiteite gesluit moet word.

Weg

In die brief van 'n studenteleier word gesê dat Saso vir die gebeure by die universiteit verantwoordelik was. Die leier vra dat die organisasie verban moet word.

Volgens prof. De Wet is die meeste studente vandag weg. Dit lyk asof dié wat wou padgee, almal weg is. Die klasse gaan soos gewoonlik voort. Hy hoop om vandag weer met ouers samesprekings te voer. By twee vorige geleenthede het die ouers nie opgedaag nie.

Die studenteonrus het opgevlam nadat 159 studente verlede week geskors is ná aanvalle en dreigemente wat teen 'n koshuispersoneellid gemik was.

Intussen het die Anglikaanse hoofbiskop van Kaapstad, eerw. Robert Selby-Taylor, studente by die Federale Teologiese skool op Alice gister belowe dat hy die Regering sal nader om die Universiteit van Fort Hare se saak te bespreek.

Gister het mnr. George Matanzima, minister van justisie van die Transkei, en ander regeringshoofde die universiteit besoek en sowat twee uur lank met universiteitsowerhede onderhandel.

Prof. De Wet het vandag gesê hulle sal nou wag om te sien wat gaan gebeur. Hy sal intussen probeer om met die studenteouers te onderhandel.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 FEB 1974
Date
DIE BURGER

Mnr. G. J. van Zyl, voorsitter van Suidwes-Afrika Nasionale Bouvereniging, is deur die Staatspresident aangestel in die raad van die Universiteit van Fort Hare vir vier jaar met ingang Januarie. Mnr. Van Zyl is ook lid van die raad van die Universiteit van Pretoria en van die kommissie van ondersoek rakende sekere aangeleenthede van die Kleurlingbevolking.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 OCT 1973

Date

UMAFRIKA

Useyofunda Phesheya UMakhene

UMnuz. J.W. Makhene, M.Sc. (S.A.) oyiSenior Lecturer kwiZoology eNyuvesi yaseForthare useya phesheya kwelaseJalimani lapho eyofunda khona ngeze-Immunology unyaka wonke.

Uzocwaningisisa ukuthi yini imbangela yokuthi umzimba womuntu kungenzeki ukuthi uyichithe lena kude lento edala isifo sesichenene, njengoba umzimba ulokhu ubhilitile ngokuchilizela lena kude inhliziyo yokufakelwa; ngamanye amazwi izinhliziyo zokufakelwa ziye zingahambisani kahle nomzimba omusha, kuye kube khona ukungezwani kahle, kugcine ngakho njalo ukuba umuntu aze afe, uMnuz. Makhene uyocwaningisisa ukuthi kuya ngani ukuthi isilokazane esidala isifo sesichenene kumuntu singafi phela ngokungena emzimbeni womuntu, njengoba ifa inhliziyo exhunyelwe.

UMnu. Makhene uzobe efunda eBonn University kwelase West Gemany. Wazuza iziqu zakhe zeB. Sc. e-UBLS ngo-1959, wenza ezama Honours eFort Hare ngo 1961.

Wake wafundisa e-Orlando West Secondary School ngaphambi kokuba adlulele eFort Hare ukuyofundisa khona eze-Zoology ngo 1966.

Lena kwelamaJalimani uzobe esebe nza ngaphansi komunye ovela naye e-South Africa, uDr. J. H. Gear, oyiDirector yeS.A. Institute for Medical Research eGoli.

Date 30 AUG 1973
THE WORLD.

LAST STUDENTS LEAVE

HOMELAND CHIEFS STEP INTO FORT HARE ROW

THE CHIEF MINISTER of the Gazankulu homeland, Professor Ntswanisi and his entire cabinet yesterday held talks with the Rector of the trouble-torn University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Gazankulu Government, which for the past week has been touring the Transkei and Ciskei homeland, arrived in Alice while the last bus loads of about 700 students ordered from the campus by the police left for the Cookhouse and Blaney railway junctions, where special trains had been booked to take them home.

On arrival the Gazankulu government was ushered into their meeting with Professor de Wet by the Ciskei's Minister of Education, Mr. S. Burns-Ncamashe. Until April, when he was elected to the Ciskei government, Mr Burns-Ncamashe was a lecturer at Fort Hare.

Although the content of discussion is not known the subject was almost certainly the month-long university crisis which on Tuesday led to a police baton charge on a chanting mob of 300 students, the rounding up of the entire student body and the weeding out of dissidents who have now been sent home.

GROUPINGS

Although Fort Hare is supposedly an ethnic university, catering only for Xhosa speaking students, many Blacks from other tribal groupings are freely admitted.

Only one student has so far been charged by police with riotous behaviour and malicious damage to property. Police have been unable to charge any other students because their fellow students are afraid to give evidence against them.

Although many students have responded to Major Lerm's appeal for information about assaults or intimidation by fellow-students, they have been too afraid of reprisals to mention any names.

Date 20 OCT 1973
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare

Mr JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a Port Elizabeth director of companies, has been elected president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, during its annual congress in Johannesburg this week.

Mr Christopher is only the second Port Elizabeth man to be elected to president of the association. The previous one was the late Mr W. G. Paterson who was elected in 1950.

Mr Christopher has been an active member of organised commerce for many years and was president of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce from 1968 to 1970. Apart from his business interests he is also chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Port Elizabeth and has been appointed by the State President, Mr Fouche, to the council of Fort Hare University.

He came to South Africa in 1947 after active wartime service as a member of the British armed forces.

Date 8 DEC 1973

THE FRIEND

Fort Hare dean of students

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare announced the appointment of its first dean of students. He is Mr H. Nabe, a leading and experienced African educationist.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The new post has come into being as a result of the report of the commission of inquiry into the Fort Hare student unrest in 1972. The creation of the post of African dean of students was recommended by the commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice G. G. A. Munnik, the present Chief Justice of the Transkei. — SAPA.

ate 8 DEC 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare job

THE University of Fort Hare yesterday announced the appointment of its first Dean of Students. He is Mr H. Nabe, chief education planner for the Ciskei government.

The new post results from the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Fort Hare student unrest.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 OCT 1973
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG P.E.

‚Tuislande baat nie by onderwys'

Van Ons Eie Beriggewer

PIETERSBURG. — Verpligte onderwys as metode om ontwikkeling in ontwikkelende lande en ook die noordelike Bantoetuislande teweeg te bring, moet bevraagteken word, het die rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde, prof. J. L. Boshoff, hier gesê.

Prof. Boshoff het 'n konferensie oor Die Mens en sy omgewing wat aan die universiteit van die Noorde gehou word, gepraat. Hy besef sy stelling wat verpligte onderwys vir ontwikkelende lande bevraagteken, sal ongewild wees, maar hy is bereid om dit te verdedig, het prof. Boshoff gesê.

Een van die belangrikste kenmerke van die ontwikkelende lande is die hoë geboortesyfer van daardie lande. Selfs die mees gevorderde lande in die wêreld is nie in staat om die hoë geboortesyfer van die onderontwikkelde wêreld te strem nie.

Gevolg

Verpligte onderwys kan net een gevolg in 'n ontwikkelende land hê — dit sal die land dwing om al sy bronne te bestee om primêre skoolgeriewe aan die massa kinders wat op sowat sesjarige ouderdom moet begin skoolgaan, te verskaf.

Verpligte onderwys kan net doeltreffend gehanteer word as dit gepaard gaan met gesinsbeplanning, het pligting pleit. Dit is dat die ouer wat sy kind na die skool bring, moet onderneem om die kind minstens vir tien jaar lank op skool te hou.

Geen ontwikkelende land kan bekostig om geld op onderwys te mors nie. Die hoë skoolverlatingsyfer in die vroeë stadia van primêre onderwys is vermorsing van energie en geld.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 NOV 1973

HOOFSTAD

Universiteit vereer Matanzima

ALICE — Die eerste twee ere-grade van die Universiteit van Fort Hare sal hier aan hoofman K. D. Matanzima en eerwaarde J. J. R. Jolobe, toegeken word.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die gradeplegtigheid vind op 27 April 1974 plaas.

'n Doktorsgraad in die Regte sal aan hoofman Matanzima, hoofminister van die Transkei, toegeken word vir sy uitstaande openbare diens.

'n Graad in die Letterkunde en Wysbegeerte sal aan eerwaarde Jolobe vir sy bydrae tot die Xhosa-letterkunde en sy diens aan die kerk, ontvang. — (Sapa).

Date 11 SEP 1971
STAR (OVERSEAS EDN.)

Fort Hare—cauldron of discontent

Patrick Laurence

FORT HARE, latest flashpoint in the apparently continuous unrest at Black universities, has long been a cauldron of student discontent which the authorities have tried in vain to contain.

The outbreak of violence on the university campus yesterday was but an echo — albeit a deafening one — of past dissension at Fort Hare, long regarded as the incubator of Black nationalism.

Even before the coming of university apartheid in 1959, Fort Hare — until then the only Black university in South Africa — was the training ground of many African politicians destined to clash with the authorities.

It was the alma mater of Robert Sobukwe, founder and first president of the now banned Pan-Africanist Congress, of Nelson Mandela of the underground movement Umkonto we Sizwe, and of many other radically inclined Blacks.

It also spawned the Youth League of the African National Congress, which long acted as a militant pressure group within the ANC.

The introduction of university apartheid was synonymous with the establishment of government control over African (and Indian and Coloured) university education, but it did little to still the fires of African nationalism at Fort Hare.

Fort Hare's first year under Pretoria's control, with the Minister of Bantu Education having ultimate power over the university, was not without dissension.

It coincided with the sacking of nine senior members of the academic staff and the resignation of at least five others. Among the sacked men was the principal and vice-chancellor, who included that of the vice principal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DISSENSION

From then on, the university faced intermittent outbreaks of student dissension and, incidentally, grew and turned out graduates to serve their people.

- In the first year of university apartheid several students, including members of the SRC, were refused admission. Resentment was sown — to be reaped in later years.
- In 1967, 30 students were refused admission. According to the Minister of Bantu Education, 16 were excluded on academic grounds and 14 because their presence was "not in the interests of the college."
- The following year nearly 300 students were escorted to the station by police and sent home after a protest "sit-in." About 20 were later refused readmission.

Last year's unrest, sparked off by unrest at Fort Hare's sister university of Turfloop, near Pietersburg, did not leave the university untouched. Dissension was contained to a large extent, however — through the intervention of Black lecturers, who acted as mediators between students and the predominantly White administration.

The underlying causes of student bitterness apart, one key factor in the recurring clashes between students and administrators was the absence of a student council to act as a communication bridge between the two sides.

SIMPLE

Over the years students have consistently refused to elect an SRC, in spite of invitations by the rector, Professor J M de Wet, to do so.

The student stand is simple. Ever since members of the last SRC were "victimised" they have argued that SRC members could only serve as either scapegoats during times of trouble or as "De Wet's stooges."

Insofar as the vacuum was filled, it was filled by the pro-Black Power student organisation SASO — and it is common cause that there is no love lost between it and the rector.

Date 12 OCT 1973
IMVOZABANTSUNDU

KHONZA UYEHOVA



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Lo ungentla ngumzobo kaHugh Nolutshungu ongumfundi wezobugcisa kwiDyunivesithi yase-Fort Hare. Umzobo lo ubonakalisa umfundisi wakwaLizwi omnyama. Ulusu lwalo mfundisi lubonakalisa ukungonwabi komphefumlo wakhe. Ukwabonakaliisa nobuthathaka bomzimba ngenxa yendlala abalixhoba lwayo abefundisi abamnyama.

Date 4 OCT 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

83



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. V. Z. Gitywa, curator of the museum at the University of Fort Hare, and Mr. L. D. Rodolo, assistant curator, examine "She Cat," a piece of sculpture by Mr. Johannes Gumede at an art exhibition held in Alice.

23 NOV 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

Honorary degrees

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — The first two honorary degrees of the University of Fort Hare will be conferred on Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima and the Rev J. J. R. Jolobe.—Sapa.

Date 20 AUG 1973
THE WORLD

Big Fort Hare meeting

Parents in move to recall students

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A CALL WENT OUT to parents to recall their children from the University of Fort Hare until the present administrative system is scrapped.

A resolution to this effect was passed at the Orlando Catholic Hall yesterday at the meeting of Fort Hare students and their parents. The meeting was held to discuss the recent upheavals at the university which resulted in the expulsion of 150 students and a mass walkout by other students.

This was just one of several resolutions adopted during the meeting.

A parent, supporting the resolution that parents should recall their children said: "Anyone who won't do so will be a Makunga."

SOLIDARITY

And to show his solidarity with the students the parent raised his clenched fist to the tumultous ovation of the students. (Mr O. Makunga is the warden of Beda House, a hostel at Fort Hare where the present disturbance started. Mr. Makunga was asked by the students to resign because he was one of the sources of their grievances).

Later there was a confrontation between students, the Administration and the police as a result of the "Makunga" affair which later led to the expulsion of 150 students and the mass student walk-out.)

Supporting the resolution that students should not go back to Fort Hare until the entire administrative system was scrapped, a man said: "Let us stay in Soweto and eat Morogo (wild vegetable) and pap.

Date 29 OCT 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Blacks urged to accept own varsities

Staff Reporter

UNTIL Black students accept their universities as their own, there will be problems over discipline in these institutions, says Professor Jan de Wet, rector of the University of Fort Hare.

In a two-article series about African universities published in Die Transvaler, the message which comes through strongest is the well-known need for African control of these universities.

In the first of the two articles, Professor De Wet said that although African students were given their universities "on a tray", many were not only unappreciative, but actually wanted to destroy the universities.

Until the time came when there were enough qualified persons to make African control of these universities possible, it was necessary to allow African representation on the university councils.

The time had come to consider giving African students a free choice of which university to attend. Further, selected admittance to White universities, for instance on post-graduate courses, also needed to be considered.

"The majority of Black students are against separate universities for Africans, without realising what insurmountable problems the lack of such universities would create."

In the second of the two articles, Professor De Wet discussed why students at Fort Hare had failed to form a student council. He said one of the main reasons for their failure was the difference between homeland and urban students.

It had already happened that meetings called to form a Students Representative Council were attended by students armed with "kieries", which cancelled out the possibilities of freedom of speech and a democratic voting system.

Black students had not yet accepted the universities as their own.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 DEC 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fort Hare professors

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The University of Fort Hare is to lose six of its professors at the end of the year. Three have resigned to take up other appointments and three are retiring.

Another, Professor M. Giffen, who served Fort Hare for 40 years as professor of botany and who since his retirement some years ago has been working at Fort Hare as an honoury research fellow, is also leaving.

Date 5 SEP 1977
STAR

500 students barred from Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

ALICE — Only 300 of the 800 University of Fort Hare students who left the campus two weeks ago after a month of unrest at the university will be readmitted when the last term opens tomorrow, according to the registrar, Mr H van Hysteen.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He said today he had been inundated with requests from students wishing to return, but only the 300 who continued to attend lectures throughout the recent unrest had been advised by telegram that they may return.

If all these students return to join fellow students who elected to remain at Fort Hare over the holiday period, the student body will number about 500 — less than half the original total before the unrest.

The unrest, sparked off more than a month ago by the suspension of a large number of students, came to a head two weeks ago when a mob of students called for a boycott of lectures and were involved in violent clashes with fellow students who chose to go to lectures.

Academic staff say the unrest has not only ruined many students' promising careers, but has also cost the State thousands of rands.

More than three-quarters of the students received bursaries or loans. More than R7 800 was spent in train fares alone to send 800 students back to their homes after the disturbances.

Extra administration work to reasses the student numbers had also had to be undertaken.

Staff and students who chose to remain on the campus during the week-long vacation have described it as a welcome break from the strain and tension that has characterised campus affairs for more than a month.

However the students are gloomy about the effect the crisis will have on their academic careers, as although they were not involved in the unrest, they were unable to concentrate on their studies for the month.

Date 21 OCT 1973
SUNDAY TIMES

Their teacher is life



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 OCT 1973
SUNDAY TIMES

African artists give a rich insight into the emotions and experiences of their people.

By PETER LAWRENCE



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Woman by G. M. Pemba conveys the look of resignation, with those sad eyes, asking the unspoken question: "Where have you been?" Or perhaps, "What have I done now?"



Left: Mother and Child by M. Ntuli. A few imaginative bold strokes and deft use of white and brown colours.

IN A LAND where for better or worse different peoples do their own thing separately but "with equal opportunity" we pass the time in our own pads in abysmal ignorance of the talents "they" display. Yes, indeed, the Artists in the Sun exhibitions give isolated examples of what we condescendingly call township art — skinny dogs sniffing at overturned cooking pots while large chested women, babies strapped to their backs and heavy loads balanced on their heads, gossip against a background of bright red brick hovels. The dark-suited artist stands aside, nervously smiling while boorish passersby in crumpled dresses and safari suits regard the paintings as peepshows into the unknown world of Soweto. Not bad. Imaginative. Rather more interesting than the artistry from the Northern Suburbs. All right, Hilda dear, Dad will get you an ice-cream in a minute. Don't finger the man's painting, Johnny. Yes, we know you want the toilet but just be patient.

You come away with the nagging feeling that among "them" there must be an artist capable of a Constable or Turner masterpiece. Instead of Sunset from Battersea Bridge, what about Sunrise over Soweto?

If only there was someone interested enough to do something

Continued on PAGE 30



Railway Accident by M. Dumile. Men pinned down by overturned coaches and broken wheels. A woman in too much pain to comfort her baby. Open mouths shouting for help. The simplicity gives greater emphasis to the stark tragedy.



J. Motau's Man in Jail. A drawing with rare touches of humour captures the forsaken expression.

about it. But there is, indeed. Someone called Professor E. J. de Jager of the Department of African Studies at the University of Fort Hare. On my desk has landed an impressive volume: Contemporary African Art in South Africa (G. Struik), containing the works of almost 100 artists. In page after page, Professor De Jager unveils the results of his years of research into the comparatively unknown talents that linger among the many African groups.

As he points out, African art is generally sincere, moving and minute in detail. As one turns from painting to painting — nearly all of them striking and several of exceptional quality — one easily absorbs his assessment that because the African is moving from tribalism to urbanism, the artist in him is the combination of two worlds, two traditions and two heritages.

Africans' preference is for people rather than landscapes and animals, although now and again they include all three. Because they concentrate on the experiences of their own people (only rarely do they paint Europeans, Indians or Coloureds) there is a tendency for a smaller variety of themes and motives than is the case with European art. But within that smaller canvas they bring out a realism that sometimes is uncanny. As the professor points out, they show an infinite variety of human emotions: love, sorrow, joy, disappointment, anxiety, adoration, desperation, rejection. Sometimes they use powerful expressions of colour, distortion of form and unusual perspective, but the message is never failing.

What is particularly interesting is that very few African artists have received any profound formal training. For most of them, life was their only teacher.

"The dignity of the African matron, the beauty of the African face and figure, the humour of African life, the African's day-to-day plight, the African's deep-rooted faith, African sensitivity — these are the subjects portrayed," the professor writes. "The African artist does not attempt to understand the world and experience of other peoples. His message is the endless and subtle variety and spice of life as experienced by the African.

"Unfortunately at this stage the African artist's audience is still mainly European clientele and not his own people and society. We know, therefore, very little of the reaction of their own society to the contemporary African artist's aesthetic experience and expression."

Professor De Jager advises these artists to set their prices lower to allow their own people to buy their work. For he feels it important that African painters know and satisfy the aesthetic needs of their own people. Only then will their art become even more rooted in their own.

The time has come, he says, to stop regarding the African artist as a childish and docile imitator of the European. How right he is. For these pages show a rich artistry that adds new dimensions to the South African scene. They reflect the warmth of the highveld sun, the cutting chill of the night wind, the stark anxiety when the month outruns the pay, the shy smile in the eyes of the nervous child. This is the world where they do their own things separately but with equal talent. Thank you, professor, thank you. ■■

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 OCT 1973
DIE TRANSVALER

NIE-BLANKE UNIVERSITEITE

Swartes se beheer is nodig

IN 1959, toe die Universiteit van Fort Hare al die studente van die Nie-Blanke volke, wat tans deur vyf universiteite bedien word, gehuisves het, was die totale studentetal sowat 500, wat 'n toename van 70 p.s. oor die vorige 10 jaar verteenwoordig. Die getal studente aan die drie universiteite vir Bantoes, die universiteit vir Kleurlinge en die universiteit vir Indiërs het in 1970 tot 4668 gestyg.

Die getal nie-blanke studente aan hierdie universiteite het in tien jaar dus amper vertiendubbel. Dit is, in vergelyking met die vorige tien jaar, 'n hoogs betekenisvolle verandering en toon duidelik dat hierdie vinnige ontwikkeling in 'n groot mate moontlik gemaak is deur die bestaan van hierdie universiteite, en dat hulle totstandbrenging nie langer uitgestel kon word nie.

Die stigting en oorname van hierdie universiteite was 'n nodige, dog riskante onderneming. Daarby het dit onvoorspelbaargroot finansiële en ander al verpligtings, hoofsaaklik op die skouers van die blankes, meegebring.

Opsommend kan gesê word dat genoeg geriewe beskikbaar gestel is om hierdie universiteit in staat te stel om vinnig te ontwikkel en dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Swartes hul universiteite op 'n skinkbord ontvang het. Selfs vandag nog word hierdie universiteite op 'n 100 p.s.-grondslag deur die Staat gefinansier.

Teleurstelling

Desnieteenstaande is die toestande aan hierdie inrigtings en die gebeurde die afgelope tyd 'n groot teleurstelling vir diegene wat die hoër onderwys van die Bantoe op die hart dra.

Wat kan die oorsake wees dat baie van die Swart studente en publiek nie net gebrek aan waardering vir hierdie inrigtings toon nie, maar dit selfs wil vernietig? Wat is die besware? Hoe moet in die toekoms opgetree word?

Daar is twee hoofaspekte:

- Beheer en standaarde op akademiese en bestuursvlak.
- Toestande op studentevlak.

Dit is noodsaaklik en 'n integrale deel van ons beleid dat die geriewe aan die universiteite vir Bantoes op dieselfde peil as dié van die universiteite vir blankes moet wees. As dit nie die geval is nie kan ons probleme verwag. Hoewel geweldig baie die afgelope 13 jaar bereik is, het sommige van hierdie universiteite tog 'n agterstand t.o.v. fisiese en ander geriewe ontwikkel.

Daar bestaan goeie redes hiervoor, maar as ons eerlike afsonderlike ontwikkeling beoog, is dit van kardinale belang dat enige agterstand so gou moontlik uitgewis word. Hierdie universiteite word ook deur strome vooraanstaande buitelandse gaste, o.a. geleerdes, besoek. Indien snelle ontwikkeling nie voortgesit word nie, sal dit kritiek en swak publisiteit meebring, wat teen elke prys vermy moet word veral, terwyl die blankes nog hierdie universiteite beheer en finansier.

Nie nou

Die beskuldiging word ons dikwels toegeslinger dat die Bantoe-universiteite paternalisties deur blankes beheer word, dat die houding van die blanke is: „Dê hier is dit, dit is goed genoeg vir julle."

Die blanke kan daarenteen redeneer: „Ek betaal daarvoor, daarom kan ek besluit." Dit ly geen twyfel nie dat die beheer van hierdie universiteite so gou moontlik deur die swartes oorgeneem moet word. Omdat hulle egter nie oor genoeg gekwalifiseerde en kundige persone beskik nie, kan dit nog nie nou nie, en ook nie binne afsienbare tyd, geskied nie. In die lig van die feit, egter, dat hierdie inrigtings uiteindelik deur die Bantoe oorgeneem gaan word en in die lig van die feit dat hulle ondervinding moet opdoen, het die tyd nou aangebreek om minstens



PROF. DE WET

Wat kan die oorsake daarvan wees dat baie van die swart studente en die publiek nie net 'n gebrek aan waardering vir swart universiteite toon nie, maar dit selfs wil vernietig? Wat is die besware? Hoe moet in die toekoms opgetree word?

Hierdie vrae word baie oophartig deur prof. Jan de Wet, rektor van Fort Hare, in bygaande artikel behandel waarin hy pleit dat die beheer van hierdie universiteite so gou moontlik deur die swartes oorgeneem moet word.

In 'n tweede en laaste artikel more skets hy die redes waarom studente by Fort Hare nie daarin kan slaag om 'n eie studenteraad saam te stel nie. Een is die wrywing tussen groepe wat bekend staan as die „Noordelike gevaar" en die „Tuislanders".

Bantoes in die rade van hierdie universiteite te benoem.

As die Swartman medeverantwoordelik vir die besluite en die beheer gemaak word, sal dit baie probleme en baie kritiek uitskakel. Dit moet nie as 'n permanente gemengde raad beskou word nie, maar as 'n tussentydse maatreël op die basis van interstaatlike hulpverlening. Volgens die Suid-Afrikaanse patroon kwalifiseer baie min Swart geleerdes tot dusver vir sitting op die senate van hierdie universiteite. Aan oorsese universiteite het senaatsverteenwoordiging uitgebrei tot die lektorevlak en selfs hoër. Sonder om standaarde te verlaag, kan hierdie gebruik oorgeneem word. Swart senior personeel kan die senate benoem word.

Dit sal die Bantoes ook op akademiese vlak meer seggenskap en dus ook meer tevredenheid gee, terwyl uiteindelike oorname doeltreffender gemaak sal word.

Voorkeur

Die Bantoe kry reeds voorkeur by benoeming in akademiese en administratiewe poste. Hoe gou die personeel gaan verswart, hang dus net van die Bantoe self af. Op die oomblik gaan dit nog maar stadig: slegs 18 uit die 130 akademiese personeel aan Fort Hare is swart. Ons sou nie graag versnelde verswarting ten koste van standaarde wou sien nie.

Om geleidelike en doeltreffende oorname moontlik te maak, sal dit ook noodsaaklik word dat blankes in die toekoms bereid sal moet wees om, waar nodig, bv. onder Bantoedepartementshoofde te werk.

'n Wesentlike beswaar wat geopper word, is dat, anders as by die blanke student, die Swart student geen keuse van universiteit het nie en dat die Witman — wat tot 'n ander volk behoort — vir hom besluit na watter universiteit hy moet gaan. As die bedoeling is dat die blanke universiteite oopgegooi moet word, is die antwoord beslis nee: die blanke het seker die reg, soos in die geval van universiteite in ander lande, om te besluit wie hulle wil toelaat. Die tyd het egter aangebreek om te oorweeg om vrye keuse van 'n Bantoe-universiteit, op beperkte skaal, toe te laat. Verder kan die toelating tot universiteite vir blankes, op selektiewe en intervolkige grondslag, bv. op nagraadse vlak, oorweeg word.

Nieteenstaande voorgaande kritiek en die aanpassings wat voorgestel word, bly dit 'n onomstootlike feit dat dit die belastingbetaler tussen R2 000 en R3 000 per jaar kos — dubbel soveel as vir 'n blanke student — om aan 'n Swart student universiteitsopleiding te voorsien. Dit is so vanweë die ontwikkelingstadium waarin hierdie universiteite verkeer. Die ervaring is dat die Bantoe-ouers meesal die verskaffing van hierdie geriewe waardeer, maar by die student is die prentjie heel anders.

Die Swart studente is volkome vry op hul kampusse — trouens Fort Hare — studente is vandag vryer op hulle kampusse as wat skrywer as Afrikaanse student aan 'n Engelse universiteit was. Die Swart studente word as volwaardige studente behandel. Wanneer hulle egter die kampus verlaat, voor en ná afstudering, en die openbare sektor betree, vind hulle dat hulle dikwels anders behandel word en ook dat die landsomstandighede sekere beperkinge op hulle plaas, wat hulle nie aan die universiteit as sodanig ondervind het nie. Oor hierdie laaste aspek wei ons nie uit nie.

Minagting

Nieteenstaande die vryheid wat hulle geniet, die groot finansiële opofferinge, die feit dat hulle studie- en losiesgelde maar ongeveer een derde van dié van die Blanke student is, en nieteenstaande die feit dat verreweg die meerderheid met beurse studeer, varieer die houding van die Swart student teenoor hierdie universiteite van die een uiterste van algehele verwerping en minagting, tot koelheid en die opvatting dat die Witman dit aan hom verskuldig is, tot waardering in die minderheid van die gevalle. Die meeste Swart studente is téén afsonderlike universiteite vir die Bantoe, sonder om te besef watter onoorkomelike probleme die afwesigheid van sulke universiteite sou meebring.

'n Wêreldsituasie waarin studente poog om bestaande stelsels omver te werp sonder om eers te besin wat in die plek daarvan gestel kan word, vorm 'n gerieflike voorbeeld van 'n metode wat deur belhamels aan die universiteite vir Bantoes gebruik kan word om hulle politieke aspirasies deur studenteonrus te bevorder. Studente-onrus te bevorder. Studentebelhamels, o.a., SASO-leiers, noem die Bantoe-universiteite rassistiese inrigtings. Is dit so? Die blankes se strewe is om die Bantoevolke te help om hul onderskeie universiteite in egte, volwaardige volksuniversiteite te ontwikkel, inrigtings wat hul plek op normale wyse volgens moderne internasionale standaarde sal kan inneem. Elke volk behoort trots op sy eie universiteit(e) te wees en persone wat hulle land se eie universiteit(e) 'n rassistiese inrigting(s) noem kan nie as lojale burgers van hul land beskou word nie.

Om die steun van die studentmassa te kry, moet die belhamels plaaslike insidente skep. Om hiermee sukses te hê, moet hulle gebruik maak van griewe en klagtes. Wat is hierdie klagtes, afgesien van die gewone klagtes wat aan enige universiteit teëgekom word?

Buiten gevoon

Die Bantoe-universiteite is òf geïsoleer òf langs 'n klein dorpie in blanke gebied geleë — dit is buitengewoon en anders as in die geval van die universiteite vir blankes. Die plasing van die Bantoe-universiteite maak, afgesien van ander probleme wat dit meebring, die voorsiening van ná-uurse geriewe belangriker as by gewone universiteite. Weens ekonomiese omstandighede en die gevolglike finansiële beperkinge moes die voorsiening van hierdie geriewe in 'n groot mate agterweë gelaat word. As hierdie toestand nie alreeds onregstreeks die oorsaak van baie van ons probleme was nie, gaan dit in die toekoms beslis die geval wees indien niks daaraan gedoen word nie — dit is van kardinale belang.

Een van die bekendste beskuldigings van studentekant is dat hulle deur die personeel geïndoktrineer en selfs geïntimideer word. 'n Kommissie van ondersoek, bestaande uit wittes en Swartes, onder die voorsitterskap van 'n regter, het in die geval van die Universiteit van Fort Hare hierdie bewering ondubbelsinnig verwerp.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 SEP 1973
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Chief Minister in talks at Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

ALICE — The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Ntswanisi, and his entire Cabinet have held talks with the rector of the trouble-torn University of Fort Hare, Professor J M de Wet.

The Gazankulu Cabinet, which for the past week has been touring the Transkei and Ciskei, arrived in Alice while the last bus loads of about 700 students ordered from the campus by the police left for Cookhouse and Blaney railway junctions, where special trains had been booked to take them home.

The Gazankulu Cabinet was ushered into the meeting with Professor de Wet by the Ciskei's Minister of Education, Mr S Burns-Ncamashe. Until April, when he was elected to the Ciskei Government, Mr Burns-Ncamashe was a lecturer at Fort Hare.

Although the content of discussion is not known the subject was almost certainly the month-long university crisis which led to a police baton charge this week on a chanting mob of 300 students, the rounding up of the entire student body and the weeding out of dissidents who have been sent home.

'Riot' crisis

THE trouble at the University of Fort Hare flared up into a full-scale crisis on Tuesday, with the outburst of violence on the campus.

Student accounts of police baton-charging and unleashing dogs on to the participants in a mass meeting were denied by the university registrar, Mr Hendrik van Huysteen, as an "anarchist distortion of the truth."

He confirmed, however that an "ugly incident" had taken place when striking students tried to prevent others from attending lectures.

"There were three class tests on the go when about 300 students with balaclava caps pulled over their faces marched in and broke up the tests.

"Then later a large number of students, estimated at about 400, gathered outside on the lecture complexes, working themselves up by whistling and so on until they got themselves into a frenzy.

RUSHED

"Then they rushed into two different lecture buildings armed with bricks and sticks. They ran into the classes and hit students there over the heads and bodily dragged them out.

"One girl was pushed through a window and another was badly injured enough to have to be taken to hospital.

"At that stage the police arrived. We did not notify them, somebody else did. They did not break up the meeting. By the time they got there, there wasn't a soul to be seen.

ONLY 217 STUDENTS

A FINAL count at the University of Fort Hare later showed there were only 217 students left on campus after the exodus.

"It's very quiet here, you would never believe there had been any trouble," the university registrar Mr Hendrik van Huysteen, told The Star.

STANDSTILL

The university was at a virtual standstill following the trouble this week and the departure of nearly four-fifths of the students.

About 550 of the 1 000 students have been ordered to leave and some 250 have decided to leave of their own accord, the university registrar, Mr Henrik van Huysteen, said.

He attributed the decision of those who left voluntarily to the "absolute barbarity" of intimidation by militants, who reportedly sparked yesterday's violence by assaulting students attending lectures.

He cited as a "typical case" a student who wanted to stay but was afraid of reprisals when he returned home for the vacation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 DEC 1973
E. P. HERALD

Africans attend jobs course

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

MANY South African industries appointed Blacks to senior posts mainly to create an impression for "window dressing" purposes. This was said at a course for Black personnel officers at Fort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The course, under the direction of Professor W. Backer, Professor of Industrial Psychology in Fort Hare University, dealt with motivation and communication problems by the Black worker in industry, and was attended by 46 African personnel officers from 40 South African industries.

Their problems were openly discussed with White colleagues.

These personnel officers said that the management did not communicate decisions to them, nor consult them about how best to use Black labour. Once appointed they were grossly underestimated.

Instead of being used for the professional work for which they had been trained, they were given menial tasks like running messages or making tea.

Date 13 NOV 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Fort Hare kry 'n tak op Umtata

ONDERHANDELINGE vir die vestiging op Umtata van 'n tak van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het reeds 'n gevorderde stadium bereik.

Die Transkeise regering wou graag hê dat reeds in Februarie met klasse begin word, maar weens praktiese probleme lyk dit of die Universiteit nie voor die begin van 1975 sulke verpligtinge kan nakom nie.

Dit is bekend dat die hoofminister van die Transkei, opperhoof Kaiser Matanzima, baie sterk oor hierdie saak voel. Hy wil so gou as moontlik 'n volwaardige eie universiteit vir sy land hê. Na verneem word, was onderhandelinge in hierdie verband met die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika nie geslaag nie.

As 'n tusentydse maatreël is nou besluit om met Fort Hare tot 'n reëling te kom. 'n Finale besluit oor die saak word binnekort verwag, maar daar is min twyfel dat dit goedgekeur sal word.

Die grootste behoefte in die Transkei is aan onderwysers en administratiewe personeel en die voorneme is om graadkursusse hierin aan te bied.

Date 13 DEC 1973
E. P. HERALD

Shocked residents recall Botha assurance on Alice zoning



The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer.

By PETER GOOSEN

SHOCKED residents of the small East Cape town of Alice are trying to reconcile Tuesday's recommendation of the Department of Bantu Administration that the town be made part of the Black Ciskei homeland with the assurance given by the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, a month ago that the town would not be zoned Black.



The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, announced in Pretoria on Tuesday that his department would recommend that the White towns of Alice in the Ciskei and Indwe and Port St Johns in the Transkei be zoned Black as part of its policy of the enlargement and consolidation of the homelands.

In his statement on homeland enlargement proposals, Mr Raubenheimer said the Government's Bantu Affairs Commission would sit in Alice on January 24 to hear representations on the recommendation to make Alice part of the Black Ciskei.

Mr Botha would then consider these representations and the Department of Bantu Affairs recommendation before making a final decision.

The future of Alice has been uncertain for several years and in an attempt to obtain clarity the Town Council approached Mr Botha. He told the council in two letters dated June 22, 1972, and October 24, this year, that Alice would not be involved in the consolidation of the Ciskei.

The Town Council was holding its monthly meeting on Tuesday night when it received the news of the department's recommendation. The council took no decision on the matter.

The new Mayor of Alice, Mr Ian Terwin — elected on Tuesday night because of the resignation of Mr K. Mackie—said yesterday: "All responsible citizens of Alice are, to put it charitably, disappointed and disturbed in the circumstances especially of there being no communication with my council before the release of such radical news through the Press."

Alice, about 200 kilometres from Port Elizabeth is considered the African educational centre of the Cape. It is the home of Fort Hare University, Alice Theological Seminary and the Lovedale Teachers' Training College.

Very hard

The Town Clerk, Mr Awie Fourie, said that at present the bulk of the municipal area of Alice was zoned White. The town was surrounded by the Ciskei, geographical boundaries of which are the Fish and Kei rivers.

The only part of the municipal area already zoned for Africans was across the Tyumie River where Fort Hare University, the Theological Seminary and the African townships were established. Another portion, called Tzelemanzie, had recently been sold to the Department of Bantu Administration.

An Alice businessman, Mr G. F. Cooper, said rumours about the town's future had been going one way or the other for years. "Although the department's recommendation is dismaying it is hardly surprising.

"A definite decision will at least relieve the uuncertainty," he added.

If the town was zoned Black it would be very hard for the families that had lived there all their lives. They would be dealt a sentimental as well as financial blow.

The former Mayor of Alice, Mr K. Mackie, who resigned on Tuesday night because of ill health, said his family had lived in Alice since 1870. Until more details of the Department of Bantu Administration's proposals were available it would be difficult to comment on the town's future.

Difficulty

One of the main worries if the town was zoned Black was how the change-over would be effected.

In the Transkei some towns had been zoned Black a section at a time. White businesses had been bought out by Africans with the help of the Xhosa Development Corporation. Even Umtata, the Transkei capital, still had White areas.

"However, there were some whole towns and villages in the Transkei which had large African populations which were zoned totally Black," Mr Mackie added.

He foresaw difficulties for Fort Hare University, where at least 85 per cent of the staff was White.

The Ciskei is the closest African homeland to Port Elizabeth. The Fish River boundary is about 200 kilometres away.

The two other main Ciskei towns are Peddie and King William's Town, the capital. The Peddie Town Council has already applied to the Government to be zoned totally Black because it is now surrounded by Black agricultural areas. All White farms in the Peddie district are being bought out and turned over to Africans.

King William's Town is zoned White and Government assurances have apparently been given that it is to remain so.

U.P. WARNING ON PORT ST JOHNS

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN. — A shocked Mr T. Gray Hughes, MP, chief Opposition spokesman on African affairs, warned yesterday that the Government would definitely hand over White villages, such as Port St Johns, to the Transkei, if its past record was anything to go by.

He indicated that he was convinced that another broken promise by the Government could be expected on the Port St Johns issue.

"After all, in 1970, the Minister of Bantu Administraton, Mr M. C. Botha, said he 'wished to re-iterate that the White area of Port St Johns will remain White and will never form part of the Bantu Government area of the Transkei'."

CLOSER

And Mr Hughes also warned that if Port St Johns went Black, then the possibility must exist that any town — including one such as Richards Bay — which is completely surrounded by a homeland, could go Black, irrespective of promises made.

The MP's shock was shared by the residents of Port St Johns, who awoke yesterday to find that their entry into the Transkei was closer than any of them had ever anticipated.

A surprised but reserved Town Clerk of the picturesque village, Mr H. J. de Villiers, said he found it "hard to believe that the Government would go back on its promises".

He added that the municipality had received no official notification of the recommendation that the town should be incorporated into the Transkei.

"So I would like to wait until the matter has been finalised and discussed by the council. We have tried to make something of Port St Johns and it will be rather tragic if it is lost."

The town thrives on a bustling tourist industry, and there are several small White farms in the area.

SCOFFED

Representatives of local authorities and farmers' associations in East Griqualand scoffed at the suggestion that this area would also be included in the Transkei — in spite of the possibility of Port St Johns going Black in the face of promises by the Government that it would remain White forever.

But Mr Hughes said: "Judging from past behaviour, I am certain that the Minister intends handing over the villages and is now merely going through the motions of consultation.

"The point is that the Minister must be considering the proposals to include Port St Johns very seriously. Otherwise why publish them?"

Mr Hughes pointed out that the Government had broken promises before.

INVESTED

One case concerned Umzimkulu when it was zoned for Black occupation. Another was that of the Coloureds being stripped of their parliamentary representation, in the face of a promise by Dr Verwoerd that this would never be done.

"People took these promises at face value. They have trusted the bona fides of the Government and have invested money in Port St Johns. But I hope now that if Port St Johns is incorporated in the Transkei, the Government will offer immediate compensation to anyone wishing to leave," he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 OCT 1973
IMVOZABANTSUNDU

Art Exhibition

FORT HARE'S ANNUAL ART EXHIBITION was dominated by wooden sculptures this year. There were so few paintings and works of other media that one could call the exhibition a sculpture exhibition without fear of being contradicted.

This fact had the curator, Mr Gitywa, so doubtfull about the success of the exhibition that he did not organise an official opening. A handful paintings and graffic works arrived too late — mostly from the Art students of the University

One happy aspect of the exhibition was that about three quarters of the entries were bought, most of them by the university staff. Some visitors who wanted to make purchases arrived too late.

The Art School at Inda leni sent in more than thirty entries of sculpture. Only four of these were not sold and that only because they were marked not be sold.

The quality of work displayed was very encouraging. It showed in no uncertain terms that the entrants had a clear grasp of the modern trend in art and its infinite pliability to express feelings and ideas that are far above the powers of verbal discription.

Taking a look around the gallery I got the impression that Africans had a natural feeling for wood. I was exhilerated when I observed that the subject matter was purely African and expressed the daily feelings of the Africans.

One aspect of the entries that struck me most was that the emphasis was on the gloomy side of life. All of them expressed frustration to the one or other degree. It seemed that the artists were all preoccupied with dissatisfaction about life.

Admittedly there is a lot that frustrates the black man in his whole existance but there is also the brighter side to his life. Potrayals of this side of life can go a long way to brighten the lives of [illegible] see them.

Life consists of both good and bad and one has to have both in order to lead a balanced life. Human nature drives us towards happiness so why not give out more of this.



BELOW: This is a large painting by Portia Lerumo, an art student of Fort Hare University. It is the all time subject of Adam and Eve and the serpent that swayed Eve — in the Garden of Eden. In Portia's work Adam and Eve are Blacks. The paint has been applied with care and control. There is peace and tranquility in the scene as Adam is about to take the fatal step. The pattern on the leaves gives a feeling of order.



Right: J. Gumede has a strong sense for the decorative. This is apparent from the patterns he carves on the surfaces of his works. This piece which is called Departure is two-faced and expresses the heartbreak that accompanies departure on the one face and the determination





RIGHT: This octopuslike form by E. L. Nyatlo, a Fort Hare Art student is called Night Mares. It certainly has the sinister qualities of one. The forms are well composed and give aesthetic satisfaction. It is in black and white.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 NOV 1973
Date
PRETORIA NEWS

Smalls, legals and official notices begin on page 7

Pretoria News
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 23 1973
3 1 SECOND SECTION

The art of South Africa ....

Books by Phyllis Konya



An eloquent wood carving by K. Molatana from "Contemporary African Art."

"Contemporary African Art in South Africa," by E. J. de Jager (C. Struik)

AFRICAN artists are making a lively contribution to the South African art scene and this well produced and copiously illustrated volume is a welcome study in a comparatively new field. It is, in fact, the first major attempt to deal with the subject.

A few of these artists have already made established reputations for themselves and their names would naturally appear in any comprehensive study of the South African art scene. But there are many new names crowding to the fore and bearing witness to the fact that there is a new flowering of talent among the Africans.

Not all the work shown is of the same high standard, but it has a special interest in that it represents a new, strong and even optimistic voice. While subjects that reflect the suffering and general poverty of the Africans undoubtedly predominate, they are powerfully and purposefully dealt with.

The writer is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Fort Hare and therefore he places a special emphasis on the content and background of the work. He states in his preface that his object is a general one — to establish acquaintance with as wide a number of African artists as possible. In the body of the text he underlines the cultural background and environmental setting of the African artist, which naturally differs from that of the European. "It may well in future develop into something particular with its own traditions. It already contains much originality, sincerity and power of expression."

He goes on to suggest that in South Africa, as in other parts of the world, peoples and race groups are in dire need of a better understanding of each other. Art is an important avenue towards such an understanding.

"We need only look at some of our prominent South African European artists to realise what a profound influence and enrichment African art and culture has had on European art in South Africa" says the author, adding that it is perhaps this influence that actually gives South African art its special stamp.

Mr De Jager goes on to make introductory remarks about some of the leading African artists. The bulk of the book is, however, devoted to a series of excellent illustrations, including a few in colour, of painting, sculpture and graphics. In spite of the fact that the selection includes much of questionable artistic value, the collection adds up to a significant statement. In the words of the writer: "No doubt can exist about the fact that contemporary African art is off to a good start, and that much can be expected of it in the future."

"Art and Articles," Edited by Frieda Harmsen (Balkema).

MANY well known names in the South African art world are to be found in the list of 44 contributors to this beautifully presented volume. It has been compiled for Professor Heather Martienssen, who retires this year as Professor of Fine Arts at the University of Witwatersrand. The contributors are all former students and colleagues.

The original idea was a festschrift in honour of Professor Martienssen. That took hold and grew, and the result is what the publishers justifiably call an interesting and valuable collection of writings on art and of original graphics.

Heather Martienssen has been professor since 1957 and "during this period she has been responsible for the training and inspiration of a whole new generation of South African artists, critics and art historians."

Frieda Harmsen has been assisted in her editing by Cecily Sash and Shirley Kossick, with Maurice Kahn as graphic art editor. Sir Nikolaus Pevsner writes a prefatory letter; there is a tribute and biographical note by Monte Boyer, and an historical note on the Wits Group by Esmé Berman.

The articles range widely in their subject matter — from Greek sculpture to the development of chiaroscuro; from costume in Caravaggio to Dutch 17th century painting; from contemporary variations on paintings by Manet to Juan Gris and mathematics; from the influence of Spanish rock art on Miro to Cape Dutch architecture; from icons to Pierneef; from museums and museum work in South Africa to teaching art.

There are poems; there are graphics; there are many photographic illustrations. It all adds up to a valuable tome for the art-lover and student.

The impressive list of contributors includes Nel Erasmus, Judith Mason, Gordon Vorster and Nils Burwitz. The graphics reproduced as illustrations include work by Christo Coetzee, Judith Mason, Cecil Skotnes, Gordon Vorster, Olivia Watson, Cecily Sash, Robert Hodgins, Larry Scully and Nils Burwitz.



John Borchard's linocut from "Art and Articles."

Continued on next page

University of Fort Hare
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Date 19 NOV 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL



"Man in jail," a charcoal study by J. Motau . . . from "Contemporary African Art."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Why Black tag for artists?

CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN ART IN SOUTH AFRICA by B. J. de Jager. (Struik).

IN SOME ways this is a beautiful book. In other ways it makes my blood run cold. As the title clearly states, it is a collection of works by artists who have only their skin colour in common.

E. J. de Jager, who wrote and compiled the book, is by his own admission not an art expert but an anthropologist with a "deep interest in .,. . the Black man in South Africa." He is Professor of anthropology at the University of Fort Hare.

But this is not a book of primitive folk art, which would be an acceptable category. It is a compilation of works by contemporary artists of widely varying talents, who have been subjected to very different influences. Some have studied overseas and even live there.

The resulting variety is rich, from the photographic realism of Bhengu to the near-abstract impressionism of Saoli, from naive art reminiscent of rock painting to Matsoso's petrified surrealism.

The good art in it makes the book well worth buying. Established artists like Dumile, Sithole and Kumalo are fully and beautifully represented.

Unfortunately, the "anthropological" framework means that they are set side by side with frankly bad art.

Beautiful as the overall effect of the book is — with 129 outstanding photographs, several in colour — there is surely danger and offensiveness in the idea of Black art as opposed to White art.

South African art, yes. The work produced by our good artists who happen to be Black is far too good to need the extra freak attraction offered by Professor de Jager — and those others, incidentally, who cash in on a good selling point.

ANNE SASSOON.

10 DEC 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

Gatsha gets red carpet

From Our Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Chief Buthelezi flew in here last night to a red carpet Government reception and a lambasting from the Zambian Press amid hardening suspicions that somebody has been greasing the political tightrope he is walking in his bid to create vital links between the Blacks of South Africa and the rest of the continent.

Three Ministers — Elijah Mudenda (Foreign Affairs), with whom he was at Fort Hare University, Lewis Changufu (Home Affairs) and Alex Chikwanda (Health) — met him at Lusaka Airport when he arrived from Nairobi and the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs took him to his hotel.

University of Fort Hare

An hour later he was appealing to Africans outside South Africa to respect the commonsense of the people within the country.

PRESS CRITICAL

His indignation stemmed from Zambian Press accusations that he was being used by the South African Government and taking a "soft line" on apartheid. He was particularly incensed by an editorial in the Sunday Times of Zambia suggesting that the "gradual softening" of his stand resulted from his having been told by Mr Vorster that he was applying for a cell at Robben Island if he persisted in his tough anti-apartheid talk.

Chief Buthelezi said the editor was obviously grossly misinformed. The implication of the newspaper's comment, Chief Buthelezi continued, was that the Black people of South Africa were all stupid and not capable of judging their own business.

Date 23 NOV 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare honours Kaiser

ALICE — The first two honorary degrees of the University of Fort Hare will be conferred on the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, and the Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe.

This was announced in a statement last night which said: "The council of the University of Fort Hare has decided, on the recommendations of the Senate and the Advisory Council, to confer two honorary degrees at its next graduation ceremony, on April 27, 1974."

The Doctorate of Laws will be conferred on Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, in recognition of his outstanding public service and leadership and the pioneering work he has performed in the political sphere, not only in the Transkei but in South Africa as a whole.

In a telephone interview from his Umtata home Chief Kaiser said it was a great honour to be conferred with an honorary degree from the university.

He said the announcement came as a shock. "I didn't expect it."

The degree of Doctorate in Literature and Philosophy will be conferred on the Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe in recognition of his outstanding services to Xhosa literature and the church.

The Rev. Jolobe is a pioneer figure in Xhosa literature. His contributions to Xhosa poetry have been likened to those of Wordsworth for the English and Burns for the Scots and his collection of poems, Ilitha, contains some of the finest lyric poetry in Xhosa. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 NOV 1973
FARMERS WEEKLY

FARMING PERSONALITIES



The Hon Mr Justice G. G. A. Munnik of Bothashoek, Dordrecht, was born in 1921 on the above farm which he has since inherited. He runs a flock of Merino sheep and the Jamala pedigree Friesland herd. He married Miss Marie van der Merwe of Heilbron, OFS, and they have two daughters and a son. Mr Munnik serves on the councils of the Universities of Fort Hare and Rhodes. His hobby is hunting.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 NOV 1973
STAR

Hope is inspired

TWENTY-YEAR-OLD Hope Bundwini is a cricketer with promise — and a recent donation of a bag full of cricket kit has inspired him to what he hopes will be spectacular new heights.

This week Hope, a first-year student at Fort Hare where he is taking a BSc degree, was given the kit of former Premier League cricketer Norman Tickton, who died earlier this year.

Norman's mother, Mrs Eileen Tickton, said she donated the bag "because I feel sure that's what Norman would have wanted. He loved his game and if his kit is of any use to anyone, then I am pleased."

Norman, an above-average cricketer and rugby player who turned out at various times for Wits University, Pirates and Wanderers, died of cancer in June at the age of 26.

Said Hope of his new togs: "I've never owned anything like this before."

Rummaging through the cricket bag, his eyes wide with delight, Hope pulled out two pairs of boots which fitted, and several pairs of long whites and cricket shirts.

Even the cap fitted. Hope's way of thanking Mrs Tickton for her donation will be "to become the best cricketer in the country, even better than Edward Habane and Edward Ntikinca."



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A smiling Mr Hope Bundwini (21), still hard put to appreciate the extent of his good fortune, unpacks the bag of cricket kit donated to him by the mother of premier league cricketer Norman Tickton, who died earlier this year. Hope is a first-year BSc student at Fort Hare.

Date 14 DEC 1973

DAILY DESPATCH

99 pass at Fort Hare

ALICE — The following 99 Fort Hare students have passed and will graduate in April, 1974.

B. Juris: Baqwa, L. G.; Matabese, B. T. T. J., Mqeke, R. B.; Mangena, A. M. M. Ndamase, P. Z.

Public Service Law Certificate: Balfour, M. V. S.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts: Adonis, A. N. (Miss); Bikitsha, E. S.; Madikiza, P. P. P. (Miss); Makunga, N. V. (Miss); Mandlana, S. M.; Marala, T. M.; Martins, M. X. (Miss); Matiyela, L. P. M.; Mausheni, E. P. (Miss); Mboya, M. M. M.; Mhlanga, A. T.; Mini, A.; Mpono, A. A.; Mutlane, N. L.; Nkumanda, C. N. (Mrs.); Nondabula, V. M.; Nxele, T. N.; Poswa, M. (Miss); Rodolo, L. D.; Gwija, M. S.; Khoapa, N. A.; Rapiya, S. B.

Diploma in Social Work: Manciya, F. S. (Miss).

B.A. Social Work: Bodlo, I. S.; Bosman, L. A. (Miss); Dondolo, G. N. (Miss); Jali, Y. E. P. (Miss); Jwaai, A. K. (Miss); Mapukata, N. D. P. (Miss); Mfenyana, L. N. (Miss); Mjoji, F. D. (Miss); Mpenyama, P. P. (Miss); Mzamo, B. S. (Miss); Qobo, P. J. N. (Miss); Sishuba, L. M. N. (Miss); Teka, N. (Miss); Tshotsho, R. N. (Miss); Vabaza, N. P. (Miss); Vezi, N.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours): Mosiah, P. (Sociology); Ndima, M. (History).

Degree of Bachelor of Science: Hlongwane, L. N. (Miss); Kunene, G. S. M. (Miss); Kunene, L. S. B.; Magwaca, J. M. N. (Miss); Ndamse, S. N. L. (Miss); Ndhlovu, C. D.; Ngcume, M. J. (Miss); Nomnganga, S. P. N. (Miss); Poho, N. T. L.; Mpofu, M. H.

Degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours): Maqagi, W. T. (Botany); Msengana, L. M. (Miss) (Botany); Yekela, M. (Botany).

Secondary Teacher's Diploma: Jojo, J. L. M.; Mgoduka, P. N. (Miss); Mlandu, B. M.; Mtombeni, D. M.; Ndzeyiya, H. Z.; Neer, S. (Miss); Ntshanga, I. T. N. (Miss); Potelwa, O. M.; Sibeko, Z (Miss); Mhlanga, A. T.; Kene, A.

University Education Diploma (Graduates): Danana, L. N. (Miss); Gcwabe, G. M.; Hlatshwayo, P. M.; Hlongwane, B. P. (Miss); Kambule, Y. H. M. (Miss); Madikizela, B. M. (Miss); Mafanya, N. (Miss); Makwabe, P. S. (Miss); Mazonda, B. N.; Ncapai, B. R. N. (Miss); Ndungane, Z. N. (Miss); Njikelana, V. M. (Miss); Njobe, B. M (Miss); Nxiweni, R. N. (Miss); Rululu, R. R.; Tseana, L.; Tube, T (Miss); Cokoto, R. N. (Miss).

University Education Diploma (Non-graduates): Gwiza, M. S.; Lubelwana, L. P.; Siemela, O; Tibinyane, P.

B. Ed. Degree: Sobahle, W. M.

Degree of Bachelor of Administration: Dekeda, M. K.

Degree of Bachelor of Commerce: Madikane, J. M.; Mayatula, S. M.; Sipunzi, C. M.

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture: Mbangeleli, C. M. — DDC.

Date 24 MAY 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Conference

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday. — The eighth annual conference of university lecturers on comparative African government which includes related subjects such as African development and administration and African law is to be held at the University of Fort Hare at the end of the month. The theme of the conference will be "Development in the Ciskei."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 DEC 1973
Date
RAPPORT

DREYER KRUGER NA RHODES

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Van Ons Oos-Kaapse Kantoor

PROF. DREYER KRUGER van die departement van Sielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare is aangestel as hoof van die departement van Sielkunde aan die Rhodes-universiteit. Hy begin aanstaande jaar op Rhodes.

Prof. Kruger was van 1966 verbonde aan Fort Hare.

Date DEC 1973
BONA



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

UMna. no Nksz. Vuyani Mabhelandile Msengana basandukuwela ukuya eNgilandi besukela eJan Smuts Airport. Bayakofunda. UMna. Vuyani Msengana ulibangise eSouthampton lapho eyofundelà iziqu zika B.Sc. (Economics) kanti owakwakhe uBeauty Nomhle uyakothatha iziqu ze B.A. (Social Science) eLeeds University. Bahamba iminyaka emithathu. Bobabili babefunda eFort Hare University.

UVuyani uyindodana yesibili yoMna. noNksz. Sil-ka Msengana base Cape Town. Uyise ungumhloli wemfundo phansi koMbuso wase Ciskei, amahovisi amakhulu ase King Williams Towns. Wengamele isiyingi saseMathole. UNina umongikazi ongu Sister ophethe iGugulethu No. 1 Clinic eCape Town. UBeauty yindodakazi ka Mna. noNksz. Makwela base Langa Township eCape Town. Bobabili bangabahwebi abanamaSuper market amabili enye ese Langa enye kwaZakhele ePort Elizabeth.

UVuyani noNomhle bashada eLanga Township ngomhla ka 8th January, 1972 njengokuba sebefumana lomfundaze wamaYunivesi ase Leeds naseSouthampton. Babebaningi abahlobo ababezobabona behamba. Kubona singelibale ukusho itonqana labo eliyindodakazi yabo yokuqala uLibo Msengana owayeze ukuvalelisa abazali bakhe bewela.

Date 3 DEC 1973 E. P. HERALD

All-race group meets in Alice, Fort Beaufort

HERALD REPORTER

A MULTIRACIAL discussion group, aimed at improving race relations, meets once a month at a member's home in Alice or Fort Beaufort and wants to see similar groups in other parts of the country.

The chairman of the group, Prof M. A. Hough, head of the Department of Social Work at Fort Hare University, said it was the only group of its kind that he knew of in South Africa and he hoped it would serve as an example to other communities to start similar groups in other parts of the country.

"The aim of the group is for Whites and Coloureds to gain a better understanding of each other and to my mind there is no doubt that the group discussions are achieving this purpose.

25 members

Prof Hough said that members of the group conducted their discussions in Afrikaans as it was felt there was a need for exploring human attitudes through the medium of Afrikaans. The group, consisting of Whites and Coloureds, had a number of English-speaking members, but they were fluent in Afrikaans.

The vice-chairman of the group, Ds Chris Drake, minister of the United Congregational Coloured Churches in Fort Beaufort and the surrounding district, said the group had about 25 members, half of them White and half Coloureds.

"I feel that, especially outside the large cities and towns, Whites show a lack of respect and in many cases an attitude of superiority towards Coloureds.

"Through the group discussions the members have built up a vast measure of trust and acceptance and have come to accept each other as fellow human beings and learnt to understand each other," he said.

Mr Drake said the group was a strictly informal organisation, no minutes were kept and there were no rules or regulations.

Benefited

Another group member, Prof Dreyer Kruger, head of the Department of Psychology at Fort Hare, said the discussion group started when a group of ministers got together to discuss contemporary South African problems.

Members asked Mr Drake to address the group and an open conversation developed. Coloured members were invited to join the group.

"I feel that I have benefited considerably from the discussions between the Whites and Coloureds. I have come to know the Coloured person as a fellow human being and learnt the problems he has to cope with," he said.

"There is definitely a better understanding between Whites and Coloureds in the group and the people participating in the discussions are responsible people and can help to change ideas in their own families and circle of friends.

"Other Whites in the country should make it their business to get to know the Coloured people as fellow human beings."

University of Fort Hare Together in Excellence

23 NOV 1973

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Matanzima kry eregraad

ALICE. — Die eerste twee eregrade van die Universiteit van Fort Hare gaan aan opperhoof K. D. Matanzima, hoofminister van die Transkei, en eerw. J. J. R. Jolobe toegeken word.

Op die Universiteit se gradeplegtigheid op 27 April 1974 kry mnr. Mantanzima 'n eredoktersgraad in die Regte vir sy besondere diens in die openbare lewe, sy leierskap en pionierswerk op politieke gebied nie net in die Transkei nie, maar in die hele Suid-Afrika. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 DEC 1973

Date Hare

E. P. HERALD

Gained his master's degree in UK

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

A BRILLIANT New Brighton man, Mr Hector Maphelo Njokweni, has obtained his master's degree in industrial management at Bristol University, England, recently.

His sister, Mrs Amabel Madikane, a social worker, received the good news in a letter last week.

Mr Njokweni, a Fort Hare University graduate who majored in psychology and zoology in 1964, had won a scholarship to study for the degree at Cambridge University in 1969. He obtained his B.Sc Honours degree at the university in 1970 before going to Bristol University.

Mr Njokweni is now planning is studying for a doctorate in industrial psychology at London University. His wife, Xoliswa, is training as a thoracic and cardiac nurse at Popworth Hospital, Cambridge.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 FEB 1974

UMAFRIKA

Ezinye Zemidlalo

Zisekhasini Le 15

Onjiniyela AbaNsundu EMtata Baholelwa Imali Encane.

EMtata-"Ngifuna ukungenela iTranskei Government Service, kodwa bakhokhela abaNsundu iqhezu elincane lomholo kunabalikhokhela abaMhlophe" omunye wonjiniyela abane kuphela abaNsundu baseNingizimu Afrika usho kweledlule.

UnguMnuz. Gavini Ndoda onemnyaka engamashumi amabili nesishiyagalolunye ubudala owaphothula ngo-

Iqhutshwa ekhasini le 15

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

nyaka odlulile eNyuvesi yaseWitwatersrand ngeqhuzu lobunjiniyela. Uneqhuzu futhi le B. Sc. kanye nediploma yobuthishela, kokubili wakuthola ngesikhathi eseyisitshudeni saseFort Hare University.

Ekhuluma ehovisi lakhe elakhiwe ngamapulangwe, lapho ephethe khona umsebenzi we R600 000 waselokishini labaNsundu laseNgangelizwe Mtata, uMnuz. Mdoda uthe "Kwa-omsebenzi omningi wonjiniyela emafemini abaMhlophe. Njengoba ngazi alukho ubandlululo emholweni.

"Kodwa ngiyafuna ngempela ukungenela iTranskei Government Service-futhi eqinisweni ngiphoqelelekile ukubasebenzela iminyaka emibili ukuze ngikhokhele umfundaze-ngizongabaza ukubajoyina ngoba baholela abaNsundu iholo elincane emalini eholwa wonjiniyela abaMhlophe. Kuzosho ukwehla okukhulu emholweni uma kuqhathaniswa nengiwuhola manje," kusho yena.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 DEC 1973
KAPPORT

MELKTERT, TEE — EN WIT EN BRUIN VIND MEKAAR

'n Nuwe waardering

Van CHARL AUDÉ

PORT ELIZABETH

IN die nederige huis van ds. Chris Drake in die Kleurlingwoonbuurt van Fort Beaufort kom hulle een maal per maand bymekaar om die verhouding tussen Kleurling en blanke te bespreek en te probeer verbeter.

Daar is Kleurlingpredikante en-onderwysers, blanke predikante en professore van Fort Hare.

Dis 'n groepie wat anders is as elke ander in die land. Die besprekings is informeel in die sitkamer, maar daar word kaalkop gepraat.

'n Jaar gelede het 'n paar blanke predikante van Fort Beaufort en omgewing maandeliks bymekaar begin kom om te gesels oor aktuele sake. Professore en lektore van die Universiteit van Fort Hare is later genooi en het deel geword van die groep. Later is Kleurlinge van die omgewing gevra om hulle aan te sluit.

Vandag is dit 'n lewendige groep wat oor 'n koppie tee op gelyke vlak met mekaar gesels. Die huidige voorsitter is prof. M. A. Hough van die departement van sosiologie by Fort Hare. Hy en prof. Dreyer Kruger van die departement van sielkunde is gereeld by.

Afrikaans

„Ons praat almal Afrikaans en die gedagte is dat idees en gevoelens vryelik uitgespreek word: heeltemal 'n oop gesprek waarmee ons besonder baie sukses het," sê prof. Hough.

„In dié stadium is die groep beperk tot blankes en Kleurlinge, maar ons begin nou speel met die gedagte om swart mense uit te nooi," sê hy.

Prof. Kruger meen dat Fort Beaufort se mense 'n voorbeeld gestel het wat met sukses of ander plekke begin kan word. „Sonder buitewering kan ek sê dat die besprekings al oneindig bygedra het om 'n beter verstandhouding tussen die betrokke groepe te bewerkstellig," sê hy.

„Ek het vandeesweek self die klein byeenkoms in die pastorie van ds. Drake van die Kongregasionalistiese Kerk bygewoon. Daar was nege blankes en sewe Kleurlinge: professore en lektore, predikante, skoolhoofde en onderwysers.

Ons het almal in die sitkamer gesels. Die atmosfeer was gemoedelik, kalm en beredeneerd.

Daar was 'n tikkie bitterheid oor die houding van baie blankes teenoor die Kleurling („Bly stil, ek is 'n baas en jy 'n Hotnotspredikant", was 'n voorbeeld), maar daar is ook met waardering gesels van die goeie dinge wat die Regering vir die Kleurling doen.

Dié vraag is gevra:

Waarom praat die Kleurling in die stad Engels met 'n blanke Afrikaner? Dit is veral onder die meer ontwikkeldes so.

Mnr. Izaak Bartis, hoof op Fort Beaufort, sê dit is moontlik omdat Engels hom makliker leen tot 'n gelyke gesprek tussen Kleurling en Blanke. „In Engels kan 'n man sê sir," maar in Afrikaans is dit baas of meneer en baie Afrikaanssprekendes raak moeilik as jy hom meneer.

„Ek gaan koop dikwels 'n slagskaap in die distrik. Ek voel nie om baas te sê nie. Weet die boer hou dalk nie van 'n meneerdery nie en nou sê ek maar seur en kry my skaap," sê mnr. Bartis.

„Ek twyfel of die Kleurling in dié stadium al so 'n gevoel teen Afrikanerdom opgebou het dat hy om dié rede oorslaan Engels toe," sê hy.

Ds. Mike Muller, N.G. leraar op Fort Beaufort, sien dit as selfbeskerming. Die Kleurling kan hom in Engels beter uitdruk sonder om aanstoot te gee.

Mnr. Desmond de Jager, Kleurlingonderwyser, sê: „Ja, Engels is beter, want jy kan praat sonder vrees dat jy aanstoot gee of jouself verneder, en hoe word ons Kleurlinge nie verneder nie!

Onbeskof

„Ek het 'n motor gekoop omdat ek nie langer in 'n trein wou ry nie. Jy word onbeskof behandel en 'n rou, swart man met 'n stink pyp is dikwels jou reisgenoot."

Ds. Johann Odendaal, lektor in Hebreeus by Fort Hare, sê dit is ongelukkig die man wat bedreig voel deur die Kleurlinge wat so aandring dat hy eerbiedig aangespreek word. „En ongelukkig is dit die mense wat posisies beklee waarin hulle diens moet verskaf aan nie-blankes. Daar is ontevredenheid en bitterheid hieroor wat geregverdig is by die Kleurling," sê ds. Muller.

Voel die Kleurling in die lig van die voorafgaande dat die Regering eerlik met hom is, veral omdat die Regering hoofsaaklik deur Afrikaners ondersteun word?

„Die Regering het beslis al baie gedoen om die Kleurling te bevorder. Die onderwys is 'n duidelike bewys daarvan," sê mnr. Bartis.

„Maar daar is ander knelpunte wat 'n mens laat wonder. Die verskuiwing na willekeur van Kleurlinge uit gebiede wat jare deur hulle bewoon is, die gekrap van klein apartheid. Om te dink daar moet twee deure wees in 'n gebou soos dié van Kleurlingsake.

„Dit hinder. Dit laat talle wonder hoe eerlik die Regering is," sê mnr. Bartis.

Afgestomp

Mnr. De Jager sê die Kleurling se emosies word afgestomp deur dié soort ding.

Ds. Muller het 'n klip in die bos gegooi. „Daar moet onthou word dat die beeld wat die Kleurling na die kant van die blanke gee, nie so goed is nie. Die Kleurling moet hom ophef," sê ds. Muller.

Mnr. De Jager: „Die Kleurling het nie geriewe nie. As ek 'n drankie wil gebruik, moet ek dit by 'n sjebeen doen en so daal ek tot die vlak van dié wat daar is.

Mnr. J. Adams, Kleurlingskoolhoof, sê dit is ongelukkig so dat Kleurlinge se swak gees nie toegeskryf kan word aan frustrasies omdat hulle nie geriewe het nie. Dikwels het hulle goeie geriewe, maar hul gedrag is swak.

„Ons kan nie die Regering blameer vir die beeld wat ons na buite gee nie. Ons is net nie goed opgevoed nie," sê mnr. Adams.

Ds. Muller: „Die Kleurling is nou waar die Afrikaners vyftig jaar gelede was. Daar was die armblanke-probleem, maar die Afrikaner het hom opgehef tot waar hy nou is."

Prof. Kruger: „Daar is egter een groot verskil. Die Afrikaner het altyd politieke seggenskap gehad."

Melktert

Melktert, koek en tee is voorgesit. Gesellig het almal gesels. Toe roep prof. Hough ons weer bymekaar en die gesprek gaan voort oor klein apartheid, oor wie Gus Adams van RAPPORT kan wees en oor die manier waarop die SAUK die kleurling afskeep.



VYF lede van die besprekingsgroep. Van links is prof. Dreyer Kruger, ds. Chris Drake, prof M. A. Hough, mnr. Izaak Bartis en ds. J ohan Odendaal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 6 FEB 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Students turned away

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

A RECORD 1 030 students are being accommodated in Fort Hare University's hostels and a number of students have been turned away because of lack of space.

The University re-opens tomorrow and the enrollment has been swelled by who were suspended last year during the unrest.

It is expected that the overcrowding will be eased with the building of another men's hostel this year.

Building extensions are continually in progress and a new law block is expected to be completed shortly. Work has also started on a new science block.

Students also face a 20 percent rise in fees.

23 JAN 1974
NATAL WITNESS

VARSITY BRANCH FOR TRANSKEI

ALICE — The Registrar of Fort Hare University, Mr. H. van Huysteen, announced yesterday that at the invitation of the Transkei Government, it had been decided to establish a branch of the university in Umtata.

"The new branch is scheduled to be opened in Umtata in 1975, and will begin with offering part-time courses in the Faculty of Law and Faculty of Arts," he said.

"As a start it is aimed at giving civil servants and teachers in the Transkei an opportunity to improve their qualifications. During this year the administration of the new branch will be planned, as well as the equipping of such an undertaking. Consideration will be given to staff appointments, accommodation, and the planning of a library.

"It is felt that the establishment of a branch of the university at Umtata will fulfil a long-felt need for those who are unable to attend Fort Hare on a full-time basis.

"The University of Fort Hare is also considering the establishment of a second branch at another centre in the Ciskei, but no announcement in this respect can be made at this stage."—Sapa

20 NOV 1973
Date
PRETORIA NEWS

Look at the Africans, if you're buying art

By PHYLLIS KONYA

HAS the world art market gone crazy? With record prices being paid at art auctions in Europe and America — and in South Africa too — it is not only the Picassos, the Dalis and the Chagalls that are going for fantastic prices. Surprises, some dramatic and some simply bizarre, have cropped up as well.

A dramatic auction at Sotheby's in Belgravia recently would have shocked the art world of even a few years ago. The work of Lawrence Alma-Tadema of the late 19th century, who was enormously popular during his lifetime, but later derided and generally disregarded, was seen to come back with a bang.

At the turn of the century, Alma-Tadema was commissioned to do "The Finding of Moses," an overladen, opulent work, for what was at the time an equally opulent price — 5 000 guineas. The picture was sold in 1935 for £861, in 1942 for £273; and in 1960 it failed to reach its reserve and was withdrawn at £252. Little more than a week ago it fetched £30 000.

The story of several other Alma-Tadema paintings is similar. Now obviously, is the time to bring those canvases up from the basements where they have been mouldering, completely neglected by a fickle public, these many years.

The explanation for the sudden come-back? Not only is there an unprecedented influx of investment money into the art market, but Victoriana has become fashionable again, and what seems appalling to some is being recognised as having a place in the history of art.

Warning

Much the same kind of thing has been happening in the United States. A recent series of art auctions in New York has set significant new records, with Picasso and surrealist painters over-shadowing those best-seller impressionists, and contemporary American art conclusively entering the big-money scene.

Some collectors are blessed with uncanny foresight, but most on the South African scene would do well to take heed of the warning recently sounded by Mr Justice Kowie Marais, chairman of the Northern Transvaal branch of the South African Association of Arts. He notes that the art market in South Africa has reached a new peak and admits that strong interest in it is a good thing, not to be discouraged.

Nevertheless, those who buy because they enjoy good art are one thing, but the obvious speculator is quite another. Those who want to turn a quick penny would do well to be advised and guided by the expert. As Mr Justise Marais wisely observes, not all painters who adopt South African styles and use typically South African themes are good, and not all pictures fetching exhorbitantly high prices today will fetch more, or even the same, in a few years' time.

Some care must obviously be exercised, or quite as many fingers will be burned in the art market as are singed on the Stock Exchange.

My own hunch — for what it is worth — is that the spotlight will fall more and more on the work done by African artists. Uneven it may often be, but it has a strength, a liveliness and a wealth of invention that is seldom found in the work of contemporary White South Africans.

Work by African artists, whether in sculpture, painting or graphic media, reflects not only the suffering of an emerging people, but also a tremendous upsurge of hope.

Renaissance

This is brought home afresh by a new South African publication, "Contemporary African Art in South Africa" by E. J. de Jager, professor of anthropology at the University of Fort Hare. The works so well displayed as illustrations speak for themselves. The author agrees with other authorities that it seems likely that posterity will judge the second half of the 20th century to have been a period of artistic renaissance for Africa as a whole.

The heart of this African matter is that, in the words of Professor De Jager, contemporary African art "does not only reflect back to the contemporary world but also moves forward with great promise." It is this strong forward surge that is lacking in the bulk of more sophisticated, but also usually more effete work done by present-day White artists.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DEC 1973

Date

BANTU



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Mzimkulu Themba (25), an art teacher at a beautiful double storied school in Soweto, was still young when he started with painting lessons. He has already exhibited works in a leading gallery and at the University of Fort Hare. He is connected to the school's arts and crafts department — the first serious tuition in arts at high school level for examination purposes — which will eventually lead to tuition in fine arts at university level. In the picture Mr Themba is seen with one of his works, "Ziss, mourning" — a picture of his distressed friend who came to tell him about a younger brother who had been stabbed to death that night (AFRICAMERA)

Date 24 NOV 1973
IMVOZABANTSUNDU.

● If you have heard Sarah Vaughn sing, you have an idea of the beautiful voice Miss Nomawethu Tonjeni has. This song bird is a Fort Hare University student that never fails to entertain other students.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 NOV 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Prof. H. van der Watt, professor in [illegible]kunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het sy pos bedank om hom aan te sluit by die Premier se adviesraad as adjunk-direkteur van wetenskaplike beplanning.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 OCT 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

Black control of varsities urged

From Our Political Staff

PROFESSOR Jan de Wet, principal of the University of Fort Hare, has called for Black control of Black universities in South Africa "as soon as possible."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

And he has said pointedly that, in order to make this process as effective as possible, Whites would in future have to be prepared to work under Black departmental heads — "where necessary."

In an article examining the controversial situation of South Africa's Black universities (printed today in Die Transvaler, semi-official organ of the Transvaal Nationalist Party) Professor de Wet said there was no doubt that control of Black universities should go to the Blacks as soon as possible.

However this could not happen now or in the forseeable future because of a lack of suitable qualified and expert people.

However, the time had come for the appointment of Blacks to the councils of the different universities — "if the Black man is made mutually responsible for decisions and for control, this will eliminate many problems and much criticism."

EXTENDED

Professor De Wet said few Blacks had qualified for seats on the university senates. However, in overseas universities senate membership had been extended to the lecturer level, and even lower.

"Without lowering standards, this practice can be adopted here. Black senior lecturers can be nominated to the senates of the different Black universities."

This would give the Blacks more say on the academic level and thus more satisfaction. It would also make eventual takeover by the Blacks more effective.

Referring to student problems, Professor De Wet said a factor was the fact that Black students were completely free on the university campuses. They were treated as fully-fledged students (volwaardige). However, once they left the campuses they were treated "differently."

They were subject to restrictions he was not going to examine.

Date 8 DEC 1973
E. P. HERALD

New post created at Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare has appointed its first Dean of Students. He is Mr H. Nabe, a leading and experienced African educationist.

The announcement was made in Alice yesterday and the new post arises as a result of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the 1972 Fort Hare student unrest. The creation of a post for an African dean of students was recommended by the commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Munnik, who is now the Chief Justice of the Transkei.

The appointment of Mr Nabe, at present the Chief Education Planner for the Ciskei, has been approved by the Minister of Bantu Education and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

DISTINGUISHED

Mr Nabe, well known in the Ciskei and Eastern Province, has had a distinguished academic career. After graduating from Fort Hare University College in 1938 with a BA and a UED in 1939, majoring in history and English, he taught in the Transvaal.

Later he was promoted to principal of several secondary schools in the Ciskei and at the Lawson Secondary School, Fort Beaufort. He served as Assistant Inspector of Schools for some years before he was appointed Inspector of Schools in 1965.

He served in the Alice and King William's Town circuit. In 1968 he was appointed education planner to the Ciskei Government. In addition he is chairman of the Xhosa Language Committee, an executive member of the advisory council to the Department of Bantu Education and chairman of the Xhosa sub-committee of the advisory council.

Mr Nabe also serves on the Fort Hare advisory council and the disciplinary committee.

He has three sons, one of whom is a BSc graduate studying pharmacy at Turfloop, another is a first year BSc student at Fort Hare and the third is a clerk. His daughter is a nurse at the Mount Coke Mission Hospital.

Mr Nabe will act as a liaison between the students and the authorities. Any problems of the students as a group or as individuals, personal or academic, may be brought to him.

He is expected to take up his new appointment in February.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 22 NOV 1973 Hare
DIE BURGER

Umtata kry tak van universiteit

University of Fort Hare
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ONDERHANDELINGE vir die vestiging in Umtata van 'n tak van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het reeds 'n gevorderde stadium bereik.

Die Transkeiese regering wou graag hê dat daar reeds in Februarie met lesings begin moet gewees het, maar vanweë praktiese probleme lyk dit of die Universiteit van Fort Hare nie voor die begin van 1975 dit kan doen nie.

Dit is bekend dat die hoofminister van die Transkei, Opperhoof Kaiser Matanzima, baie sterk oor hierdie saak voel. Hy wil so gou as moontlik 'n volwaardige eie universiteit vir sy land hê.

As 'n tussentydse maatreël is nou besluit om met Fort Hare tot 'n reëling te kom. 'n Finale besluit oor die saak word binnekort verwag, maar daar is min twyfel dat dit goedgekeur sal word.

As gevolg van die praktiese probleme — personeellede van Fort Hare sal periodiek van Alice na Umtata moet reis om lesings te hou en sal aanvanklik net die noodsaaklikste kursusse aangebied word.

3 NOV 1973
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

Hans: Xhosas set for independence

UMTATA. — The Commissioner-General for the Xhosas, Mr. Hans Abraham, agrees with the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that preparations be made soon for the homeland to become independent.

Mr. Abraham said at Tsolo yesterday it would be during the last phase of emancipation that the leaders of the Transkei would have to show the utmost patience, tolerance and wisdom.

The Xhosa people would have to show a high degree of responsibility.

The process of becoming independent for a country such as the Transkei was not always a "bed of roses," Mr. Abraham said.

Mr. Abraham said there would probably not always be agreement as to how self-determination would be achieved, but through wise negotiation and co-operation, difficulties would be overcome until the final day of full independence.

"Sons of the Xhosa nation, the dawn has come in the heavens and a vital working day for your people has begun.

"Don't let the sun catch you under the blankets," Mr. Abraham said.

The South African Government would do everything possible to ensure economic viability for the homelands, Mr. Abraham said.

On education, Mr. Abraham said: "Certain evil elements have infiltrated into education among the Xhosa nation. But this is once again the shrewd pattern followed by the communists accosting the youth.

"But this method has now changed its form. We have all heard of Saso—the South African Students' Organisation.

"This organisation started off by purporting to be a harmless student organisation. But in reality—as was proved during the recent serious disturbances at the Fort Hare University—this organisation carried the germ of rebellion against authority," Mr. Abraham said.

What had happened at Fort Hare could happen anywhere. Instead of studying, the students were being indoctrinated in the methods of international liberalism.

Date 3 NOV 1973
NATAL WITNESS

Transkei heads 'will need the utmost wisdom'

UMTATA—He fully agreed with the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, that preparations be made soon for the homeland to become independent, the Commissioner-General for the Xhosa National Unit, Mr. Abraham, said at Tsolo yesterday.

Opening the annual debating competition at the Jongeliswe College for the sons of chiefs and headmen, Mr. Abraham said it would be during this last phase of emancipation that the leaders of the Transkei would have to show the utmost patience, tolerance and wisdom. The Xhosa people would have to show a high degree of responsibility.

The process of becoming independent for a country such as the Transkei was not always a "bed of roses", Mr. Abraham said.

"In fact, there is no nation in the world that attained independence without sacrifice or effort."

The Transkei had been in the process of becoming independent for many years, but the last phase of becoming independent within the community of nations in Southern Africa would not be the easiest part of the process.

"I fully agree with the Chief Minister that arrangements be made soon for independence and it will be during this final phase of emancipation that the leaders of the nation will have to show the utmost patience, tolerance and wisdom.

Responsible

"The whole nation will have to be called upon to act in a responsible way."

Mr. Abraham said there would probably not always be agreement as to how self-determination would be achieved, but through wise negotiation and co-operation, difficulties would be overcome until the final day of full independence.

"Sons of the Xhosa nation, the dawn has come in the heavens and a vital working day for your people has begun. Don't let the sun catch you under the blankets," Mr. Abraham said.

The South African Government would do everything possible to help the homelands, Mr. Abraham said.

This would eventually provide the economic stability — within the scope of their natural resources—to fulfil economic responsibilities expected of a self-respecting country.

Turning to education and leadership in the Transkei, Mr Abraham said there had been serious disturbances in Xhosa educational institutions in the past year. He mentioned Fort Hare University and Ciskei.

"Certain evil elements have infiltrated into education among the Xhosa nation. But this is once again the shrewd pattern followed by the Communists accosting the youth.

"But this method has now changed its form. We have all heard of SASO—the South African Students' Organisation.

"This organisation started off by purporting to be a harmless student organisation. But in reality—as was proved during the recent serious disturbances at the Fort Hare University—this organisation carried the germ of revolution and violence," Mr. Abraham said.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
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17 JAN 1974

STAR

Blacks join university councils

Pretoria Bureau

FOR the first time Africans have been appointed to the councils of the three Black universities the Department of Bantu Education has announced.

The announcement was made a week after the first appointment of Indians to the council of the University of Durban-Westville.

The 13 African council members are:

Mr T Setiloane, Mr P V Mokgokong, Mr E Mulaudzi, Mr J P Mativandlela and Mr R N Gugusche, all at the University of the North.

The Rev W Gcadashe, Professor L S Nyembezi, Dr M Gumede and Mr D Y Zimu have been appointed to the council of Zululand University.

Mr G L Kakana, Mr R Cingo, Mr H Nabe and Mr M B Potwlwa are to serve at Fort Hare University.

Date 27 OCT 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Wants Blacks to run own varsities

Post Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The principal of the University of Fort Hare, Professor Jan de Wet, wants Blacks to control their own universities "as soon as possible".

And he has said pointedly that in order to make this process as effective as possible Whites would in future have to be prepared to work under Black departmental heads — "where necessary".

In an article examining the controversial situation at South Africa's Black universities (printed in Die Transvaler, semi-official organ of the Transvaal National Party), Professor De Wet said there was no doubt that control of Black universities should go to the Blacks as soon as possible.

However, this could not happen now or in the foreseeable future because of a lack of suitable qualified and expert people.

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Councils

However, the time had come for the appointment of Blacks to the councils of the different universities. "If the Black man is made mutually responsible for decisions and for control, this will eliminate many problems and much criticism."

Few Blacks had qualified for seats on the university senates. However, in overseas universities senate membership had been extended to the lecturer level and even lower without lowering standards.

"This practice can be adopted here. Black senior lecturers can be nominated to the senates of the different Black universities."

Takeover

This would give the Blacks more say on the academic level and thus more satisfaction.

It would also make eventual takeover by the Blacks more effective.

Referring to student problems Professor De Wet said a factor was the fact that Black students were completely free on the university campuses.

They were treated as fully fledged students. However once, they left the campuses they were treated "differently". They were subject to restrictions he was not going to examine.

NC in South Africa

By K. R. McCusker and K. N. Greggor

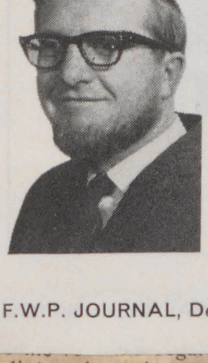
PERSONS residing in the Northern Hemisphere sometimes visualize Africa as a hot, dusty, dark land which is awaiting emancipation. The southern tip, which stretches 1 300 miles north to Cape Town and 930 miles west to Durban, has a total population of 21 million, consisting of 15 million black, 2 million Asiatics and others, and 4 million of European descent. It is an active, vibrant land, with potential in many areas.

Mining operations started in 1880 and this is still the life-blood of the country. Industrial growth for many years has been oriented towards the exploitation of base minerals. Engineering activity, consequently, has been oriented mainly towards large machinery and equipment. The railways have expanded considerably, and here also the engineering activity includes the manufacture of rather large component parts. Gradually, the processing of base minerals and their by-products has come about, and steelworks — oil from coal, phosphate processing, etc. — have been established.

Since World War II, secondary industry and in particular the manufacturing sector has expanded tremendously to a stage where smaller components with a higher degree of precision and interchangeability are now demanded. For decades, South Africa has had a very close association with Europe as the majority of the European population stemmed some 300 years ago from that continent.

The provision of industrial expertise, capital equipment, and trade has, until recently, been almost confined to Europe. As world transport has improved, communication, trade, and exchange of know-how has increased, and the contacts with countries other than those in Europe have opened up a new outlook for the future.

The greatest industrial concentration is situated around the mining reef area with the city of Johannesburg at its centre and the area near the administrative



Dr. K. N. Greggor is Senior Lecturer at Fort Hare University

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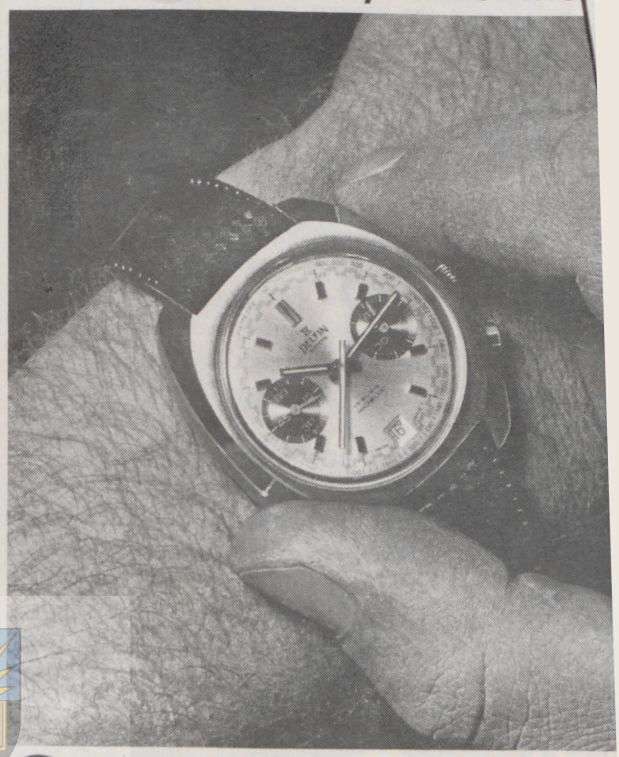

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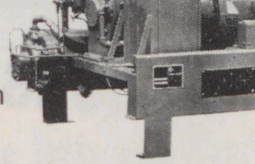

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capital city of Pretoria, 1 000 miles from Cape Town and 400 miles from the nearest port of Durban. Other industrial areas are in the main coastal cities of Port Elizabeth, East London, Cape Town and Durban.

During the last decade, national policy has resulted in the further distribution of industrial activity throughout the country, with industry absorbing greater numbers of the coloured population in areas closer to their natural homelands. The establishment of the necessary infrastructure is almost complete, and entrepreneurial and government assistance are contributing to exciting developments in these areas, where a valuable pool of labour, originally from an agricultural background, is now ready for training and assimilation into the industrial sphere.

Three universities have established industrial engineering courses; six advanced colleges of technology are active with technician and artisan training, and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is stimulating industry with the introduction of modern technologies through training, project work, and information dissemination. The professional engineering societies are active, and South Africa is poised for a leap into the local and world industrial market.

NC EXPERTISE, PROMOTION AND TRAINING

In 1966, when the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in South Africa decided to purchase the first NC system (a continuous-path three-axis milling machine), NC technology was already well established. A wealth of experience was available to South Africa from the U.S. and to a lesser extent from Europe. The CSIR could, therefore, concentrate on educating itself by drawing on this experience without having to conduct much research or development.

A programme of education does not only help to operate systems efficiently, but helps to fulfill one of the charter responsibilities, namely, to aid industry in the introduction of new techniques.

The first steps in this direction were studies made by members of the CSIR directorate in 1965, and by representatives of machine tool and computer merchants during visits to Europe and the U.S.

The CSIR decided to use computer-aided programming from the start and commissioned an expert from the U.S. aerospace industry to travel to South Africa to give comprehensive training in APT programming. This was apparently the first effective training course in NC in South Africa and provided a firm foundation for subsequent development.

The first priority in education was to give industrial management the information necessary to evaluate the potential of NC, and with this intention, papers dealing with the subject of automation were read at

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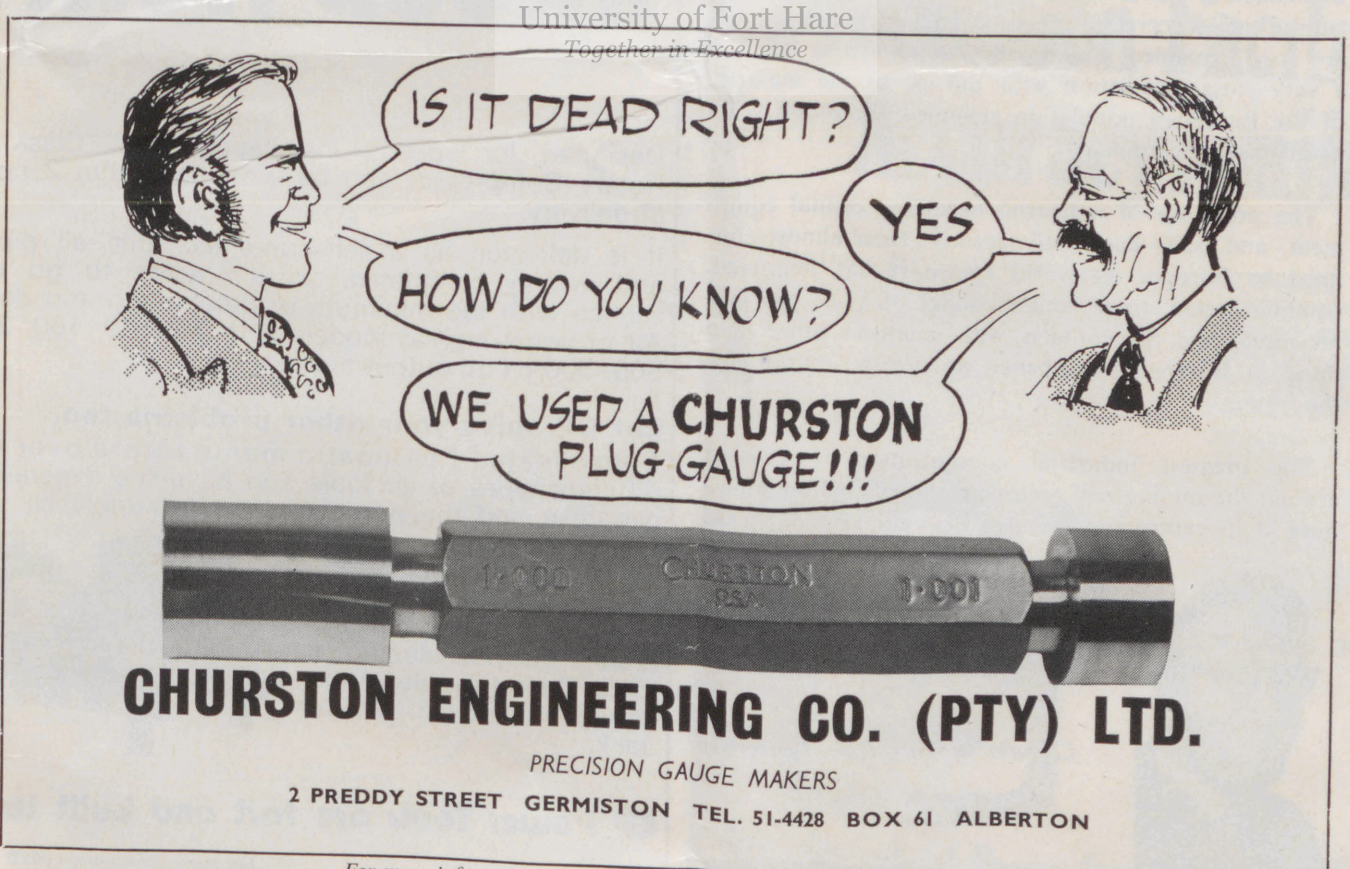


For more information circle Ref. 56 on Reader Enquiry Card.

conferences and at meetings of various technical societies. By about 1968, a few engineers with some training and experience in NC were available in South Africa, and by supplementing their experiences with speakers from overseas, it was possible to arrange symposia for management. Bodies such as the South African Council for Automation and Computation, the CSIR, the National Development and Management Foundation, a private promotion company, and the machine-tool merchants organized seminars.

Establishment of S.A.N.C.S.

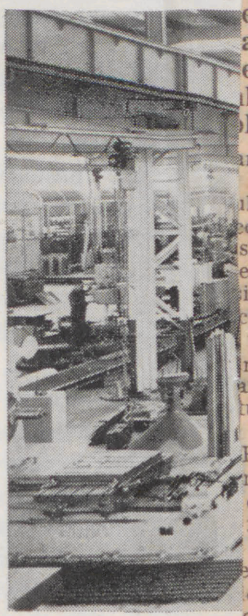
The South African Numerical Control Society held its foundation meeting on July 23, 1969, and was established through the initiative of enthusiasts from some of the machine tool merchants and consultants from private companies in the Johannesburg area. Within the first year, 26 members were registered, and regular meetings have been held at the rate of five per year. The membership has gradually increased and today the Society has 98 members. The meetings are most stimulating, and with the combination of overseas expertise (i.e. speakers, films, demonstrations of systems and machines operating, coupled with in-depth lectures on aspects of programming, tooling, fixtures, etc.), have evoked a lively interest with resultant good attendance. Positive steps have been taken to make contact with other NC societies, and at present the South African Society is in contact with Australia, Israel, the United Kingdom, and in particular with the American Numerical Control Society.

Spurred by the success of a one-day symposium, held under the guidance of the South African Council for Automation and Computation (SACAC) and the CSIR in 1969, the South African NC Society, in collaboration with the CSIR, organized a national symposium in November 1971, with the theme "Progress and Profits through NC," which featured overseas (U.S.) and local speakers. This symposium was held in four industrial centres inland and in the main coastal centres, and was attended by approximately 300 persons.

In November 1970, the first International Machine Tool Exhibition was held in Johannesburg, and twenty tape-controlled NC machines were on display, 10 from the U.S., 5 from the U.K., 3 from Germany and 2 from Japan, and it is significant to record certain of the statements, both negative and positive, made by visiting experts:

> The South African engineering industry is as yet not wholly attuned to NC machine tools. Far more education, extending over at least two or three years, is absolutely necessary in South Africa.
>
> They seemed to be afraid of numerical control.
>
> S.A. is ten years behind the world in the utilization of NC machine tools, and it will take another

STAN



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three to four years before the demand will come with a rush.

There is every indication that numerically-controlled machine tools will have tremendous growth in South Africa and greatly affect the engineering industry.

South Africa has a continuing need for small batch production, a favourable condition for the application of NC.

Education

The primary promotional requirements and the basic education of management are catered for, but what of the depth of knowledge required by the people responsible for programming and using the system? One or two correspondence courses have been advertised, and the technical colleges and universities have shown interest in NC, but lack of either facilities or expertise have frustrated their desire to initiate training courses. It is the author's firm opinion that the manufacturers of NC systems and machines could contribute very considerably to the exposure of the latent NC market in South Africa by making suitable systems available, at favourable prices, for educational purposes.

Several individuals have, during the last few years, been able to pay extended visits to Europe and the U.S. for the purpose of studying aspects of NC such as maintenance, advanced programming methods, the general technology of NC applications, etc.

To assess the feeling of industry in respect to the need for training, the delegates at the 1971 SANCS/CSIR symposium were asked to complete a questionnaire. Twenty per cent of the questionnaires which were returned came from educationalists, 50 per cent from manufacturers, and 30 per cent from machine tool suppliers; 40 per cent of the respondents were in management. It may be significant that, of these, 84 per cent had had some training in NC. However, arbitrarily considering a fully adequate level of NC training to consist of ten or more weeks of formal training, five or more years of job experience, and six or more months of personal study, the machine tool suppliers averaged 50 per cent fully-trained persons, the manufacturers 30 per cent, and the educationalists only 20 per cent. None of the manufacturers representatives and only 40 per cent of the suppliers and educationalists had had any formal training in NC.

The response reflected the following opinions. Among the manufacturers and educationalists, 75 per cent thought there was a critical shortage of staff; 6 per cent of these groups and 60 per cent of the machine tool

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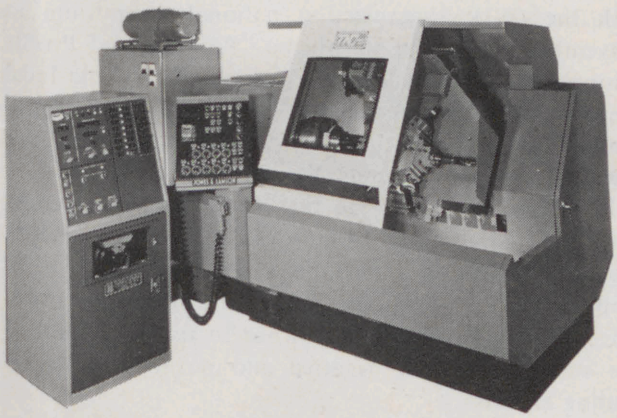

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suppliers group felt there was a noncritical shortage. Only one participant felt that there was a sufficient supply of staff.

Sixty per cent felt that training should be provided by the technical colleges, perhaps as an extension of apprenticeship training. Forty per cent were in favour of the CSIR providing special courses (this feeling was equally reflected by manufacturers, educationalists, and machine tool suppliers); 20 per cent felt that the universities and machine tool suppliers should also provide training. On the average, it was felt that only 20 per cent of the NC training requirements could be provided in-house by users.

It has also become evident that many individuals and companies in South Africa are gaining confidence in the use of NC. The CSIR, for instance, is confident of its future in South African industry and feels that it should be justifying its statutory obligation by contributing to the promotion of NC.

It was for these reasons that the Technical Services Department and the National Research Institute for Mathematical Sciences of the CSIR coordinated the efforts of those on their staffs active in various specialized areas of NC, solicited the help of experts in industry to fill the inevitable gaps, and presented what was called an in-depth training course in NC. One of the major problems in designing such a course was that the various classes of attendees required different emphasis of course content, and it was not feasible at this stage to run appropriate separate courses for management, programmers, educationalists, operators, etc. Furthermore, people in industry could not readily leave their working environments for long periods; instruction, therefore, had to be compressed into as short a period as possible.

Course Content

With these considerations in mind, the CSIR instituted a period of intense lecturing and practical work lasting ten working days, during which time the participants attended twenty lectures and demonstrations and were required to complete five practical programming and machining projects. The summary notes which were handed out filled a 400-page volume.

South African industrial concerns are not as large as their European and American counterparts and NC is relatively new to them; therefore, the basic NC techniques are of first importance, and advanced methods are mainly being delegated to the future. Nevertheless, an attempt was made to introduce the participants to the full scope of modern NC. Thus, the course was given a basic practical bias, but introductory training in more advanced techniques such as computer-aided and graphic programming methods was also given.

The CSIR has, as was described, collaborated with the South African Numerical Control Society and with the South African Council for Automation and Computation in the organization of two national symposia on NC. The fact that the symposia were so well supported by management justified adoption of a more practical approach in the content of the training course. Lectures in management aspects were given, of course, but these were oriented towards practical consideration rather than the philosophy of NC profitability.

Practical Programming Exercises

It was most gratifying to see that nearly all of the participants brought five projects to a reasonable stage of completion, this being evidence of very concentrated work having been done. The projects were the following:

(*a*) Three workpieces to be machined on two straight-line (and point-to-point) controlled milling-drilling machines. These workpieces were a valve body, a pen-holder, and a wheelpuller.

(*b*) Computer-aided (APT) programming and machining of a cam profile on a continuous-path milling machine.

(*c*) A profiling, drilling, and tapping operation to be programmed and machined on a machining centre which was equipped with circular interpolation and canned cycle facilities.

(*d*) Computer-aided programming for a machining centre, by means of an APT post processor. This project required APT-generated canned cycles and the control of a rotary table, the spindle, the coolant, automatic toolchanging, and cutter compensation.

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Lectures

The lectures started with introductions to NC methods and provided the necessary background material. The subjects were the following:

- Applications, Machines, and Features;
- Introduction to Programming;
- Tape Formats and NC Standards;
- Introduction to Computer-Aided Parts Programming;
- Coordinate Systems, Trigonometry, and Geometry;
- Manual and Computer Programming for Machining Centres — an Introduction.

Workshop technology considerations were also introduced at an early stage with a lecture entitled "Fixtures, Material and Tooling — Introduction."

By noon of the second day, specific programming lectures commenced, these being a necessary prelude to the practical work, and during the duration of the course, the topics mentioned below were presented:

- Programming for straight line controlled machines;
- Continuous-path programming with APT class of computer languages;
- Manual programming for a machining centre which was very kindly made available to the participants by the South African agents;
- Manual lathe programming;
- Computer-aided lathe programming (the oral presentation of this lecture had to be cancelled owing to time limitations);
- Computer-aided point-to-point and machining centre programming using an APT post processor.

Workshop technology and management aspects were expanded upon in a series of three lectures, *viz:*

- Management for NC;
- Fixtures, Material and Tooling II; and
- Job Planning and Manpower Considerations.

The important further topic of inspection for NC was also covered in a lecture entitled "Inspection for NC." A digital inspection machine was installed by its South African agents as a means of demonstrating suitable inspection techniques.

Further sundry topics were dealt with to help expand the participant's background knowledge of modern NC methods. These lectures and demonstrations were the following:

- Computer graphics programming for NC. Advanced computer interactive-graphic programming methods were explained and the students participated in corresponding group practical exercises on the CSIR computer.
- Control systems for NC.
- Demonstration of digitization for NC drilling of printed circuit boards.
- Demonstration of NC milling and turning at the South African Railways workshops.

In small engineering organizations, it appears to be difficult to permit suitable course candidates to leave their working environment for a full-time period of 10 consecutive working days, and in the future the intention is to split the course over four periods. The first will be one lasting five consecutive days, and this will be followed by three periods of two consecutive days each (total 11 days). This extended arrangement should also have the effect of permitting a less urgent and more thorough approach to the practical work.

NC Standards

The South African Bureau of Standards is participating in the programme being run by the International Standards Organization for the standardization in NC. They are members of the ISO/TC 97 committee and have for this purpose established a local committee comprising members from industry and from the CSIR.

NC ACTIVITY IN THE INDUSTRY

Although mining and railway activity continue to play a most important role in South Africa, there has been an expansion of the sugar industry, paper, wool, leather, and in particular the motor industry, where

government legislation, demanding a high percentage of locally manufactured content, has resulted in an awakening of the latent potential of local manufacturing. Domestic appliances, aircraft, armaments, uranium enrichment, machine tool manufacture, shipbuilding, and clothing manufacture have all made significant progress in the last decade and it is against this industrial background that the country is increasing its use of NC.

Industrial entrepreneurs, anticipating the side effects from these developments, have invested in NC more as acts of faith rather than from experience obtained through previous usage of NC. Many have had to rely on the data provided by the machine tool agents who have had to import experts in the field. After initial installation, debugging of the system or the machine tool to make it productive has, in certain instances, taken far too long, causing a degree of disillusionment. But over-all, these delays may be considered to have been "teething" troubles, which unfortunately have been expensive for some.

The technological age probably has had a more disturbing impact on South Africa than on other countries. Considering the ratio of unskilled to skilled labour units, a tremendous training task lies ahead and this is being tackled with great energy. Each year there are more schools being built for primary, secondary and technical education, and the emphasis has been on educating the unskilled sector of the population. Insufficient numbers of Europeans are submitting themselves for training in the engineering or manufacturing industries, and industries which have traditionally had to rely on skilled craftsmen are, therefore, having to consider other ways and means of operation. Automation will, therefore, be playing an increasingly important role, with the skills almost entirely built into a machine. NC is considered one of the answers to the problem.

As local manufacture and content achieves the standards of quality which provide confidence, the imported article will phase out, but as the buying extent and power of the local population is limited, simply because of the fact that the total number of the population is only 21 million, most of whom have very simple requirements, small batch production will then for the foreseeable future be the order of the day.

When visiting some South African manufacturing industries, it is interesting to note that some have invested large amounts of capital in imported plant and equipment which is commonly used for manufacturing in Europe and in the U.S. This equipment is eminently suited for mass production. A mass quantity of a particular article is produced and is stored, taking up valuable space and tying up capital in the inventory. Conversely, a low-quantity plant is established with a large outlay in jigs and fixtures, using conventional machine tools. The scrap rate and the cost of quality control can be a nightmare. These manufacturers are typically ignorant of what NC can do for them, but are in any case virtually in a cleft stick with a large investment on the factory floor. It can take years for them to justify their investment, and it is obvious that NC converts and entrepreneurs are going to become their competitors and will squeeze these "old-method-only" manufacturers out of business.

Discussing profitability with NC users in South Africa is like speaking to the farmers: they are all "having a bad time." As one investigates the situation further, however, those who are operating on an 18-hour or 24-hour-a-day basis are investing in more NC equipment, while those who are operating for a 12-hour day find it hardly profitable.

To date, there are 51 milling machines — including machining centers, 19 lathes, 12 drills, and 11 other NC installations in South Africa. Ninety-seven per cent in the Johannesburg/Pretoria area and 3 per cent in the coastal cities of Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

In many instances, versatility of workpieces is prevalent in jobbing shops where manufacturing quantities as few as four or five are common and where drilling, boring, turning, and precision positioning prior to machining are the main requirements. Repetitive manufacture of workpieces on a regular basis is becoming evident and the benefits of NC in this type of environment are self explanatory.

The statutory-orientated organizations are undertaking work either of a most complex nature — aircraft parts, models, research projects, etc. — or work of a repetitive-manufacture type — locomotive and truck parts for the railways.

THE FUTURE OF NC IN SOUTH AFRICA

NC installations, other than metal-removing machines, are gradually being introduced. Drafting machines, digitizers, printed circuit board drilling and art work equipment, wire-wrap machines, plate-punching machines, type-setting equipment, and flame-cutting machines, are being installed, and interest is being shown in clothing pattern layout and cutting equipment.

There is a gradually increasing demand for NC inspection instruments, and, although to most users in the world digital read-out facilities are considered necessary, the situation in South Africa is such that a read-out unit is seen as a special "extra" rather than a standard device. This situation can again be interpreted as ignorance on the part of the manufacturer who does not fully realize the value of such a unit and its ability to switch from the imperial inch to the metric dimensions — very important capability in a country that is rapidly metricating.

Earlier, mention was made of purchasers relying entirely on the data and the expertise of machine tool agents, and it is obvious that much of the earlier disillusionment could have been avoided if the problems of servicing systems and machines had been more effectively studied. As it is, there are a variety of installations from the U.S., Europe, and Japan, where on occasions service staff have urgently had to fly out from the factory to find and repair faults. Conditions have fortunately improved considerably during the last few years, and local service staff are now doing good work, but still under rather difficult circumstances.

The future of NC in South Africa can be assessed by considering the background against which the technology has developed: the fact that a growing awareness of NC is evident; that education and training is receiving a reasonable amount of attention; and that the following statements from agents and users are an up-to-date cross section of opinion:

Agents

The potential is excellent and we are more than confident that sales will improve.

A few people were quite prepared to gamble by purchasing NC equipment and the proof of their satisfaction is the repeat orders which we are receiving.

As sufficient programmers and service staff become available we will enjoy a boom period.

South Africa is one of the few countries that has opened its doors to the world to NC manufacturers from any country, and, therefore, there can be only so many slices from the NC cake as the total local market can only absorb a limited amount.

Users

Once you have an NC installation you soon take it for granted, but in retrospect you wonder how you ever afforded to be without it.

We could never have machined such complex workpieces without NC.

Those of us who took the risks in 1966 are now reaping the rewards and if NC was not economically viable we would not still be in the business. We are confident about the future in this expanding market. □

University of Port Elizabeth
Together in Excellence

DEC 1973
Date
Hare
BANTU



The university's stately new building which was recently completed for the Faculty of Agriculture (X247/8)

A PROFESSION FOR THE FUTURE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

By Chris de Wet

Universities must furnish a nation with trained people. That means constant orientation of university instruction in order to attain increased efficiency and to keep abreast with social and economic changes.

As regards university training of agriculturists, it is realised that agriculture is no longer a pick-and-hoe profession. The world's population is increasing rapidly and it is the duty of agriculturists to ensure the production of sufficient food. It will in future be expected of executive agricultural managers and specialist farmers to manage farms on factory production lines.

The University of Fort Hare is at present the only university for Bantu with a Faculty of Agriculture. This institution provides more specifically for the Xhosa-speaking Bantu groups but it must necessarily also make available its facilities for the training of agriculturists for other Bantu language groups.

The necessity of providing agricultural extension officers in the homelands, has become an urgent matter. There is a special need for qualified Bantu extension officers to give purposeful instruction to Bantu working on farms. These officers must also have the knack to persuade farmers to adopt their recommendations. Once qualified as agricultural officers, they must be capable of training their own technicians and extension officers.

The profession of extension officer for Bantu farmers demands specialised training — a challenge which the University of Fort Hare has now taken up. The idea of introducing a specific introductory course in Agriculture Extension at the University became reality when Mr H. W. L. Lilley, of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development's division of Bantu Agriculture, as guest lecturer in his leisure time, delivered the first lectures to senior students of the University from April 30 to May 3.

The Ciskeian authorities, in collaboration with Fort Hare, invited various homeland authorities to send students to attend this introductory course in Agriculture Extension. Nine students enrolled for the course — four from the Transkei, two from kwaZulu, two from Lebowa and one from Bophuthatswana. The course comprises 83 lectures divided into four sessions of approximately four days each.

During this period the students compiled questionnaires to enable them to carry out situation evaluations in the field. The course was concluded with a tour of the Transkei and Ciskei to enable students, armed with questionnaires, to conduct interviews with Bantu farmers. The data collected in this manner, was analysed, identified and placed in order of importance. The students were required to recommend solutions to the problems encountered. The reports and recommendations of the students will be compiled in one report which will be kept by the Faculty of Agriculture for reference purposes.

While on field work the students received the benefit of several practical demonstrations by the Division Extension of the Transkeian Department of Africulture and Forestry, on the application of techniques developed by the information service.

It is expected that Agricultural Extension, which at present falls under the University's Faculty of Agricultural Economics, may develop into an independent Department. When this becomes reality it will be a considerable achievement of the University of Fort Hare.

112 DEC 1973

23 NOV 1973

TAL DAILY NEWS

Top post for Fort Hare scientist

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday.

PROFESSOR H. van der Watt, professor of soil science at the University of Fort Hare, has been appointed a member of the Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory Board.

One of the country's leading soil scientists, he has resigned his university post to become deputy director of scientific planning. He will be stationed in Pretoria.

Professor van der Watt graduated from Pretoria University in 1956 with a B.Sc in agriculture and went to the United States, where he gained a doctorate in soil science at the University of California.

He was a senior lecturer at Pretoria University for 10 years.

He has served on the executive committee of the Soil Science Society of South Africa and is on the executive committee of the agricultural division of the South African Akademie Vir Wetenskap en Kuns.

Many of his works have been published.

12 DEC 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

The role of black personnel officers

ALICE — Interesting factors relating to the work and employment of black personnel officers in South African industry have come to light as a result of a course, followed by a symposium, for black personnnel officers at the University of Fort Hare.

The course, which dealt mainly with motivation and communication problems experienced in industry by black workers, was attended by 46 black personnel officers representing 40 industries throughout the Republic.

There were representatives of the Natal and Swaziland sugar industry, the diamond and goldmining industries, municipalities, manufacturing companies and Bantu investment corporations.

All passed the final three-hour written paper, with more than half gaining distinctions.

The symposium, like the course, was under the direction and chairmanship of Prof. W. Backer, Professor of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare.

The black personnel officers met white personnel managers from industry and discussed problems experienced by black personnel officers, a relatively new post for blacks in South Africa.

Their difficulties were openly discussed, perhaps for the first time in this area, with white colleagues who, in turn, told the black personnel officers what industry expected from them.

Black personnel officers said they had difficulty in being accepted, not only by black workers, but also by whites, who found it difficult to accept black colleagues at such a high level.

White foremen and supervisors often brought pressure to bear on black personnel officers to employ people against their better judgment.

The black personnel officer was in reality then the liaison between the black worker and white management, yet black personnel officers, who pointed out workers' difficulties to management, were seldom consulted on how to solve the problems or on how best to utilise black labour.

The black personnel officers complained that management did not communicate decisions to them.

One personnel officer said many South African industries appointed blacks to senior posts largely to create an impression and for "window dressing" purposes. Once appointed by these companies, the black personnel officer was grossly underestimated and under-used.

Instead of being used for professional work for which they had been trained, they were given menial tasks like running messages or making tea.

Summing up, Prof. Backer emphasised that to be successful personnel officers it was essential they had a high ethical code of honesty.

All forms of bribery, which was known of in some cases, had to be stamped out.

"Black personnel officers must be prepared to do 'bread and butter' jobs such as routine clerical tasks and administration," he said.

Prof. Backer also recommended that industry made better use of black personnel officers. He urged managers to give them more responsibility and allow the black personnel officers to make decisions in their field of work.

"They must be given an opportunity to prove themselves and as far as possible controls over the black personnel officers should be removed," he said.

However, Prof. Backer emphasised these recommendations only applied to black peronnel officers who had been carefully selected and who had the required capacity, ability and personality for the job.

Mr. Dave de Villiers, personnel manager of the XDC and chairman of the Border branch of the South African Institute of Personnel Management, expressed high regard for the work of his black personnel officers in the Transkei. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare

21 JAN 1974
NATAL WITNESS

A BIRDIE ON THE FAIRWAY

ALICE—A light aircraft scattered golfers when it made a forced landing on a fairway on the golf course at Alice at the weekend.

The pilot, Mr. Mike Taylor of Johannesburg, strayed off course and was uncertain whether he had sufficient fuel to carry on to Grahamstown.

He decided to land on the fairway after circling the course a number of times.

Mr. Taylor was taking his passengers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson and their six-month-old baby from Middelburg, Transvaal, to Grahamstown.

Mr. J. van Eeden, a lecturer at Fort Hare University, took the Henderson family to Grahamstown by car.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 NOV 1973
E. P. HERALD

New world at Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT
ALICE.

AN exciting world opens for Fort Hare students next year when Professor Georg Gruber, the internationally known musician, composer and conductor, introduces a three-year course in music.

From 1974 a three-year diploma course offered by the Faculty of Education at Fort Hare will have music as one of its main subjects. Professor Gruber, who heads the newly-established department of music at Fort Hare will personally lecture to the students, accepting help from part-time assistants only with practical training.

For the past year Professor Gruber has been given a free hand at Fort Hare to prepare and do prelimanary work for the establishment of a department of music—the first at an African university in South Africa. Eventually it is hoped that the university will be able to offer a degree course, but Professor Gruber said it would take time and his work at Fort Hare could not be hurried.

He said the foundations had to be laid on a solid basis taking everything into consideration. Unlike their White counterparts African students generally came to the university without any formal musical training or background of music. He said: "A difficulty is that they use the tonic solfa system in schools which is only a stepping stone."

Professor Gruber, who graduated from the Vienna Academy of Music in 1926, holds a doctorate in philosophy and was once conducter of the Vienna Boys Choir. He lectured at Rhodes University and started the famous Rhodes Choir. After his retirement as professor of music at Rhodes he came to Fort Hare to "fulfil a dream of a lifetime".

He sees his work at Fort Hare as a tremendous challenge — "Perpetual challenge keeps me young"— and says the African people have a great need to learn more about music.

Professor Gruber says: "The African people, in particular the Xhosas, are incredibly musical, especially in the field of choral music and choir music."

Early next year Professor Gruber will hold a weeklong music course at Fort Hare for African teachers, choir masters and composers. He intends holding the courses twice a year.

Professor Gruber's compositions, "African scenes" were performed for the first time recently at the Nico Malan Theatre, Cape Town, with David Tiboald conducting Capab Orchestra.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

17 NOV 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Groter kontrole deur massamedia voorspel

Deur Sandra Lupton

ALICE. — Al groter kontrole deur die massamedia is voorspel deur Prof. P. A. Duminy, vise dekaan van die Fakulteit Opvoedkunde te Fort Hare.

„Die groot dagblaaie, tydskrifte, die invloed van die radio en van die televisie sal al belangriker word in mense se lewens. Hierdie instansies sal op 'n subtiele wyse wedywer om vir die gewone mens voor te skryf hoe en wat hy moet dink. Televisie sal al belangriker word in die lewe van kinders," het hy gesê.

Prof. Duminy het die toespraak gelewer by die prysuitdelingsfunksie van die Hoërskool Transkei.

In sy toespraak het hy 'n toekomsblik probeer stel van wat ons te wagte lê in die volgende klompie jare, sodat ons ons solank kan staal vir wat kom.

Hy het gesê dat ons 'n ware kennisontploffing kan verwag.

„Op haas elke gebied van studie en navorsing kan ontdekkings verwag word wat bestaande kennis sal verouder. Sommige voorspellers meen dat die huidige bestaande totaal van menslike kennis binne tien jaar verdubbel sal word."

Hy het gesê dat ons meer geestessiektes en wanaanpassing kan verwag.

„Al die veranderinge van die toekoms sal meer geesteskwale



PROF DUMINY

en emosionele stoornis tot gevolg hê.

„Automatisasie en tegnologie sal al belangriker word," sê Prof. Duminy.

„Rekenaars of kompers sal in skole en gewone woonhuise hul verskyning maak. Baie van die alledaagse roetinewerk in die huis sal deur kompers en masjiene behartig word. Daar sal meer en meer 'n gevoel ontwikkel dat ingewikkelde masjiene, wat ons self nooit te sien kry nie, ons lewens beheer. Dit sal natuurlik ook daartoe lei dat allerlei beroepe sal ontwikkel wat vandag nog glad nie bestaan nie."

Hy het gesê dat ons groter welvaart en materieële rykdom kan verwag. Al sal daar nog in sommige kringe vir lank armoede wees, is die langtermyn neiging tog in die rigting van groter welvaart.

Prof. Duminy het gesê dat veral die jonger generasie al die strominge minder of meer intens in hul eie lewens sal ervaar. Hy het gesê dat in elkeen van hierdie strominge lê wins sowel as verlies opgesluit.

Die menslike gees het juis deur die eeue 'n wonderbaarlike aanpasbaarheid vertoon.

„My boodskap moet wees dat ons die groot veranderinge wat verwag word in die gesig moet staar, daar soveel kennis as moontlik van moet opdoen, en dit op 'n positiewe wyse tegemoet moet gaan," het hy gesê.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

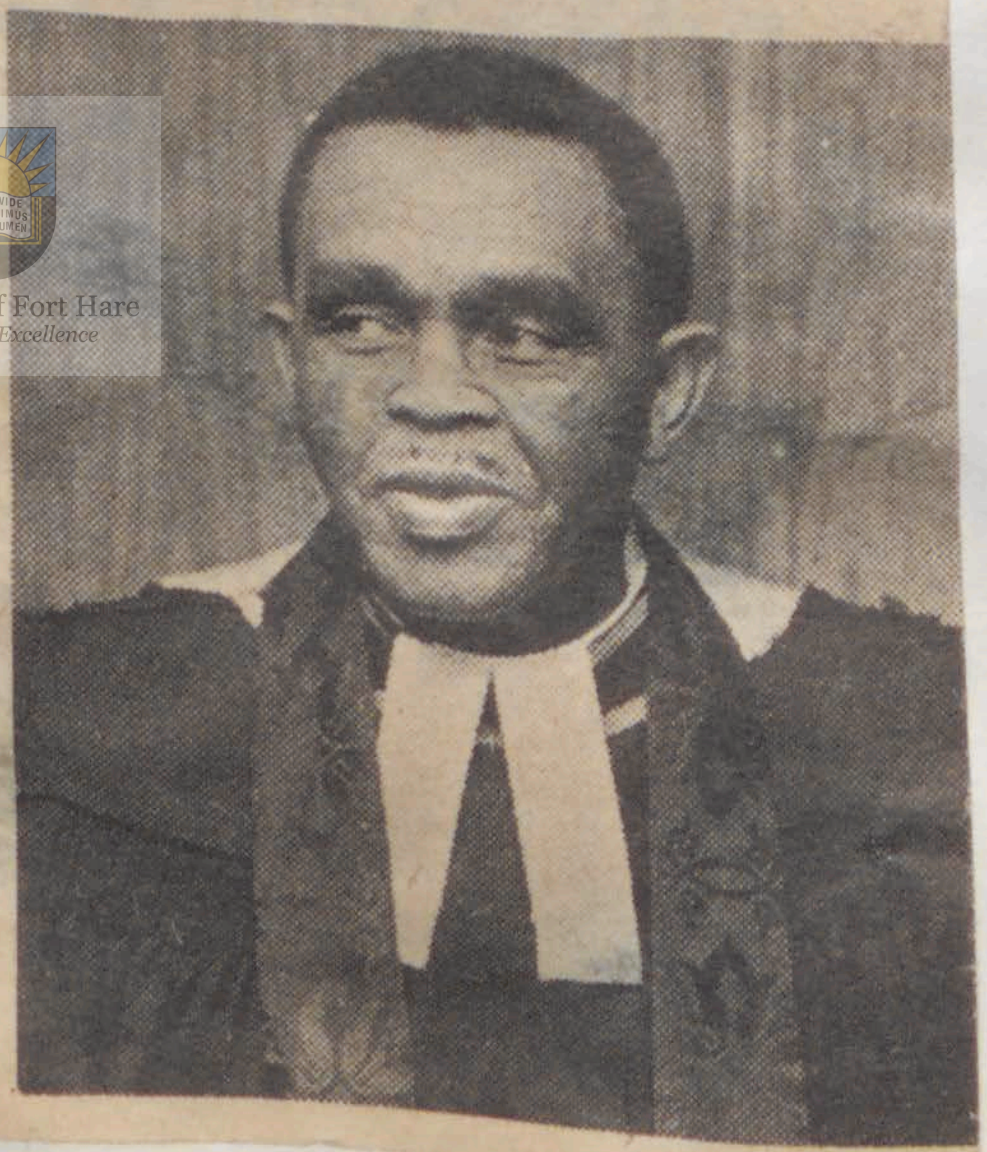
Date JAN 1974

THE CHRISTIAN LEADER

HONOUR FOR MODERATOR

ALICE — November 22. The University of Fort Hare announced that it had awarded an honorary Doctorate in Philosophy to the Rev. J. J. Jolobe, who became the first Black moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern African in September this year. The doctorate was awarded the 70-year-old Mr. Jolobe for his services to Xhosa literature and also for his service to the Church.

We hear that his compatriot in receiving a doctorate from the Fort Hare University is Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister of the Transkei.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 JAN 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fort Hare to expand

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday. — Fort Hare University is to establish a branch in Umtata at the invitation of the Transkei Government.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The branch is due to open in 1975 and will offer part-time courses in law and the arts. It is aimed at giving civil servants and teachers in the Transkei a chance to improve their qualifications, a spokesman for the university said.

The university was also considering opening a branch in the Ciskei.

Date 27 OCT 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Industry priority to East London — Kotzenberg

BUSINESS EDITOR

EAST LONDON — The Government would give priority to East London in promoting its decentralisation policy, the chairman of the Decentralisation Board, Mr. H. R. Kotzenberg, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a seminar here on the development of decentralised regions, organised by the East London Sakekamer.

Sakekamer members, industrialists, commerce leaders, the MP for East London City, Dr. Jan Moolman; the mayors of East London, Fort Beaufort and Idutywa, and prominent local government officials were among those who attended the seminar.

Asked by the chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. N. Orsmond, how East London could get industry to Berlin, Mr. Kotzenberg said the only way was to go out and look for potential industrialists and publicise the wonderful amenities East London had to offer.

He added: "We are not giving sufficient incentives to industrialists to decentralise," but emphasised that he was speaking in his personal capacity.

He said two powerful factors were working for decentralisation — the gradual realisation by industrialists that the Government was deadly earnest about decentralisation and the fact that labour was a serious problem in the PWV area (Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging).

He anticipated that the next ten years would see a tremendous change in the attitude of industrialists towards decentralisation.

Replying to a question by an East London city councillor, Mr. R. Mogg, Mr. Kotzenberg said the government was totally opposed to professional property developers buying up land in Berlin because that would encourage speculation.

Replying to a point raised by a former Mayor of East London, Mr. W. P. Osmond, Mr. Kotzenberg said East London had to provide the necessary infra-structure to attract industry. This could be done with the assistance of the government, particularly the Department of Planning.

Schemes should not be grandiose, but rather developed gradually.

Mr. Osmond then invited the present Mayor of East London, Mr. R. L. De Lange, to comment.

Mr. De Lange said it was undoubtedly the East London City Council's duty to provide the necessary infrastructural amenities. That was why Berlin, which was not a grandiose scheme, had been developed.

Mr. De Lange said when Wilsonia was opened for industrial development in 1965 people had said the council were mad. But what had happened? All the industrial land in Wilsonia had been sold and eventually the same thing would happen in Berlin.

INEFFECTIVE

● Speaking on the economic aspects of decentralisation and regional development, Professor P. E. van der Dussen, of the University of Fort Hare, said a policy of decentralisation was necessary, but at present it was ineffective — or rather, not effective enough.

"The reason is it is based too much on encouragement with little direct intervention — a pull instead of a push approach," Professor Van der Dussen said.

Perhaps the time had come to consider establishing an authoritative corporation with the exclusive task of promoting regional development in undeveloped regions.

He urged existing industrial concentrations should be restricted to the present extent and new developments should be decentralised.

He said undeveloped regions and underdeveloped regions should not be confused.

● Speaking on the role of industry in decentralisation, Mr. M. Phillips, an East London industrialist, made a strong appeal to industry to train blacks to become semi-skilled and skilled, though there were two obstacles to that goal at present — the Job Reservation Act and the attitude of white people.

Calling for industrial pioneers, he said they should not only be motivated by profit, but should also have a social conscience.

RESPONSIBLE

"Many of our problems arise directly from Government policy and action and the government must clearly accept and acknowledge its own responsibilities arising from these policies. If it insists on calling the tune it should also pay the piper.

"I do not think the Government is shirking its responsibilities, but one finds little bold and imaginative thinking and planning.

"Too often it is too little too late."

He called on the government to put the marketing distribution costs of decentralised industry on a par with Reef competitors and suggested a way of getting Berlin off the ground was to arrange a special "discount package deal" for the first ten industries to settle there.

Turning to labour he said: "We have one asset we are not using to anywhere near capacity — our black people. Not only do we fail to use them in the labour field to their full potential, but we are inclined to overlook the fact that they are wholly acceptable to the outside trading world.

"It would be good marketing to use this attitude of sympathy," he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 NOV 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Principal promoted assistant inspector



Mr Wotshela

The principal of Ikhwezi Higher Primary School in Duncan Village, Mr. K. T. Wotshela, has been promoted as an assistant inspector of schools in the Ciskei.

He will assume duties at the beginning of next year.

Mr. Wotshela is the first teacher in Duncan Village schools to be promoted to such a post.

Born at Mgwali, near Stutterheim, 45 years ago, Mr. Wotshela obtained his primary education at Cumming Memorial School and at Mgwali Practising School from 1936 to 1943.

Mr. Wotshela did his secondary education at Bantu High School in Queenstown and passed his matriculation in 1948. He was in the first group to write matric in the school now known as Nkwanc Secondary School.

From Queenstown he went to Healdtown where he complete the Higher Primary Teachers Certificate course in 1950.

After teaching at Lawson Secondary School, Fort Beaufort, for three years, Mr. Wotshela went to the University of Fort Hare where he spent two years.

In 1956 he was appointed principal of the Adelaide Bantu Secondary School near Keiskammahoek, and soon moved to Osborn Training and Secondary School, Mount Frere, Kubusi Combined School, Stutterheim, Zwelitsha Training School and eventually to Ikhwezi Higher Primary School in July 1968 where he has been principal.

A keen sportsman, Mr. Wotshela played rugby for North Eastern Districts, Midlands, Border and the Transkei, which he captained

He has been a Border Selector.

In athletics he represented Ciskei Institutions at the South African amateur athletics championships.

He is an active organiser of the Border Blood Transfusion Services at Zwelitsha and Duncan Village.

A farewell function in his honour will take place at the Duncan Village Community Centre tomorrow afternoon.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 5 APR 1974
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Bantoes het genoeg geleenthede

DAAR is genoeg werkgeleenthede vir gegradueerde Bantoes, het prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, gister in vraetyd op Sabra se jeugkongress in Bloemfontein gesê.

Prof. De Wet het geantwoord op 'n vraag van Kobus Henning van die Hoërskool Van der Bijlpark en gesê gegradueerde Bantoes kry dadelik werk. Nywerhede bied sulke hoë salarisse aan dat Bantoe-onderwys soms sukkel om genoeg gegradueerdes te trek.

Prof. De Wet het gesê studente by Fort Hare is onlangs gevra of hulle in hul eie taal onderrig wil word. Die antwoord was „nee" — hulle verkies Engels omdat dit 'n wêreldtaal is.

Op 'n vraag oor die loongaping het prof. De Wet gesê nie-blanke dosente by Fort Hare kry nou 80 persent van die salarisse van blankes. Dit is 'n groot verbetering.

Waar kwalifikasies van blanke en nie-blanke dosente gelyk is, word voorkeur gegee aan die aanstelling van die nie-blanke. Dus hang dit van die nie-blankes self af hoe vinnig hulle by die universiteit kan vorder.

17 JAN 1974
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Africans for councils

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent

PRETORIA, Thursday.

FOR the first time Africans have been appointed to the councils of the three Black universities. This has been announced in Pretoria by the Department of Bantu Education.

The 13 African council members are: Mr T. Setiloane, Mr P. V. Mokgokong, Mr E. Mulaudzi, Mr J. P. Mativandlela and Mr N. Gugusche, all at the University of the the North.

To the council of Zululand University have been appointed the Rev. W. Gcadashe, Professor L. S. Nyembezi, Dr M. Gumede and Mr D. Y. Zimu.

Mr G. L. Kakana, Mr R. Cingo, Mr H. Nabe and Mr M. B. Potwlwa are to serve at Fort Hare University.

15 FEB 1974 Fort Hare
te
ROCOTT DAILY MAIL

Degrees for Xhosa leaders

The first two honorary degrees of the University of Fort Hare are to be conferred on Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the Reverend J. J. R. Jolobe.

The Council of the University of Fort Hare has decided to confer two honorary degrees at its next graduation ceremony on April 27.

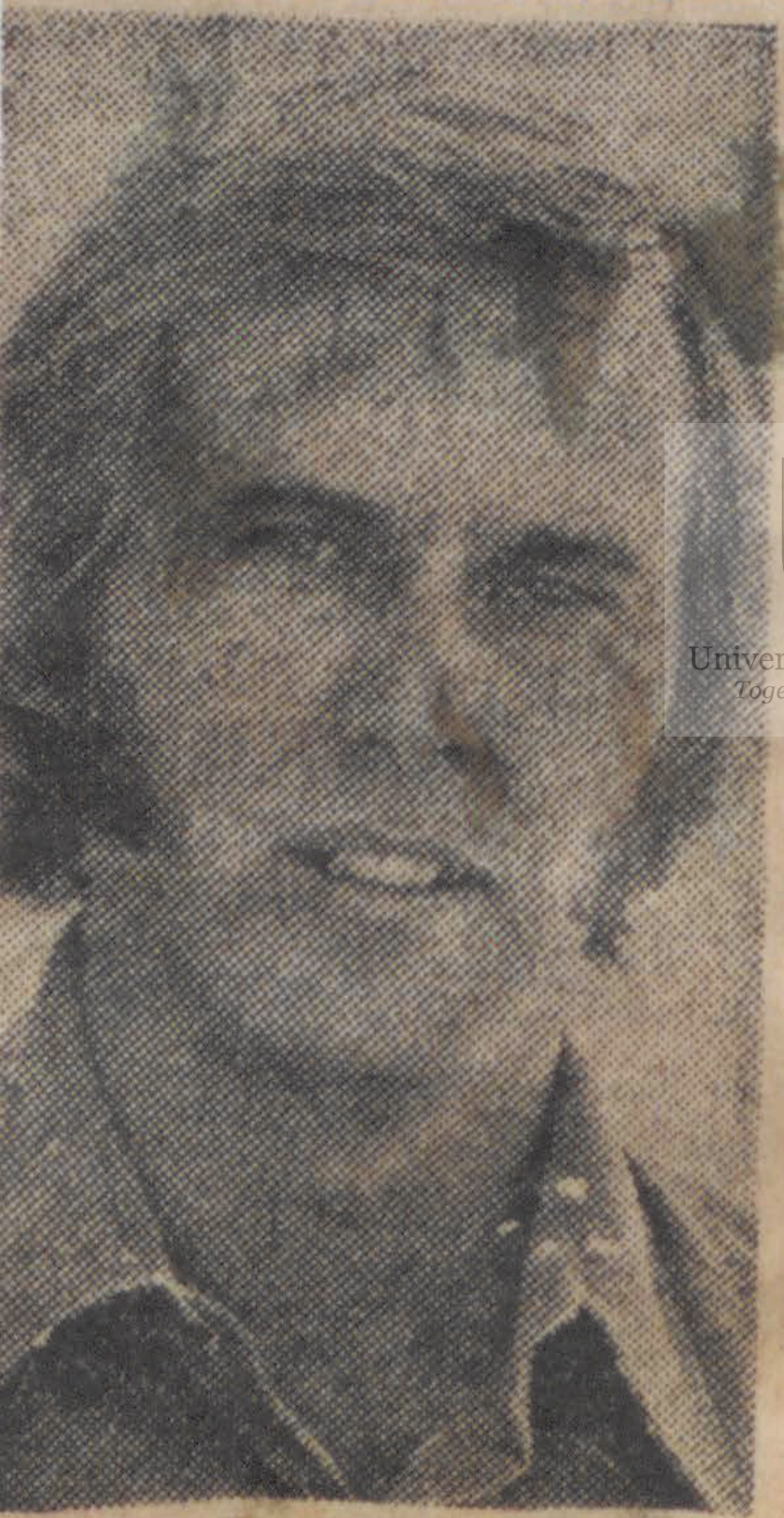
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

An honorary Doctorate of Law will be conferred on Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, in recognition of his outstanding public service and leadership, and the pioneering work he has performed in the political spheres, not only in the Transkei but in South Africa as a whole.

An honorary Doctorate in Literature and Philosophy will be conferred on the Reverend Jolobe in recognition of his outstanding services to Xhosa literature and the church.

17 APR 1974

E. P. HERALD



New Fort Hare man

THE University of Fort Hare has appointed a new sports officer. He is Mr C. Scott, who holds a BA degree in physical education and an MA in administration of physical education, sports and recreation, from the University of Puget Sound, in the USA.

Born and brought up in the Transvaal, Mr Scott spent 10 years in the USA, where he completed his education. In 1973, he returned to South Africa with his American wife and young daughter.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 AUG 1973
THE WORLD

Students: move to form vigilante body steps up

By LUCAS MOLETE

A MOVE TO FORM a national Vigilante Committee, comprising all three Black groups, to look into the interests of Black students at universities, gained momentum at the weekend.

Three hundred African parents from 10 centres in the country converged on King Williams Town to try and solve the disturbances at Fort Hare University.

A National Interim Committee was formed and after it is constituted, it will embrace Coloureds and Indians on a national level so "that we can start looking into things as one Black group," said Soweto's Mr L M Mathabathe, who was elected chairman of the Interim Committee.

Said Mr Mathabathe: "Disturbances at Black universities occur too often and the academic careers of students are being hampered.

PATTERN

"And when those disturbances occur, they usually follow a certain pattern, which is quite disturbing. First the students find themselves in trouble, then they are expelled and told to re-apply, and that their applications will be considered on merit.

"Always invariably, a certain number, usually about 20, are refused re-admittance and are labelled 'ring-leaders' by the authorities.".

Mr Mathabathe said that the formation of the Interim Committee was a definite step towards the formation of a National Vigilante Committee, comprising Indians, Coloureds and Africans to look into the interests of students at Black universities.

At their first meeting, the Interim Committee resolved that all students at Fort Hare be re-admitted unconditionally, including the rusticated ones. When this has happened, the committee will only then confer with the authorities at Fort Hare to try and resolve the problems there.

SYMPATHETIC

"About 100 delegates, including the Interim Committee then drove to Fort Hare where they presented the resolution to the Rector, Professor J M de Wet. After three hours of debating, he saw our points of view and gave us a sympathetic hearing.

"He would not commit himself to an answer but said that he would meet the university council in Pretoria in an emergency meeting. We expect to know the fate of the students early this week." said Mr Mathabathe.

Members of the National Interim Committee are: Messrs L Mabandla (Durban), V V Siwisa (East London), V Qunta (Cape Town), M Mda (Willowvale), M Tisana (Port Elizabeth), V Celwane (King Williams Town), M Mda (Umtata), R L Mtoto (Cathcart) and Dr M S Nyembezi (Johannesburg).



Mr. L. M. Mathabathe, principal of Morris Isaacson High School.

Ft Hare meeting not watched by SB

A REPORT-BACK meeting of Fort Hare students and parents at the Galeshewe Social Centre last week — marked by the eviction of six Black members of the security branch — was not under surveillance by the security police, the Branch Commander, Major T. G. du Plessis, said yesterday.

Major du Plessis said that the men who were ordered out attended the meeting as interested parents or children who might attend the university in the future.

After one of the students asked all security branch members to leave the hall one of the policemen said that he was at the meeting in his private capacity. He said he was interested as to what was happening at Fort Hare because his children might one day attend the university.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 OCT 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Church has 'special task in S Africa'

'BROTHERLINESS' NEEDED

THE church in South Africa was on trial in its doctrine and practice Dr J. A. Lamprecht said in Port Elizabeth today.

Dr Lamprecht, a professor at Fort Hare University, was addressing the annual assembly of the Baptist Union of South Africa on "Commending Christ in a multiracial society".

Dr Lamprecht said that during the past five years he had close and varied contact with the major racial groups in South Africa. The multiracial situation set the church a specific task. To deny the existence of this special task would be an evasion of reality.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

South Africa was a multiracial society. Because of segregation it was on the way to becoming a multinational nation. However, it was multiracial in the respect that people from various races were rubbing shoulders every day.

The Whites still held the position of leadership. The responsibility of one group to administer could not be done away with easily.

IMPERATIVE

However, the early church overcame the problem of the relatively of race. The church today should change its attitude in a practical way by setting its own house in order. Race issues should be seen in accordance with ethical principles.

Whites often accused of artificiality.

Dr Lamprecht said there was often racial contact at assembly sessions but none outside. Mutual acceptance was important. It was impossible to have integration without mutual acceptance.

Acceptance provided the basis for the solution to the problem.

He said it was imperative that Christians should be guided by Christian belief and not artificially contrived integration, but true brotherliness across the colour bar.

23 JAN 1974
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare to open a branch

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—The University of Fort Hare has decided to establish a branch of the university in Umtata at the invitation of the Transkei Government.

The new branch is scheduled to be opened in Umtata in 1975 and will begin offering part-time courses in the Faculty of Law and Faculty of Arts.

As a start, it is aimed at giving civil servants and teachers in the Transkei an opportunity to improve their qualifications.

Equipment

During this year, the administration and equipping of the new branch will be planned.

Consideration will be given to staff appointments, accommodation and the planning of a library.

It is felt that the establishment of a branch of the university at Umtata will fulfil a long-felt need for those who are unable to attend Fort Hare on a full-time basis.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 JAN 1974

Date

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

FORT HARE STIG TAK OP UMTATA

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Die Universiteit van Fort Hare het op uitnodiging van die Transkei se regering besluit om 'n tak van die universiteit op Umtata te stig, het die registrateur, mnr. H. van Huysteen, hier aangekondig.

„Die nuwe tak sal na verwagting in 1975 op Umtata geopen word en sal deeltydse kursusse in die regs- en kunsfakulteite bied," het hy gesê.

Die universiteit oorweeg ook die stigting van 'n tak in die Ciskei, maar geen aankondiging kan in dié stadium hieroor gemaak word nie, het mnr. Van Huysteen gesê.

(Sapa.)

4 AUG 1973
Date
DIE TRANSVALER

Studente wou hul lektor ophang

Polisie gryp in by Fort Hare

ALICE — 'n Koshuisvader by die Bantoe-universiteit Fort Hare het gister beweer dat sowat 150 studente gedreig het om hom op te hang voordat hulle gisteroggend geskors is.

Hy is mnr. O. H. D. Makunga, senior lektor in Botanie.

Die rektor van die Universiteit, prof. J. M. de Wet, het gister in 'n verklaring gesê dat mnr. Makunga se woning se Woensdag en Donderdagaand aangeval is.

Die huisvader en sy gesin is geterroriseer. Meubels is verwyder en sommige van die studente het gedreig om mnr. Makunga op te hang.

Die Polisie is ingeroep om die orde te herstel.

Prof. De Wet het gesê dat sowat 150 Bantoestudente vir die res van die jaar geskors is.

Hulle sou die kampus gisteraand verlaat. Hulle het gevra dat universiteitsbusse hulle na die verskillende spoorwegstasies neem, blykbaar omdat daar te veel van hulle is om gelyktydig van Alice te vertrek.

Gistermiddag is lesings soos gewoonlik gehou.

Die Universiteit Fort Hare het sowat 1 000 studente.

Petisie

Die insidente het Maandag begin toe sowat 150 inwoners van die Beda-manshostel aan mnr. Makunga 'n petisie oorhandig het. Hulle het gekla oor mnr. Makunga se „optrede as huisvader" en het geëis dat hy onmiddellik bedank.

Prof. De Wet sê in sy verklaring dat die studente mnr. Makunga gewaarsku het dat „drastiese stappe" teen hom gedoen sal word as hy nie bedank nie.

Mnr. Makunga het die saak by die universiteitsowerheid aangemeld, wat „alles in hul vermoë gedoen het om die studente te oorreed om enige probleme deur onderhandeling te probeer oplos," het prof. De Wet gesê.

„Dit het in een stadium gelyk asof die studente dit oorweeg het, en reëlings is getref dat die huiskomitee die rektor Donderdag sou spreek", sê prof. De Wet.

„Net na 9 nm. op Woensdag het tussen 120 en 150 studente die huisvader se huis met geweld binnegegaan.

„Die huisvader en sy gesin is geterroriseer en baie van die meubels is verwyder.

Die huisvader het die erns van die situasie aan die voorsitter en die onder-voorsitter van die huiskomitee gestel en om 'n verduideliking gevra.

„Die huiskomitee het aan hom vertel dat hulle nie in die insidente betrokke was nie. Die hele koshuis was daarvoor verantwoordelik.

Terroriseer

„Donderdagaand het die studente die huisvader geterroriseer en weer skade aan eiendom aangerig.

„Hulle het selfs gedreig dat hulle hom sou ophang.

„Vrydag om 7.30 vm. het 'n groep van ongeveer 130 studente voor mnr. Makunga se huis saamgedrom, en die rektor was verplig om polisiehulp te kry om die veiligheid van die huisvader te verseker.

„Hierdie studente is deur die Polisie aangekeer. Hulle is toe saam met dié studente wat die huisvader in 'n petisie gedreig het, vir die res van die jaar geskors."

Majoor H. C. Lerm van King William's Town het in bevel van die polisieaksie gestaan.

Hy het gesê dat slegs 'n klein groepie persone gebruik is, maar het geweier om die presiese getal te gee.

Hy het gesê dat die studente wat hy aangekeer het hulle gedra het en dat hulle sonder insident uitmekaar gegaan het.

— (Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

6 JAN 1974
E VOLKSBLAD

Nie-blankes aangestel in rade

RETORIA. — Nie-blankes angestel in die rade van Bantoe-universiteite, nlik Fort Hare en die versiteite van die Noor- en van Zoeloeland, is in oria bekend gemaak.

erlede week is aange- ig dat nog drie Kleur- in die Raad van die ersiteit van Wes-Kaap- aangestel is en vier In- in die Raad van die ersiteit van Durban- tworth.

r. G. J. Rousseau, teur van onderwysbe- en universiteite, het g in Pretoria gesê die e-raadslede is nes die es vir drie jaar aange- an die begin van die l af.

e sal sowat 'n kwart lie volle ledetal uit- Fort Hare en die Uni- it van Zoeloeland kry wart raadslede elk en Universiteit van die e vyf.

5 FEB 1974
GENDBLAD



G. J. VAN ZYL, die er van Saambou-Na- Bouvereniging, is e Staatspresident op van die Universiteit t Hare vir 'n termyn r jaar, met ingang anuarie 1974 aange-

Van Zyl is ook lid Raad van die Uni- van Pretoria en van missie van Onder- kende sekere aange- e van die Kleurling- g.

23 JAN 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

Varsity council moves

FOUR Blacks have been appointed to the Council of the University of Fort Hare, five to the University of the North council and four to the University of Zululand council.

This is regarded as a forward step in Black education, since the boards have in the past been comprised of Whites only.

New post

The newly-appointed Fort Hare council members are: Mr R. Cingo, Chairman of the Bantu Education Board, and an Orange Free State inspector; Mr M. Potelwa and Mr G. H. Kokane, both of the Department of Education in the Transkei; and Mr H. Nabe, Chief Education Planner in the Ciskei.

However, Mr Nabe has indicated he cannot accept the appointment as he has been appointed to the full-time post of Dean of Students at the university.

There are 16 Whites on the Fort Hare University council.

Date 24 JAN 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Jonas silent on Fort Hare varsity branch

UMTATA — The Transkeian Minister of Education, Mr. A. Jonas, would not comment on the announcement by the Registrar of the University of Fort Hare, Mr. H. van Huysteen, that at the invitation of the Transkeian Government, the University of Fort Hare had decided to establish a branch in Umtata.

Mr. Jonas said he saw the statement in the press. He was still new in the Department of Education.

During the 1972 TLA session, the former Minister of Education, Miss Stella Sigcau, now the Minister of the Interior, moved a motion calling for the establishment of a university in the Transkei.

The motion was adopted.

"The new branch is scheduled to be opened in Umtata in 1975, and will begin with offering part-time courses in the faculty of law and faculty of arts," the Fort Hare announcement said.

"As a start it is aimed at giving civil servants and teachers in the Transkei an opportunity to improve their qualifications.

"The university is also considering the establishment of a second branch of the university in the Ciskei." — DDR.

4 FEB 1974
DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.

BAIE WIL TERUG NÁ OPROER

BAIE van die studente wat verlede jaar deur die Universiteit van Fort Hare op Alice geskors is ná 'n vlaag van oproer op die kampus, het om hertoelating aansoek gedoen en die meerderheid van die aansoeke is goedgekeur, het mnr. H. van Huysteen, registrateur, vanoggend gesê.

Die uiteindelike studente tal sal sowat 1 050 wees e baie aansoekers is weens 'n gebrek aan huisvesting weg gewys. Geen verdienstelike matrikulante is in dié kategorie nie, het mnr. van Huysteen gesê.

Die akademiese jaar aan Fort Hare begin op 25 Februarie.

5 JAN 1974

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Nie-blankes aangestel in rade

PRETORIA. — Nie-blankes is aangestel in die rade van drie Bantoe-universiteite, naamlik Fort Hare en die Universiteite van die Noorde en van Zoeloeland, is in Pretoria bekend gemaak.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Verlede jaar is aangekondig dat nog drie Kleurlinge in die Raad van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland aangestel is en vier Indiërs in die Raad van die Universiteit van Durban-Wentworth.

Mnr. G. J. Rousseau, direkteur van onderwysbeheer en universiteite, het vandag in Pretoria gesê die Bantoe-raadslede is nes die blankes vir drie jaar aangestel van die begin van die maand af.

Hulle sal sowat 'n kwart van die volle ledetal uitmaak. Fort Hare en die Universiteit van Zoeloeland kry vier swart raadslede elk en die Universiteit van die Noorde vyf.

23 JAN 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

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However, Mr Nabe has indicated he cannot accept the appointment as he has been appointed to the full-time post of Dean of Students at the university.

There are 16 Whites on the Fort Hare University council.

15 FEB 1974
OGGENDBLAD



MNR. G. J. VAN ZYL, die voorsitter van Saambou-Nasionale Bouvereniging, is deur die Staatspresident op die raad van die Universiteit van Fort Hare vir 'n termyn van vier jaar, met ingang van 1 Januarie 1974 aangestel.

Mnr. Van Zyl is ook lid van die Raad van die Universiteit van Pretoria en van die Kommissie van Ondersoek rakende sekere aangeleenthede van die Kleurlingbevolking.

Date 24 JAN 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Jonas silent on Fort Hare varsity branch

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

4 FEB 1974
DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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Die akademiese jaar aan Fort Hare begin op 25 Februarie.

Date 29 AUG 1979
STAR

Fort Hare—cauldron of discontent

BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS

Patrick Laurence

FORT HARE, latest flashpoint in the apparently continuous unrest at Black universities, has long been a cauldron of student discontent which the authorities have tried in vain to contain.

The outbreak of violence the university campus sterday was but an echo albeit a deafening one — past dissension at Fort Hare, long regarded as the incubator of Black nationalism.

Even before the coming of university apartheid in 1959, Fort Hare — until then the only Black university in South Africa — was the training ground of many African politicians destined to clash with the authorities.

It was the alma mater of Robert Sobukwe, founder and first president of the now banned Pan-Africanist Congress, of Nelson Mandela of the underground movement Umkonto we Sizwe, and of many other radically inclined Blacks.

It also spawned the Youth League of the African National Congress, which long acted as a militant pressure group within the ANC.

The introduction of university apartheid was synonymous with the establishment of government control over African (and Indian and Coloured) university education, but it did little to still the fires of African nationalism at Fort Hare.

Fort Hare's first year under Pretoria's control, with the Minister of Bantu Education having ultimate power over the university, was not without dissension.

It coincided with the sacking of nine senior members of the academic staff and the resignation of at least five others. Among the sacked men was the principal. Resignations included that of the vice principal.

EXTERMMITTENT

From then on, the university faced intermittent outbreaks of student dissension and, incidentally, grew and turned out graduates to serve their people.

● In the first year of university apartheid several students, including members of the SRC, were refused admission. Resentment was sown — to be reaped in later years.

● In 1967, 30 students were refused admission. According to the Minister of Bantu Education, 16 were excluded on academic grounds and 14 because their presence was "not in the interests of the college."

● The following year nearly 300 students were escorted to the station by police and sent home after a protest "sit-in." About 20 were later refused readmission.

Last year's unrest, sparked off by unrest at Fort Hare's sister university of Turfloop, near Pietersburg, did not leave the university untouched. Dissension was contained to a large extent, however — through the intervention of Black lecturers, who acted as mediators between students and the predominantly White administration.

The underlying causes of student bitterness apart, one key factor in the recurring clashes between students and administrators was the absence of a student council to act as a communication bridge between the two sides.

SIMPLE

Over the years students have consistently refused to elect an SRC, in spite of invitations by the rector, Professor J M de Wet, to do so.

The student stand is simple. Ever since members of the last SRC were "victimised" they have argued that SRC members could only serve as either scapegoats during times of trouble or as "De Wet's stooges."

Insofar as the vacuum was fillled, it was filled by the pro-Black Power student organisation SASO — and it is common cause that there is no love lost between it and the rector.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

9 FEB 1974

L. DAILY DESPATCH

aiser for Fort
lare oration

LICE — The university
thorities of Fort Hare an-
ounced yesterday that the
hief Minister of the
ranskei, Chief Kaiser
latanzima, will deliver the
ration at the university's
raduation ceremony on
pril 27.

University of Fort Hare
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The Chancellor, Dr. P. E.
sseau, on behalf of the
versity, will confer two
orary doctorates — the
t time this has ever hap-
ed at Fort Hare.

hief Kaiser will receive
LL.D (hons) and Rev. J.
R. Jolobe ,Moderator of
Presbyterian Church of
thern Africa will receive
honorary doctorate in lit-
ture. — SAPA.

8 AUG 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare at standstill as boycott grows

'ALICE — Fort Hare was virtually at a standstill yesterday with the majority of students boycotting lectures. The administration said, however, the university was not closed.

All was quiet on the campus yesterday. The Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said in an interview that no groups of students were forming around the campus — as in the last few days since the suspension of 150 last week — but that very few were attending lectures.

And he revealed that the damage done during last week's incident when students at Beda men's hostel tried to force out the warden was limited to one broken window and some gramophone records.

It was this that led to the suspension of the 150 students. Remaining students demanded they be re-instated and then walked off the campus on Monday afternoon after negotiations with the administration broke down.

Police were called in on Friday after about 130 students crowded in front of the house of the Beda warden, Mr. O. H. Makunga, demanding his resignation.

Students damaged university property during the confrontation, according to a statement issued by Prof. De Wet soon afterwards.

In an interview yesterday, Prof. De Wet said: "I inspected the place and I saw stones lying around and a window was broken.

"There was not much damage but the students apparently carried out some furniture. Although I do not think they intended breaking anything they did break some gramophone records."

He thought such breakages — apart from the window — were unavoidable when many people entered a room at the same time.

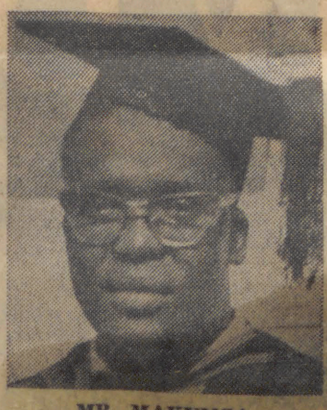
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The statement, telephoned from King William's Town appealed to the parents to realise the situation was "very serious and very delicate, and to note that whatever they do is going to decide the fate of the 150 expelled Beda students."

It condemned Prof. De Wet for making "irresponsible statements" and undermining the "integrity and intelligence of the whole black community."

The Rector's allegations that the Beda men's hostel was a Saso stronghold and that students threatened to hang Mr. Makunga and damaged university property were unfounded.

Mr. Mgelwa, said a group of 15 to 20 students would be travelling around the country to "explain to the black community the events leading up to the present crises." — DDR-DDC.



MR. MAKUNGA

A delegation of parents was due to meet Prof. De Wet early yesterday but for the second time in a row did not arrive.

Prof. De Wet emphasised that the university was not closed. "Lectures are continuing as usual and will continue as long as there are students attending them," he said.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Fort Hare student's Press committee, Mr. S. M. Mgelwa, last night advised parents of students who have walked out of the university not to send them back one by one but together, to avoid "further victimisation and ruthless expulsion."

Date 28 DEC 1973
E. P. HERALD

Nowhere to live if Alice 'goes Black'!

From Eric W. Ramsay,
Bushmans River Mouth:

NOW and again the small news items reveal the realities behind the facades.

Prof J. de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare University, is reported to have expressed the view that the town of Alice cannot be incorporated into the Ciskei because the University has a "firm policy" that its White staff must reside only there in a White area (and not among the Xhosa people they are supposed to serve) and if Alice "goes Black" there will be nowhere for them to live.

How can the rector of a university express such views and how can an institution with such a policy be described as a "university"?

Apart from the facts and attitudes which the statement reveals the mind boggles at the insensitivity displayed by the rector in making publicly such an observation.

The next time there is student "unrest" or adverse reactions to the university from the Black community Prof De Wet must not be "surprised" or "pained".

In view of the Prime Minister's admonition to us all to respect the dignity of our fellow men of all races he should extend a special admonition to such people in such sensitive positions if the world is going to be convinced of the sincerity of the policy of separate development.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Correspondents are asked to keep their letters as short and legible as possible. Though pennames may be used only letters submitted with the full names and addresses of the authors (to establish their bona fides) will be considered for publication.

The statement

Date 26 OCT 1973
DIE TRANSVALER

Swart universiteit nie aanvaar

DIE gebrek-aan-kommunikasie-klag by swart studente is een wat ons ernstige aandag verdien. In verband hiermee is een van die grootste probleme aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare dat daar sedert 1961 geen studenteraad (SR) bestaan nie.

Die afgelope jare is die geleentheid aan studente gegee om 'n SR saam te stel sonder dat daar enige voorwaarde vooraf gestel is. Hulle kon egter nie daarin slaag nie.

Een van die hoofredes waarom die samestelling van 'n SR tot dusver misluk het, is dat die studente aan Fort Hare in twee hoofgroepe verdeel is, nl. dié wat van die tuislande (die Transkei en die Ciskei), en dié wat van die stedelike gebiede afkomstig is. Omdat baie van die laaste groep van Johannesburg, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, ens. af kom, word na hulle verwys as „die Noordelike gevaar", terwyl hulle op hulle beurt na die ander groep as „Tuislanders" verwys.

Daar bestaan diepgaande verskille tussen hierdie groepe en baie redes waarom hulle mekaar verdink en opponeer. Die Tuislanders is téén die bestaan van 'n studenteraad omdat hulle vrees dat hulle deur middel daarvan deur die ander groep gedomineer sal word.

Dit het al gebeur dat vergaderings waarop die moontlike vorming van 'n Studenteraad bespreek word, bygewoon word deur studente met kieries gewapen, waardeur vryheid van spraak en demokratiese stemregbeoefening uitgeskakel word.

Die afwesigheid van 'n verantwoordelike studenteraad is 'n ernstige leemte in die doeltreffende beheer van die Universiteit. Dit het 'n nadelige invloed op die handhawing van hoë standaarde op studentevlak — iets wat noodsaaklik is vir die suksesvolle funksionering van enige universiteit.

Die ideale toestand is dat studente soveel moontlik verantwoordelikheid op studentevlak moet aanvaar — insluitende verantwoordelikheid vir die handhawing van dissipline.

Alle pogings om dit aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare reg te kry, het tot dusver misluk: die studente weier eenvoudig om verantwoordelikheid te aanvaar of hulle tree so onverantwoordelik op dat ingegryp moet word.

Om sake te vererger, word doodgewone, normale universiteitsdissipline dikwels deur hulle beskou as optrede van blank teen swart. Van swart huisvaders word verwag om geen dissiplinêre stappe te doen nie „because we are all Black brothers", en indien hulle dit doen, word hul deur sommige studente as „sell-outs".

Daar bestaan wel talryke studenteverenigings, maar omdat daar nie 'n studenteraad bestaan nie, moet die rektor noodgedwonge baie pligte vervul wat normaalweg deur so 'n liggaam behartig word. Een voordeel hiervan is dat die rektor dikwels onderhoude met die besture van studenteverenigings voer en vanweë die aard van die Bantoe met individuele studente. Die gebrek - aan - kommunikasie-klag is, nieteenstaande onlangse beweringe in die pers, in die geval van die Universiteit van Fort Hare ongegrond: ondehonde met studente vind gedurig op alle vlakke plaas en die deur van die rektor staan baie meer oop vir die studente as wat normaalweg die geval aan moderne universiteite is.

Dit is duidelik dat baie van die probleme kan verdwyn wanneer die Bantoe eendag beheer oorneem. Totdat dit gebeur, sal dit help indien hoë administratiewe poste vir Bantoes aan hierdie universiteite geskep word (dit is in sommige gevalle al gedoen), om die Bantoe ook op hierdie vlak mede - verantwoordelik te maak. Of dit die Bantoestudent se onbereidwilligheid om verantwoordelikheid te aanvaar onmiddellik sal verander, is te betwyfel, want dit is 'n geleidelike proses wat nog jare kan duur.

Hoe dit ookal sy: dit is duidelik dat die Swart student nog nie die universiteite vir Bantoes aanvaar het nie — die politieke belhamels gee selfs nie om as die akademiese loopbane van honderde Swart medestudente deur hulle toedoen verwoes word nie — dit was vanjaar die geval aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare — as gevolg van die roekelose optrede van Saso-leiers. Dit is ons groot probleem: om die samewerking van die Bantoe — veral die Bantoestudent — in die toekoms te kry, om hulle sover te kry om hierdie universiteite as hulle eie te aanvaar. In tussen neem die studente getalle met snelle tempo toe. Die aantal studente vir die jare 1964, 1968 en 1972 was vir die drie Bantoe-universiteite saam 758, 1 430 en 2 884 onderskeidelik. Die getalle verdubbel dus elke vier jaar, en met 3½-miljoen Bantoekinders op skool, kan ons nie verwag dat hierdie tempo sal afneem nie.

Die gebrek aan aanvaarding sal verdwyn wanneer hierdie universiteite geheel en al aan die Bantoe oorhandig word. Aangesien so iets egter nog nie in hierdie vroeë stadium kan plaasvind nie, sal dit baie jammer wees as aanvaarding eers moet wag tot oorhandiging. Ons sal dus onverpoosd moet volhou om samewerking te probeer kry en terselfdertyd dissipline te handhaaf. Ongelukkig is dit ook nie 'n probleem wat net op universiteits-vlak opgelos kan word nie. Die ontevredenheid wat hom op universiteitsvlak manifesteer, ontstaan eintlik op ander terreine, veral die ekonomiese, maatskaplike en die politieke, en dis hier waar hard gepoog sal moet word om knelpunte uit te skakel.

Metodes is aan die hand gegee om probleme die hoof te bied. Daar moet egter nie verwag word dat alles van die blanke se kant moet kom nie.

Honderde goed gekwalifiseerde, knap blankes is bereid om die Swart studente met toegewydheid te help, maar dit moet in gedagte gehou word dat samewerking nie 'n eensydige aksie is nie, en dat welwillendheid nie voortdurend net van een kant kan kom nie.

Ons hoop dat die toekoms 'n tydperk van groter waardering deur die studente sal inlui en dat hulle hul deel van die taak met vasbeslotenheid en pligsgetrouheid sal aanvaar, want geen universiteit kan groot hoogtes bereik sonder die volkome steun en sameverking van sy studente nie.

Kieries by vergadering

In hierdie artikel — die tweede en laaste in 'n reeks — skets prof. Jan de Wet, rektor van Fort Hare, die probleme by die inrigting om 'n studenteraad saamgestel te kry. Dit het al gebeur dat vergaderings waarop die moontlike vorming van 'n studenteraad bespreek is, deur studente bygewoon word wat met kieries gewapen is.

Prof. De Wet slotsom is dat die swart studente nog nie die universiteit vir Bantoes aanvaar nie. Hy bespreek wat in die toekoms gedoen moet word om die vraagstuk die hoof te bied.

University of Fort Hare

Date 31ST JAN 1974
E. P. HERALD

Scholars hoping for return to Fort Hare

HERALD REPORTER

MORE THAN 250 students rusticated from Fort Hare University in Alice, after violent disturbances on the campus last August, have applied for readmission to the university, said Mr M. B. Jones, assistant registrar (academic), yesterday.

Until yesterday 966 students had been enrolled at the university, 80 of them rusticated students who applied for readmission. The university this year would not be able to accept more than 1 030 students, last year's total enrolment figure, said Mr Jones.

"There are going to be many disappointed applicants. It is unfortunate that so many will be refused readmission but preference had to be given to new students and those who passed year-end examinations."

Residences were filling up quickly and relatively few more students could be accepted.

Mr Jones said some of the applications from rusticated students were still being processed. The students would be informed of the university's decision next week.

Students who were rusticated last year and who were readmitted would have to begin last year's studies again because they did not write the year-end examinations.

"They lost a year through their actions and subsequent suspension from the university."

Unrest at the university erupted into violence early in August when students demanded the resignation of a hostel warden, Mr O. H. D. Makunga, who reported to university authorities that he had received a students' petition calling for his resignation.

A day before a meeting between students and the Rector of Fort Hare University, then Prof J. M. de Wet, students made an attack on Mr Makunga's home, terrorising his family and ransacking the house.

As a result of the incident Prof De Wet suspended 150 students. Later about 700 students staged a mass walk-out, but by mid-September about 300 returned to their studies and completed their courses along with the 200-odd students who had remained on campus.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

uncil
Date 30 NOV 1973
S.A. DIGEST

PEOPLE

DEGREES FOR XHOSA LEADERS

The first two honorary degrees of the University of Fort Hare are to be conferred on Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima and the Reverend J. J. R. Jolobe.

The Council of the University of Fort Hare has decided to confer two honorary degrees at its next graduation ceremony on April 27, 1974.

An honorary Doctorate of Law will be conferred on Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, in recognition of his outstanding public service and leadership, and the pioneering work he has performed in the political spheres, not only in the Transkei but in South Africa as a whole.

An honorary Doctorate in Literature and Philosophy will be conferred on the Reverend Jolobe in recognition of his outstanding services to Xhosa literature and the church.


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei

Paramount Chief Matanzima obtained his BA degree at Fort Hare in 1939, and thereafter qualified as an attorney. In 1940 he was installed as regional chief in Emigrant Tembuland, and in 1966 he was appointed Paramount Chief. His career forms an inseparable part of the history of the Transkei.

Date 6 FEB 1974
NATAL WITNESS

Suspended students go back

ALICE—A large number of students who were suspended last year after the unrest at Fort Hare University have been re-admitted for the new academic year.

However, they will all have to repeat their year of study as they failed to complete their syllabus.

When the university reopens tomorrow it will have 1 050 students — the maximum number the hostels can accommodate at the moment.

Sapa's correspondent reports that a number of students have been turned away because of the lack of accommodation, but with the building of another mens' hostel this year, the position should improve by 1975.

NEW BLOCK

Building extensions are continually in progress and a new law block is expected to be completed shortly.

Twenty-three new staff appointments, all academic, have been confirmed at the university.

Several new courses will be offered at Fort Hare this year, including an honours degree in English, a special course in Afrikaans and a bachelors degree in pedagogics. — Sapa.

24 APR 1974
E. P. HERALD

Matanzima to be honoured

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — At the Fort Hare graduation on Saturday the university will confer its first two honorary degrees.

The recipients are to be Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, and the Rev James J. R. Jolobe, first Black moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, who has been described as "the most versatile Xhosa author and an outstanding son of the African people."

Date 29 AUG 1973
DIE TRANSVALER

FORT HARE

500

TOE

Al die studente wat lesings by Fort Hare geboikot het, word van gisteraand af in spesiale treine en busse huis toe gestuur en sal die res van die jaar nie toegelaat word om na die universiteit terug te keer nie.

Dié stap is deur die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, in 'n verklaring bekend gemaak nadat die polisie gister ingegryp het weens grootskeepse wanorde en geweldpleging.

Gistermiddag laat het die polisie reeds sowat 500 studente op die kampus aangekeer en hulle in die universiteit se grootsaal byeengebring. Nog 200 studente, wat na die naburige federale teologiese kweekskool gevlug het toe die polisie gisteroggend by voorvalle in lesingkamers opgedaag het, het vrywillig teruggekeer. Hulle is ook na die grootsaal geneem.

Studente

Prof. De Wet, universiteitsbeamptes en senior polisiemanne het studentelyste gister nagegaan om vas te stel watter studente lesings bygewoon het.

Die sowat 400 studente wat vermoedelik by lesings aanwesig was, sal toegelaat om hul studies voort te sit.

Aan elkeen van die studente wat teruggestuur word huis toe, word 'n brief oorhandig wanneer hy die saal verlaat. Dit lui: „Met die oog op kriminele dade van geweldpleging wat deur 'n groot -aantal studente op 28 Augustus gepleeg is en ten einde beskerming te gee aan die studente wat deur bywoning van klasse laat blyk het dat hul die universiteit vir studie wil gebruik, is besluit dat almal wat lesings geboikot het die res van die lopende jaar van die kampus verwyder moet word."

Klipgooiery het voorgekom, personeellede is gedreig en studente wat gister hulle klasse bygewoon het, is deur die belhamels aangerand. Verskeie studente is in hegtenis geneem in verband met beweerde kriminele oortredings. Sewe studente wat deur belhamels aangerand is, is in die hospitaal opgeneem. Daar is 'n moontlikheid dat nog studente in hegtenis geneem sal word.

Maj. H. C. Lerm, distrikskommandant van polisie op King William's Town, het Die Transvaler meegedeel dat die eerste groepe gisteraand al huis toe gestuur sou word.

Klogtes

Hy het 'n beroep op studente wat aangerand en geïntimideer is, gedoen om klagtes teen hul aanvallers aan te meld.

Die verklaring van prof. De Wet wat aan elk van die geskorste studente gegee word, waarsku hulle dat hul as geskorstes nie mag terugkeer sonder uitdruklike toestemming van hom of die registrateur nie. „Enige oortreding van dié bepaling sal met die Wet strafbaar wees," sê prof. De Wet.

'n Groep van 55 polisiemanne onder die aanvoering van maj. Lerm het gisteroggend ingegryp toe die studente wat lesings bygewoon het deur ander in die klaskamer aangerand is. Die studente het hulle glo uit die voete gemaak, na die kos-

● Vervolg op bl. 3

Fort Hare

● Vervolg van bl. 1

huise gegaan en sommige het glo die kampus verlaat.

'n Klompie weke gelede is 150 studente van Fort Hare geskors nadat hulle 'n koshuisvader geïntimideer en eiendom beskadig het.

Daarna het van die oorblywende studente geëis dat die geskortes hertoegelaat moes word, maar die versoek is geweier en honderde studente het die universiteit verlaat.

Verlede week het die meeste studente egter teruggekeer en die jongste moeilikheid het begin toe studente verlede Woensdagaand op 'n vergadering besluit het om die klasse te boikot.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 FEB 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

THREE BECOME 'PROFS'

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday. THREE senior lecturers at the University of Fort Hare have been appointed to full professors this year. tm

Dr John Theron, head of the geology department since 1972, has been promoted to the newly created chair of geology. He was educated at Grey College, Bloemfontein and obtained his BSc at the University of the Orange Free State.

He worked for eight years with the Department of Mines where he did several geological surveys. In 1965 Dr Theron obtained his MSc and four years later his doctorate from the University of the Orange Free State.

Dr J. Marais has been appointed associate professor of agronomy at the university. He graduated from Stellenbosch University in 1952 with a BSc. He was awarded an MSc for his research on plant competition which he did while employed by the Division of Crops and Pasture in Pretoria.

Dr Marais is the South African authority on the relationship of cultural composition to tobacco smoke.

The new professor of psychology at Ford Hare, Dr J. P. A. Dupreez was formerly a senior lecturer in the Department of Education.

From 1968 to 1970 Dr Dupreez was head of the department of chemistry, physics and maths at the Witwatersrand College for Advanced Education. In 1970 he was appointed chief research officer at the Institute for Personal Research at the Human Science Research Council in Pretoria.

University of Fort Hare

24 APR 1974

14 FEB 1974
ate
DIE VOLKSBLAD



Professor

DR. ALBERT DU PREEZ wat pas aangestel is as professor en hoof van die Departement Sielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Hy was vroeër onderhoof van die Hoër Tegniese Skool De Wet Nel op Kroonstad voordat hy hoofnavorsingsbeampte geword het by die Instituut vir Navorsing van die persoonlikheidspsigologie van die Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike navorsing. Dr. Du Preez het aan die Universiteit van Pretoria en die Vrystaatse Universiteit gestudeer. Hy is ook lid van die S.A. Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns.

5 FEB 1974
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Baie terug na Fort Hare

Eie Beriggewer

PORT ELIZABETH. — Baie van die studente wat in 1973 deur die Universiteit van Fort Hare op Alice geskors is ná 'n vlaag van oproerigheid op die kampus, het weer aansoek gedoen om hertoelating en die meeste van die aansoeke is goedgekeur, het mnr. H. van Huysteen, registrateur, gesê.

Die universiteitsowerheid ag dit in hierdie stadium nie gerade om syfers hieroor bekend te maak nie.

Toelatingsvorms word nog aan die studente gestuur en die registrasie sal later vandeesmaand begin voordat die akademiese jaar op 25 Februarie 'n aanvang neem.

Talle aansoeke om toelating is ontvang en die uiteindelike studentetal sal sowat 1 050 wees. Omdat die meeste studente koshuisverblyf nodig het, moet baie aansoekers noodwendig weggewys word. Geen werklik verdienstelike matrikulant is egter in dié kategorie nie, het mnr. Van Huysteen gesê.

Date 13 DEC 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fifty days that shattered a town called Alice

Daily News Reporter

FIFTY DAYS have left the White people of Alice shattered. That is all the time that has elapsed since the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, officially wrote to the Alice Town Council to say that the small Eastern Cape town would not be involved in the consolidation of the Ciskei.

Yesterday, Alice learned through the Press that Mr Botha's own department had recommended that it, along with Port St Johns and Indwe, be handed over to the Black homelands of the Transkei and Ciskei.

Alice's Mayor, Mr Ian Terwin, said the town had been stunned by the news. Earlier in the year, when there had been some talk of Alice being involved in the consolidation of the Ciskei, his council had asked Mr Botha if the assurance given by him in a letter in June 1972 — that Alice would remain White — still stood.

In an official reply dated October 24, the Minister repeated that Alice would not be involved, and he also confirmed a similar verbal statement to an Alice town councillor during an interview in Pretoria earlier.

Said Mr Terwin "All responsible citizens of Alice are, to put it charitably, disappointed and disturbed in the circumstances, especially on account of there being no communication with my council prior to the release of such radical news by the department through the Press."

The rector of Fort Hare University at Alice, Professor J. M. de Wet, said today that he felt sure Alice would remain White.

Professor de Wet said it was Fort Hare council policy to insist that staff members lived in Alice. Only with special permission might they live elsewhere.

Forty-six White staff members own houses in Alice and about another 60 to 70 staff members rent homes in Alice, many of which belong to Fort Hare. In the past few years many Fort Hare staff members have built new homes in Alice and have been encouraged to do so.

● See Page 2

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 FEB 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Share prosperity with all races — Ciskei Minister

ALICE — South Africa's stability and prosperity should be shared by all sections of her population more equitably than at present.



MR. BURNS-NCAMASHE

This was said yesterday by the Ciskeian Minister of Education, Mr. Burns Ncamashe, when he opened the mathematics and music courses concurrently being run at Fort Hare University for Transkei and Ciskei teachers.

South Africa's whites enjoyed the leadership and prosperity in our common fatherland, he said.

"If for the time being that position could be justified then it must be proved to secure, for the blacks as well, full development including economic stability.

"For what can mathematics and music help whatever their inherent value might be if those who study them live in perpetual conflict, insecurity and starvation through deliberate discrimination against their race," Mr. Burns-Ncamashe asked.

He said that when looked upon as a symptom of development the transfer of Fort Hare from the churches control to the status of a government institution was a matter for which the Xhosa people were grateful to the Republican Government.

The present rate of growth in the number of students, staff, courses of study, buildings and numerous other amenities and facilities was concrete proof of such development and progress.

He said because "South Africa is a country of remarkable stability and its prosperity should be shared by all sections of her population more equitably than at present.

"More money should go to African education than is the case now."

Mr. Burns-Ncamashe said that per capita of the non-white populations of South Africa, more schools, both primary and secondary were increasingly available for the non-whites than in most of tropical African countries.

More non-white students are attending universities here than in any other state in Africa, however, blacks, of all the non-white populations enjoyed the least financial assistance with their education.

He complimented the Rector and those closely linked with these courses on their participation in the in-service training of teachers under his department.

"Those who come to our homelands are inspired, we believe, by an urge to serve and better the homelanders.

It is expected of them that they will give of their best in the matter of the all-round preparation of our people for efficient service to their communities.

"That Fort Hare today extends its influence to the primary schools is gladdening and praiseworthy," Mr. Burns-Ncamashe said. — DDC.

6 FEB 1974
CAPE ARGUS

Fort Hare students return

ALICE. — A large number of students who were suspended last year after unrest at Fort Hare University have been re-admitted for the new academic year.

However, they will all have to repeat their year of study as they failed to complete their syllabus.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

When the university re-opens on Thursday it will have 1 030 students — the maximum number the hostel can accommodate at the moment.

Sapa's correspondent reports that a number of students have been turned away because of the lack of accommodation, but, with the building of another men's hostel this year, the position should improve by 1975.

A new law block is expected to be completed soon.

Twenty-three new staff appointments, all academic, have been confirmed at the university. Several new courses will be offered at Fort Hare this year, including an honours degree in English, a special course in Afrikaans and a bachelors degree in pedagogics. — Sapa.

Date 5 FEB 1974

PRETORIA NEWS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Readmitted

ALICE. — A large number of students who were suspended last year after the unrest at Fort Hare University have been readmitted for the new academic year.

Date 13 NOV 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Onderhandelings vorder mooi

FORT HARE KRY NUWE TAK OP UMTATA

ONDERHANDELINGS vir die vestiging op Umtata van 'n tak van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het al 'n gevorderde stadium bereik.

Die Transkeise regering wou graag hê dat al in Februarie met klasse begin moet word, maar vanweë praktiese probleme lyk dit of die Universiteit van Fort Hare nie voor die begin van 1975 sulke verpligtings kan nakom nie.

Dit is bekend dat die hoofminister van die Transkei, opperhoof Kaiser Matanzima, baie sterk oor die saak voel. Hy wil so gou as moontlik 'n volwaardige eie universiteit vir sy land hê. Na verneem word, was onderhandelings in die verband met die universiteit van Suid-Afrika nie geslaag nie.

As 'n tussentydse maatreël is nou besluit om met Fort Hare tot 'n reëling te kom. 'n Finale besluit oor die saak word binnekort verwag, maar daar is min twyfel dat dit goedgekeur sal word.

Weens die praktiese probleme — personeel van Fort Hare sal periodiek van Alice na Umtata moet reis om die klasse aan te bied — sal aanvanklik net die noodsaaklikste kursusse aangebied word.

Die grootste behoefte in die Transkei is aan onderwysers en administratiewe personeel en die voorneme is om graadkursusse hierin te voorsien.

In die nuwe uitbreiding van Umtata sal vir 'n universiteitskompleks voorsiening gemaak word, maar genoeg klasruimte is nou vir die beoogde tak van Fort Hare beskikbaar. Lesingsale sal in die Bunga, die regering se nuwe administratiewe gebou, en die tegniese kollege beskikbaar gestel kan word.

Die gedagte is dat die personeel van die universiteit op bepaalde dae elke week na Umtata sal kom. Die besonderhede word nou deur die Universiteit van Fort Hare ondersoek en beplan.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 FEB 1974
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Matanzima kry ere-graad

ALICE. — Hoofminister Kaizer Matanzima van die Transkei sal op 27 April die hoofspreker wees op die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het die universiteitsowerheid aangekondig.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Unity

Op die plegtigheid, wat in die universiteit se hoofsaal gehou word, sal sowat 150 studente grade ontvang.

Die eerste twee ere-doktorsgrade wat Fort Hare toeken sal by die geleentheid deur dr. P. E. Rosseau, kanselier van die universiteit, toegeken word.

Hoofminister Matanzima sal die LL.D. (ere-doktorsgraad) ontvang en eerwaarde J. J. R. Jolobe, moderator van die Presbiteriaanse Kerk in Suidelike Afrika sal die ere-doktorsgraad in Lettere (D. Litt.) ontvang.

— Sapa.

Date 12 DEC 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Black personnel officers tell of problems

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

BLACK personnel officers have difficulty in being accepted not only by workers but by Whites who find it difficult to accept Black colleagues at similar level.

This was one of the points that emerged at the symposium for Black personnel officers at the University of Fort Hare this week.

The course and symposium dealt with motivation and communication problems experienced in industry by the Black worker. Forty-six African personnel officers from all parts of South Africa attended the session.

The Black personnel officers complained that White foreman and supervisors often brought pressure to bear on Black personnel officers to employ people against their better judgment. Black personnel officers who pointed out worker difficulties to the management were seldom consulted on how to solve the problems or on how best to utilise Black labour.

They also complained that managements did not communicate decisions to them. Many South African industries appointed Blacks to senior posts largely to create an impression and for "window dressing" purposes. The Black personnel officer was grossly under-estimated or, instead of being used for professional work for which they had been trained, they were given menial tasks like running messages or making tea.

Summing up at the end of the symposium, Professor W. Backer, Professor of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare, urged managers to give Black personnel officers more responsibility and allow them to make decisions in their field.

"They must be given an opportunity to prove themselves and, as far as possible, control over the Black personnel officers should be removed."

20 FEB 1974
CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare gets Dean to advise students

MR HOBSON NABE, former Education Planner for the Ciskei, has taken up his new post as the first Dean of students at the University of Fort Hare.

His appointment follows a recommendation by the commission of inquiry into the student unrest at the university last year.

He will be on hand to assist the 1 030 students with personal and academic problems, and will liaise between the students, staff and the administration.

He will have the status of a professor and will also lecture.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

CHALLENGE

Mr Nabe sees his job as a "big challenge and great responsibility". Aware that he might encounter difficulties, he feels that with the co-operation of students and staff they can be overcome.

He graduated as a B.A. at Fort Hare in 1939, majoring in history and English. After teaching at several schools he served as a principal at secondary schools in the Ciskei before being appointed first assistant and later inspector of schools in King William's Town and Alice.

He was appointed Education Planner for the Ciskei in 1968. He is also chairman of the Xhosa language committee and an executive member of the Advisory Board Council of the Department of Bantu Education.

COMMISSION

Mr Nabe's appointment, ratified by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, was recommended by the commission headed by Mr Justice Munnik which investigated the student unrest.

The majority of Black academics interviewed yesterday hailed the appointment of a Black to the position.

The feeling is that now there will be an understanding between the White staff, Black staff and the Black students.

Ray ka Msengana

25 MAR 1974

ate

RAND DAILY MAIL

At the fourth congress of the South African Society for Crop Production, Dr P. J. MOHR, chief research officer of the Fertiliser Society of South Africa, was elected president and Professor E. GRAVEN, professor of agronomy at the University of Fort Hare, was elected vice-president.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 JAN 1974
DIE BURGER

BANTOESAKEKOMMISSIE OP ALICE

Oorweldigende nee vir grond aan Ciskei

Van Ons Spesiale Verteenwoordiger

ALICE.

DIE voorstelle met betrekking tot die inlywing van dele van die distrikte Victoria-Oos, Mangazana, Ruitjies-vlakte, Belokwa en Alice by die Ciskei, is gister met 'n oorweldigende meerderheid verwerp deur die 24 liggame en private persone wat hier getuienis voor die Bantoesakekommissie afgelê het.

Hoe noodsaaklik dit ook al is dat die tuislandbeleid suksesvol deurgevoer word, durf die Regering nie sy oë vir die werklikheid sluit bloot om 'n sogenaamde belofte van 1936 aan die Bantoes gestand te doen nie, is verklaar.

Prof. J. B. Thom, vir Alice se stadsraad, het beklemtoon dat die „belofte" van 1936 in der waarheid geen belofte aan die swartman of iemand anders bevat het nie. Daar is bloot 'n maksimum neergelê wat nie oorskry moet word nie.

Die konsolidasievoorstelle wat nou voor die kommissie dien, kan ingrypende gevolge hê. Dit lyk logies dat die blanke gebiede tussenin, soos Oos-Londen en King William's Town, uiteindelik ook sal moet verswart, het prof. Thom gesê.

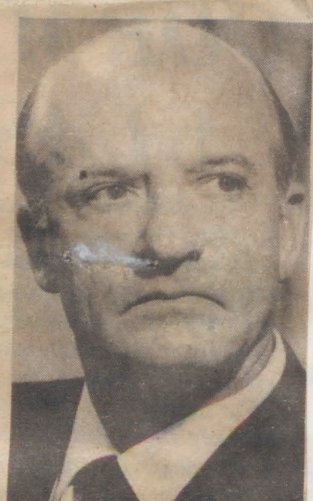
„Ons is eintlik nou maar in die begin van werklike konsolidasie en daar sal, indien op dié wyse voortgegaan word, uiteindelik in die toekoms weer onderhandel moet word," het hy gesê.

NUTTIGER

„Terwyl saamgestem word dat die swartman 'n realistiese aandeel in die politiek en regering van die land moet hê, en ons daarom veel positiewe moontlikhede in die regeringsbeleid sien, moet daar 'n perk wees aan die prys wat die blanke vir aanvaarding van onafhanklikheid deur die swartman moet betaal. Daardie perk word onder meer deur die ekonomie gestel en uiteindelik gaan die swartman daaronder ly.

Die geld wat bestem is vir die koop van blanke grond vir besetting deur swartmense kan baie nuttiger gebruik word vir die vestiging van werkgeleenthede vir die Bantoe."

Prof. Thom het gesê dit is onjuis om te meen dat iedereen eiendom moet besit of 'n boer moet wees. In Engeland besit ongeveer 5 persent van die bevolking al die landbougrond. Op die Europese vasteland is dit in



MNR. VAN VUUREN

sekere gevalle tot 2¼ persent. Rykdom en welvaart vloei nie noodwendig uit grondbesit nie, en die swartman moet eers bewys lewer dat hy in staat is om dit wat hy reeds het, te benut en te ontwikkel.

Mnr. L. G. Stretton, voorsitter van die Oostelike Landbou-Unie, het gesê daar kan nie langer vrugbare landbougrond afgestaan word vir tuisland-konsolidasie nie omdat die las op die landbousektor om al hoe meer mense op steeds minder grond te voed, dan onuithoudbaar sal word. Die Bantoes het reeds die meeste van die grond in die hoë reënvalgebiede, maar dra baie min tot die nasionale landbouproduksie by.

Die Bantoe het reeds getoon dat hy meer nywerheidgeoriënteer is en derhalwe behoort daar pleks van waardevolle landbougrond eerder nywerheidsgrond tot hul beskikking gestel te word. Dit kan op grondwaarde gebaseer word en hoewel dit minder grond sal wees, sal dit die Bantoe die geleentheid bied om sy lewenspeil te verhoog.

Mnr. H. A. D. Matthews (Victoria-Oos-Boerevereniging) het gesê die gebied onder oorweging is van die vrugbaarste landbougrond in die land en sal nie sommer vervang kan word nie. Boere in die gebied het reeds gesê hulle sal net padgee as hulle gedwing word.

Mnr. A. E. Peinke, van die Katberg/Seymour-Boerevereniging, het beklemtoon dat dit nie net 'n kwessie is van bykomstige grond om 'n kwota te vul nie. „Ons is besig met die vasstelling van internasionale grense van die toekoms," het hy gesê. Hy het gevra dat die Regering eens en vir altyd afsien van die plan om grond in die Mangazana-gebied vir konsolidasiedoeleindes te kry.

Mnr. J. N. Malan, wat namens die boere van die Bo-Mangazana-gebied getuienis afgelê het, het gesê hulle verwelkom die geleentheid om hul grond vir die konsolidasieplan aan te bied.

ONSEKERHEID

Prof. J. M. de Wet, Rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het gevra dat die hele kwessie van grondoordrag so gou moontlik uit die weg geruim word om die huidige onsekerheid op te klaar.

Hoewel die individue so ver moontlik in ag geneem moet word, moet die belange van groepe, en veral volke, voorkeur kry. Hy het gesê die doeltreffende funksionering van die Universiteit is nie net vir die Transkei en die Ciskei van belang nie, maar ook vir die Regering van Suid-Afrika, vir wie dit 'n saak van eer is solank dit nog onder sy beheer is.

Die sprekers teen die voorstelle is kort-kort luid toegejuig deur sowat 150 aanwesiges. Baie sprekers het beklemtoon dat die voorgestelde nuwe grense uit 'n geografiese en 'n militêre oogpunt onrealisties is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 FEB 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Honour for Matanzima

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Saturday. — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will deliver the address at Fort Hare University's graduation on April 27.

It will be the first time that honorary doctorates have been conferred. The recipients are Chief Matanzima, who will get an LID Honoris Causa, and the Rev J. J. R. Jolobe, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, who is to receive an honorary Doctorate in Literature.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 FEB 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

He wants compulsory education

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday.

A BILL calling for compulsory education for all Black children will be introduced in March, said Mr S. Burns Ncamashe, Minister of Education in the Ciskei.

"Education is at your doorstep and must be taken advantage of," said Mr Ncamashe when he spoke at a ceremony to mark the newly acquired high school status of the Jabavu Secondary School.

In congratulating the principal, Mr B. B. Maposa, on the new status of the school, Mr Ncamashe said he was a former principal of Jabavu from 1957 to 1959, and that it had been his wish to introduce matric classes.

He said Jabavu had been built to enable Fort Hare student teachers to do their practice teaching.

Addressing the parents present, Mr Ncamashe urged them to be prepared to make sacrifices. This required a change of attitude towards education. He told them to look ahead and save for the education of their children.

He said that as most jobs required matriculation certificates as a minimum qualification, no pupil should leave school before he had matriculated.

He told parents to get their priorities right. They should not say they had no money when the kraal was full of sheep that could be sold to raise money to educate their children.

GOAL

The education of girls must be taken seriously, and marriage was not to be regarded as the ultimate goal. Today it was not enough to possess a certificate of baptism — they must possess a matric certificate as well.

He advised children to go to Fort Hare University when they had completed their schooling, and to avoid involvement in unprofitable student riots.

"An educated nation does not need to panic. Education drives anxiety away."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 FEB 1974

DIE TRANSVALER

Bantoevrou se eerste

ALICE — Onder die 36 eerstejaarstudente wat ingeskryf het vir die graadkursus in landbou aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is 'n 20-jarige meisie van Orlando-Wes, Johannesburg, mej. Agnes Nyamande. Sy is die eerste Bantoevrou wat vir die kursus ingeskryf het. Fort Hare is die enigste swart universiteit in Suid-Afrika met 'n landboufakulteit. — (Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 FEB 1974

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Ex-Fort Hare Registrar dies

ALICE — The death has occurred of the former Registrar of Fort Hare, Mr. P. J. du Preez.

He died while on holiday in Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Du Preez joined the civil service in 1930 and was seconded from Bantu Education to Fort Hare in 1959.

He served as Registrar until September 1971, when he returned, owing to ill health.

Mr. Du Preez will be remembered especially for the work he did in the transition stage of the transfer of the university college, as it was then, to the Department of Bantu Education, and the transfer of its affiliation from Rhodes University to the University of South Africa.

He is survived by his wife, Lucy, a daughter and two sons. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 FEB 1974

S.A. DIGEST

EDUCATION

TRANSKEI: VARSITY BRANCH

At the invitation of the Transkei Government, the University of Fort Hare has decided to establish a branch in Umtata, the Transkeian capital.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, who made the announcement, said the new branch would begin (in 1975), with part-time courses in the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Arts. "As a start, it is aimed at giving civil servants and teachers in the Transkei an opportunity to improve their qualifications," he explained.

The establishment of the branch should fulfil a long felt need for persons unable to attend Fort Hare situated south of the Transkei) on a part-time basis.

Date 9 FEB 1974

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor G. P. Viljoen wat aangestel is in die nuwe leerstoel in die Departement Toegepaste Wiskunde en Statistiek aan die Universiteit Fort Hare, met sy vrou, Rhona, en hul dogtertjie, Karen.

12 MAR 1974

DIE TRANSVALER

REKTORE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Die rektore van al die nie-blanke universiteite in Suid-Afrika kom vandeesweek by Fort Hare byeen vir 'n komiteevergadering onder voorsitterskap van prof. J. M. de Wet.

Hulle is prof. J. L. Boshoff van Turfloop, prof. J. A. Mare van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, prof. S. P. Olivier van Durban Westville, prof W. L. Mouton van Wes-

Date 15 FEB 1974

HOOFSTAD



MNR. G. J. VAN ZYL, voorsitter van Saambou-Nasionale Bouvereniging, is deur die Staatspresident aangestel op die raad van die Universiteit van Fort Hare vir 'n termyn van vier jaar, met ingang van 1 Januarie 1974.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 FEB 1974 Fo
P.E. EVENING POST

School for all in Ciskei

ALICE.—A Bill calling for compulsory education for all Black children is to be introduced in March, according to Mr S. Burns Ncamashe, Minister of Education in the Ciskei.

He was guest speaker at a ceremony to mark the newly-acquired high school status of the Jabavu secondary school here.

Mr Ncamashe said: "Education is at your doorstep and must be taken advantage of."

Sacrifices

Mr Ncamashe, a former principal of Jabavu, said Jabavu had been built to enable Fort Hare student teachers to do their practice training and it had been his wish to introduce matriculation classes.

He urged parents to change their attitude towards education and be prepared to make sacrifices, and look ahead and save for the education of their children.

Marriage

He pointed out that most work required the matriculation certificate as a minimum qualification and no pupil should leave school before acquiring this standard. He also said that the education of girls must be taken seriously and marriage should not be regarded as the ultimate goal.

Mr Ncamashe advised students to go to Fort Hare University, but told them to avoid involvement in "unprofitable student riots."—Sapa.

8 FEB 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

Matanzima to talk at Fort Hare

ALICE. — The university authorities of Fort Hare announced today that the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, will deliver the oration at the university's graduation ceremony on April 27.

The Chancellor, Dr P. E. Rousseau, on behalf of the university, will confer two honorary doctorates — the first time this has ever happened at Fort Hare.

Chief Kaizer will receive an LL D (Hons) and the Rev J. J. R. Jolobe, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, will receive an honorary doctorate in literature (D Litt). — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 OCT 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Varied resources in homelands areas

SOUTH AFRICA'S homelands have all reached a stage of advanced constitutional development and will continue to play an increasingly important part in the country's political and economic life, but few people really know much about them.

Basotho QwaQwa is the smallest homeland and Bophutatswana is the largest,



Professor H. Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, which has the smallest homeland population.

while Gazankulu has the smallest population and Kwa-Zulu the biggest.

Most of the homelands have a variety of economic resources, but the two Xhosa "states" and Basotho Qwa-Qwa appear to be the poorest.

BASOTHO QWAQWA: Homelands for the South Sotho. The Chief Minister is Chief Wessels Moto. The size is 47 742 hectares in one block. The population is 1 451 790. The Legislative Assembly, inaugurated on October 1, 1971, has 14 members and a Cabinet of four. Its resources are peaches, maize, goats and cattle. It is served by the University of the North at Turfloop.

BOPHUTATSWANA: Homeland for the Tswanas. The Chief Minister is Chief Lucas Mangope. The size is 3 754 018 hectares in 19 blocks. The population is 1 719 367. The Legislative Assembly, inaugurated on June 1, 1972, has 58 members and a Cabinet of six. Its resources are platinum, chrome, vanadium, asbestos, iron ore, limestone, manganese and agriculture. It is served by the University of the North at Turfloop.

CISKEI: Homeland for Xhosas. The Chief Minister is Mr. L. L. Sebe. The size is 918 547 hectares in 19 blocks. The population is 930 000. The Legislative Assembly inaugurated on August 1, 1972, has



Chief Lucas Mangope, of Bophutatswana, the largest homeland.

50 members and a Cabinet of six. Its resources are farming and forestry It is served by the University of Fort Hare.

GAZANKULU: The homelands for the Shangaan. The Chief Minister is Prof. H. Ntsanwisi. The size is 667 292 hectares in four blocks. The population is 736 987. The Legislative Assembly, inaugurated on February 1, 1973, has 68 members and a Cabinet of six. Its resources are various base minerals and agriculture. It is served by the University of the North at Turfloop.

LEBOWA: Homeland for the Pedi and the Northern Ndebele. The Chief Minister is Mr. C. Phatudi. The size is 2 214 086 hectares in three blocks. The population is 1 603 530 Pedis and 181 748 Northern Ndebeles. The Legislative Assembly, inaugurated on October 2, 1972, has 100 members and a Cabinet of six.



Mr L. F. Siyo, acting Chief Minister of the Ciskei while Mr Sebe is overseas.

The resources are platinum, asbestos, kaolin, manganese, vanadium, chrome and agriculture. It is served by the University of the North at Turfloop.

VENDA: The Chief Minister is Mr. P. R. Mphephu. The size is 604 355 hectares in three blocks. The population is 357 919. The Legislative Assembly, inaugurated on February 2, 1973, has 60 members and a Cabinet of six. The resources are cotton, tea, coffee, general farming, graphite, nickel, copper and corundum. It is served by the University of the North at Turfloop.

KWAZULU: The Chief Executive Councillor is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. The size is 3 144 321 hectares in 29 blocks. The population is 4 026 058. The Legislative Assembly, inaugurated on March 30, 1972, has 126 members and a Cabinet of six. The resources are agriculture, sugar, sisal, forestry, kyanite, magnetite, perhaps some coal. It is served by the University of Zululand at Ngoye.

TRANSKEI: Homeland for the Xhosa. Chief Minister is Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. Size is 3 672 212 hectares in two blocks. Population is about 3 000 000. The Legislative Assembly is the only partially self-governing homeland government. It was inaugurated on December 11, 1963, and has 101 members and a Cabinet of seven. Its resources are agriculture, sisal, forestry and granite. It is served by the University of Fort Hare.

The Swazi areas within South Africa, clustered around Swaziland, have been given no constitutional development and are, in fact, little more than reserves. — DDC.

Date 24 FEB 1974
SUNDAY TIMES

Date DEC 1973
STAR

TRANSKEI BOMBSHELL

Self-rule an election issue

Two State bodies in Fingo row

Residents asking will it or won't it stay White



Mr. Ian Terwin, Mayor of Alice



Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Knickelbein . . . "What about the pe



Prof. B. J. Thom . . . "credibility gap."

The wonderland of Alice

By TONY EMMETT

WHITE residents of Alice, the picturesque Eastern Cape town, believe it will be consolidated into the Ciskei, despite repeated reassurances by the Government that there is no intention to change its White status.

This normally sedate town has been disturbed by intrigues involving secret documents, accusations and counter-accusations ever since the Bantu Affairs Commission sat there to hear evidence on the proposed consolidation of Victoria East, an adjacent farming area.

When I visited the town this week, White residents spoke as if the consolidation of Alice into the homeland was an accomplished fact, even though Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, assured the Town Council four months ago that the town would remain White.

"Alice, which falls into an enclave of the Black homeland, forms a logical addition to the Ciskei," said Professor M. C. Eksteen, head of the department of Political Science at Fort Hare and a town councillor.

The Town Council has a written assurance from Mr. M. C. Botha which "confirms the verbal assurance given by the Honourable Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to Councillor Prof. B. de V. van der Merwe in an interview on September 20, 1973, that there is no intention to declare Alice a released area."

Another letter, received from the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development in March, 1972, assures the Town Council that "Alice will remain a White area and no portion of it will be included in the Bantu Area."

Professor B. J. Thom, a Nationalist supporter, said: "We feel that the Government should guard against a credibility gap developing between itself and its White voters."

Professor Thom presented the Alice municipality's memorandum on consolidation to the Bantu Affairs Commission. The commission, he said, had listed the town under the category of "areas for further investigation."

"If the Victoria East farming area is incorporated as proposed, Alice will be virtually cut off from other White areas, and it will be unavoidable that it will be included. The Government's promise to Port St. Johns has made us wary," he said.

White anxieties were intensified this week when Mr. Botha said in Parliament that past promises to keep certain areas White were not promises "in the true sense of the word."

Mr. Owen Cornhill, an Alice business man, said: "The uncertainty is unsettling everyone. It is not good for a town to be in fear of its future. Insecurity is rife, and there are all sorts of tensions in the town."

From Mr. Ian Terwin, the Mayor of Alice, I learned that the Town Council was split and that he had been threatened with a vote of no confidence by certain other councillors.

The dispute in the council concerned a secret document in which the Cape Midlands Bantu Administration Board recommended that Alice be made the capital of the Ciskei.

Mr. Louis Koch, the chief director of the Board, confirmed the existence of the document, but said it was confidential.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Knickelbein have been in Alice since 1939. Mr. Knickelbein, 81, told me: "This is our home, and of course we don't want to leave it. But if we must leave, we must leave. Maybe we will go to Berlin on the coast."

As a Nationalist, Professor Eksteen feels that if the consolidation of Alice would benefit the country, Alice should be incorporated.

By STANLEY UYS

THE GOVERNMENT are expected to make a bombshell announcement soon concerning a timetable for independence for the Transkei, possibly in amalgamation with the Ciskei.

The announcement is expected to come before the election on April 24 so that it can be made an election issue.

The Government would ask voters for a mandate to grant independence to the Transkei under their separate development policy. The assumption of independence would be a long-drawn out process, and final details would not be known for some time.

Verligte Nationalists want the Government to press ahead with Transkei independence as soon as possible. They believe a major development of this nature is the only way to establish the credibility, especially overseas, of the separate development policy.

They also feel that if the issue is precipitated on the eve of the general election, the United Party would be thrown into confusion, their verligtes supporting the move and their verkramptes opposing it.

Clear run

Then, with an election out of the way, the Nationalists would have a clear five-year run in which to steer the Transkei independence issue through its pitfalls.

Verkrampte Nationalists, on the other hand, are by no means happy about the prospect of Transkeian independence. They have never supported taking separate development through to its logical conclusion, because they fear the backlash.

Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, will meet homeland leaders in Pretoria on March 6. The main issue to be discussed will be the land claims of the homeland governments. The homeland leaders will hold a caucus meeting before their meeting with the Prime Minister.

The meeting with Mr. Vorster could be an historic one, paving the way for Transkeian independence.

There have been various straws in the wind recently to indicate that a dramatic announcement concerning the Transkei's future is on the way.

Pointers

● The Transkei Legislative Assembly will meet in Umtata in April to change its constitution to provide for it to exercise authority over Whites.

● A compromise appears to have been reached: whereas formerly Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima had invited all Whites living in the Transkei to share Transkeian citizenship, now only farmers on land the Transkei wants ceded to it will be offered citizenship.

● Umtata and other Transkei towns will be open only to Black ownership, according to Chief Matanzima.

● The Government's offer of Port St. Johns and other disputed areas to the Transkei is a key move in the independence game. In return, the Transkei might withdraw its claims to other disputed areas, such as the Mount Currie district.

● Although the Transkei Government recently requested Mr. Hans Abraham's removal as Commissioner-General to the Xhosas, both the Transkei Government and the Ciskei Government now want him to remain in his post.

Instead of retiring on April 1, he will retire on May 31. This means he will be in Umtata when the Transkei Assembly meets, and he will be at hand if momentous independence decisions are announced.

● There has been considerable speculation on the possibility of a merger between the Transkei and the Ciskei, so that they will jointly ask for independence.

US visit

● Dr. Connie Mulder, Minister of the Interior and of Information, is believed to have dropped hints with government leaders in the United States (including the Vice-President, Gerald Ford) that the separate development policy is on the launching pad. This would explain the unusual nature of Dr. Mulder's recent barnstorming visit to the United States.

● Earlier this month, Chief Matanzima was reported as saying that the Transkei should now request its independence from the South African Government.

Independence for the Transkei would not come quickly. On a previous occasion, when Mr. Vorster said that homelands could ask for independence any time they liked, he warned them that it would be a long, drawn out process.

News by S. Uys, Cape Times Building, St Georges Street, Cape Town.

By TONY EMMETT

TWO MAJOR Government departments, the Department of Community Development and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, clashed this week over the removal of Blacks from Fingo Village—the controversial Grahamstown township zoned for Coloureds three years ago.

Last year the Department of Community Development sent letters to residents of Fingo Village urging them to sell their properties to Coloureds or to the Department of Community Development.

When the Cape Midlands Bantu Administration Board came to hear of these letters only last week, it asked the residents not to sell. (The Bantu Administration Board is a key administrative body of the Department of Bantu Administration.)

"These people have no place to go, and if they do sell they will literally be forced to take to the streets," Mr. Dennis Bush, area manager for the board, said.

Fingo Village may be the last area in White South Africa where property is owned by Africans under freehold title and the controversy over it has been raging for 15 years.

During that time Black and White residents of Grahamstown have opposed the removal of the Fingos from the area they have occupied for more than 100 years.

Tradition

According to a tradition, the 320 erven were granted to the Fingos in gratitude for their defence of White settlers in Grahamstown during the frontier wars.

In 1971 Dr. Piet Koornhof, then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, assured residents that they would not be moved until a model township had been established in the Ciskei homeland at Committee's Drift about 45 km away.

Dr. Koornhof said Committee's Drift would be "the finest African township in the Republic" and would house between 100 000 and 200 00 people.

No developments have begun at Committee's Drift, I learned when I visited Grahamstown.

Residents of Fingo Village told me this week that they had been advised by the Department of Community Development to hand over their title deeds so that they could be put in order.

They did so but many of the residents who had inherited properties had not transferred them into their own names. They were warned that unless the deeds were brought up to date, they may not be compensated.

Reminder

The letter which was received in June last year, was followed by a reminder in November in which it was asked, "What progress has been made to sell the property"?

This month Fingo Village residents sent an urgent appeal to the Ciskei Government to intervene with the South African Government on their behalf.

Mr. Louis Fouche, Senior Deputy Secretary for Community Development, denied this week that the letter forced the residents to move or pressurised them in any way.

The Bantu Administration Board area manager, Mr. Bush, told me in Grahamstown this week: "The situation has created serious problems. If these people sell their homes to the Department of Community Development they will probably be allowed to stay on. But if they sell privately to a member of the Coloured group they may well be evicted by the buyer.

"Many of the property owners have lodgers and backyard tenants. The sale of one property could mean that up to six families would be forced on to the streets."

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

"WHO would deny that Africans, too, have a certain way of conceiving life and living it? A certain way of speaking, singing and dancing, of painting and sculpturing, and even of laughing and crying?"
— President Leopold Senghor.



J Motau: Classroom, 1968. Charcoal.



S Kumalo: Seated Woman. Bronze 56cm.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

AFRICAN ART



D Mbele: Boy With A Suitcase. Chalk.

Date 5 DEC 1973
STAR

...A NEW TRADITION





University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

I. Kafenje: A Battle Long Ago. Linocut.

Left: E Legae: Young man, 1968. Bronze. 63,5cm.

IN this land of sensitive political vocabularies, the silent testimony of African artists is particularly intriguing.

An anthropologist's selection of pictures and sculptures may possibly be tendentious, but Professor E J de Jager's new book "Contemporary African Art" is a refreshingly unemotional view of certain aspects of African creativity in recent years.

Professor de Jager, of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Fort Hare, notes in his preface that it was difficult in traditional society to distinguish the true artist of painting and sculpturing, and even laughing and crying?"

Professor de Jager sees his book — which contains the works of both important and lesser artists — as an attempt to understand something of African life-styles and the African search for creative fulfilment.

— LEN ASHTON

1 FEB 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Amaizing results

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday. — Maize experiments carried out in Alice by the agronomy department of the University of Fort Hare have yielded results which hold great promise for the future of maize production in the country.

The experiments, conducted by Professors J. N. Marais and E. H. Graven, were directed at obtaining maximum yields of maize under irrigation. Despite the outbreak of a relatively unknown stalk rot disease subsequently identified by Dr Mildenhall of Fort Hare as erwinia caratavora, 138 bags of grain were obtained from a measured hectare.

Professors Marais and Graven will be delivering a paper on their research at the South African Crop Production Society's meeting in Bloemfontein this month.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

-2 FEB 1974
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

Ciskei capital shock for Alice residents

Own Correspondent

ALICE. — The mayor and residents of Alice are shocked at disclosures in a memorandum to the Bantu Affairs Commission suggesting that Alice be considered as the capital of the Ciskei.

The memorandum was submitted by the Cape Midlands Bantu Administration to the commission which sat last month to hear representations about the Government's proposals to consolidate the Alice area into the Ciskei.

The Mayor of Alice, Mr Ian Terwin, said yesterday he learned that authority for the board to hand in the memorandum was given only four days after the commission had met at Alice on January 24.

"The agenda for the Cape Midlands Bantu Administration Board meeting on January 28 reflects that it . . . be given a completely free hand to appear before the commission and give evidence at their discretion," Mr Terwin said.

"I was led to believe that the board officials who attended the January 24 meeting were there merely as observers.

"The contents of the (board's) memorandum are known to us and the gist of it is that Alice should be considered as the capital of the Ciskei authority."

Mr Terwin said he had contacted board members and was told the matter was confidential and nothing could be divulged.

"We are shocked and disappointed at such an attitude," Mr Terwin said.

A statement submitted by the Fort Hare Black Staff Association to the commission said:

"Alice is a small enclave which is almost completely surrounded by a Black area with three major institutions.

"It is an expressed policy of the Government to completely Africanise these institutions in the true sense of the word.

"Consequent to this it is expected that the entire staffing of these institutions will be in the hands of Blacks.

"Logically the town which has over the years assumed the role of a university town, should go Black, to better serve the interests of Blacks," the statement said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 MAR 1974

TEMPO



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. E. Graven, professor in Akkerbou aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, wat onlangs as ondervoorsitter van S.A. Vereniging vir Gewasproduksie verkies is tydens hierdie Vereniging se vierde kongres te Bloemfontein. Hy volg Prof. S. A. Hulme op.

Date 28 MAR 1974
OGGENDBLAD

Aanstellings





University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DR. P. J. MÖHR, die hoofnavorsingsbeampte van die Misstofvereniging van Suid-Afrika, is op die vierde kongres van die Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging van Gewasproduksie in Bloemfontein tot president van die Vereniging verkies.

PROF. E. GRAVEN, professor in akkerbou aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is tot ondervoorsitter van die S. A. Vereniging vir Gewasproduksie verkies.

7 FEB 1974
E. P. HERALD

Hostels at Fort Hare overflow

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — When the University of Fort Hare reopens this week it will have 1 030 students, which is the maximum number the university hostels can accommodate.

A number of students have been turned away because of lack of accommodation, but with the building of another men's hostel this year the accommodation position will be improved.

A large number of students who were suspended last year after the students unrest have been readmitted.

However, they will all have to repeat their year of study because they failed to complete their syllabus.

Students will pay a 20 per cent increase in fees this year.

Building extensions are continually in progress at the university and a new law block is expected to be completed soon.

Work on a new science complex has been started and a new hostel will be built this year.

University of Fort Hare
Centre in Excellence

A students' swimming pool, which will adjoin the planned students' centre, is also under construction.

Twenty-three new staff appointments at the university have been confirmed.

These are academic appointments. Ten of the new posts will be filled by Africans.

A newly created post at Fort Hare for a Black dean of students has been filled by Mr H. Nabe.

Mr Nabe, who is to act as a liaison between students, staff and the authorities has already started work.

He is a Fort Hare graduate and has had many years' experience in African education.

Before his appointment to Fort Hare he was chief education planner for the Ciskeian Government. He has been on the Fort Hare Advisory Council for 10 years.

New courses

Several new courses will be offered at Fort Hare this year. They include an honours degree in English and a special course in Afrikaans.

A bachelor's degree in pedaggogics will be offered in the faculty of education which is a new four year teachers' course to give students an opportunity to specialise in the arts, science or commerce.

The UED post graduate course will still be offered for graduates who wish to train to be teachers, but the UED diploma course for non-graduates will be discounted and replaced by a three year secondary teachers' diploma.

There will be a course in music for the first time this year as part of teacher's diploma.

This music course will be under the personal direction of Professor G. Gruber.

Date 17 OCT 1973
E. P. HERALD

What's behind Black student unrest

From the Rev T. S. N. Cqubule, Federal Theological Seminary, Alice:

ERUPTIONS at Black universities have now become a hardy annual.

Hundreds of students who registered in Black universities at the beginning of this year are now not in universities. There is quiet now because those who have remained are preparing for the end-of-the-year examinations.

Next year there will be an eruption at one or other of these places.

What has happened in the University of the Western Cape must not be seen in isolation. It is the tip of an iceberg that manifests the malaise that goes through all the five Black universities.

Now that there is some quiet, those of us who are interested in the higher education of Blacks should do some serious thinking. One of the things we ought to look at, quite dispassionately, is the administration of these places.

Until the end of 1972 the Black universities were run by all-White governing councils. Each had an all-Black advisory council.

From the beginning of this year, the universities of the Western Cape and Durban-Westville had each two Blacks serving on the governing council.

I am not sure whether the advisory councils at these two places are still in existence. But where they still exist, at Ngoye, Turfloop, and Fort Hare, they are a dead duck. They could never be anything else.

This was particularly conspicuous in the recent troubles at Fort Hare where one looked in vain for some word or action by the advisory council.

University advisory councils are, of course, a South African creation. They exist nowhere else in the world. They are part of the historical situation of a subject people in this country who are denied all but a nominal share of even what are called their own affairs in the land of their birth, and consequently can have no really effective influence upon things that vitally affect their lives and the lives of their children.

It was a mistake to let Fort Hare "begin" afresh, on the same basis as the other Black colleges in 1960 and to pretend nothing had happened at Fort Hare between 1916, when Fort Hare began, and 1960.

Fort Hare had not had an advisory council since 1916. It had one governing council in which Black and White sat and together made responsible decisions concerning the running of the place. Even the executive board which organised the founding of Fort Hare (1907-1914) was a mixed body of eight Blacks and eight Whites.

But these Black universities are apartheid creations and could not be expected to brook racially mixed councils. Thus advisory councils had to be created to give a semblance of Black participation in the running of these places. The promise was that eventually the Black advisory council would take the place of the White governing council.

Thirteen years have not given much evidence of this.

The first tremulous move out of the established pattern, as far as the African universities are concerned, appeared in your paper on August 11, when it was reported that the Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, was in favour of Black representatives on the university council.

I hope this does not mean putting two "well-chosen" Blacks on the council.

It should mean appointing a Black majority to the council. After all, whose interests are these Black universities meant to serve? If it is Black interests that they are meant to serve, they must be run in accordance with Black interests, as expressed and acted upon by Blacks themselves.

We do not subscribe to the apartheid ideology but the logic of that ideology, as we understand it, is that Blacks should run their own affairs. In this case they must run their own universities. Is this not what is meant by the much-vaunted "separate freedoms"?

If they get into a mess the omniscient, benevolent White father will have the joyful satisfaction of saying: "We told you, you are not yet ready for these things!"

What is more the Blacks themselves will learn from their mistakes.

It may be argued that we do not have enough Blacks with university and academic experience to serve on the council of a university. My reply to this is that the only way of giving a person experience in anything is to put him into it and let him get on with the job.

Further, if in 1907 there were Blacks who could be trusted to organise for a non-existent university, how many more are there in 1973, when graduates have been produced by Fort Hare since 1916, not to speak of other universities.

Fort Hare is supposed to be serving the Ciskei and the Transkei, both of which have Ministers of Education who are university graduates. If there is any seriousness in calling these people Ministers of Education, how can they not have a say in the running of the university that trains future leaders of their "states"?

Some people may not know that it was the donation of £10 000 by the Transkeian Territories General Council that showed the African's interest in higher education and turned the scales in favour of founding Fort Hare.

The day has certainly passed when Whites can sit in councils and make decisions for us.

LETTERS to the EDITOR

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 FEB 1974

ATAL DAILY NEWS

English professor appointed

Daily News Reporter

PROFESSOR Jacques van Oortmerssen has been appointed Professor of English at the University of Fort Hare.

Professor van Oortmerssen, who was born in Holland, has a keen interest in history and this led him to enter and win two national radio quizzes.

Professor van Oortmerssen began his career as a high school teacher of English and later served as a language instructor with the Dutch forces during World War 2.

He came to South Africa in 1945 and obtained an M.A. degree in English at the University of Potchefstroom and a University Education Diploma from the University of South Africa.

For 11 years Professor van Oortmerssen taught at various schools in Rhodesia and the Transvaal, before being appointed a senior lecturer in English at the Johannesburg College of Education.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 APR 1974
THE FRIEND

Master's degree for OFS Black

ALICE

MR DANIEL MOTSE will receive a master's degree in chemistry at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University on April 27 — becoming only the third Black in South Africa to gain such a degree.

Mr Motse, the eldest son of the Rev and Mrs M. S. Motse of Ventersburg, was born in 1947. He completed his schooling at Thaba Nchu, where he matriculated in 1965.

The following year he enrolled at the then University College of Fort Hare, and in 1970 was awarded a B Sc by the University of South Africa.

He later obtained a B Sc honours degree with distinction from Fort Hare University and this year was appointed research assistant in the chemistry department at the university.—SAPA.

Date 12 MAR 1974

RAND DAILY MAIL

Rectors in Fort talks

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — The rectors of all the Black universities in South Africa met at the University of Fort Hare this week under the chairmanship of Professor J. M. de Wet.

This is the first time this committee has met at Fort Hare. — Sapa.

7 FEB 1974

Date

E P HERALD

Fort Hare turns away students

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — With only a week to go before first-year students must register at Fort Hare University, applications from would-be students are still pouring in although officially all had to be in by December.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Already hostels are booked to capacity and only those students who have letters of admission would be admitted. There is room for 1 030 students.

A university spokesman said yesterday that first-year students were expected to report at the hostels on February 13th. On the following two days they would receive "orientation" lectures from the deans of the various faculties giving information on the courses offered at Fort Hare.

The registrar and rector are also expected to address the students.

He warned students not to come to the university on the off-chance or without permission.

Those who had not received some of the many bursaries available had to pay their first instalment of fees when they register.

12 MAR 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

Rectors meet at Fort Hare

ALICE. — The rectors of all the non-White universities in South Africa met at the University of Fort Hare this week for a committee meeting under the chairmanship of Professor J. M. de Wet.

This is the first time this committee has met at Fort Hare.

Present were : Prof J. L. Boshoff, Rector of the Turfloop, Prof J. A. Mare, Rector of Zululand University, Prof S. P. Olivier, Rector of Durban Westville Indian University, Prof W. L. Mouton, Rector of the University of the Western Cape and Prof De Wet. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 FEB 1974
IMVOZABANTSUNDU

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU
P.O. BOX 190
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

Imfundo Kwizizwe EziNtsundu

Ukwakhiwa kweSebe leDyunivesithi yaseFort Hare phaya kwiphandle laseTranskei uMtata, asikuko nokuba linyathelo elincomekayo elo. Le nto ithe yangena kanye ngexesha ekuthe kwanyuselwa izikolo eziliqela zisenziwa izikolo ezinphakamileyo, ekubeni beziziSekondali.

Ukunyuselwa kwezi zikolo kuzakubanga ukuba iDyunivesithi yaseFort Hare exakiweyo kungoku nje bubuninzi babantwana ikwazi ukuphungulela eTranskei.

Ngenxa yobuninzi babantwana kwa kunye nokunqongophala kweDyunivesiti kwabaNtsundu, baninzi abantwana angebefundile babazizinto esizweni sabantetho isisiXhosa abathe baphelelwa endleleni abafikelela kwindawo ebekumelwe ukuba babe kuzo.

Siyathemba ukuba eli nyathelo iyakuba sisiqalo sokuvulwa kwenye iDyunivesiti yaseTranskei, ingelilo iSebe leDyunivesiti yaseFort Hare. Ekupheleni konyaka ophelileyo kuthe kwabhengezwa nguRhulumente waseTranskei ukuba kukho izikolo ezithe zafumana unyuselo zibe zizikolo zemfundo ephakamileyo, oko kukuthi ezinematriki.

Ukuba ungaqaphela kakuhle, zimbalwa kakhulu idolophu zabamhlophe ezingenazo izikolo zemfundo ephakamileyo, nokuba idolophu leyo incinci kangakanani na.

Akukho nto yimbi eyiyenye enokusiphakamisa isizwe ngaphezu kokufunda. Akukho nto inokusinqabela xa sinayo imfundo.

Izizwe ezininzi ngakumbi eziMnyama ezikumbindi we-Afrika inkcitho yazo eninzi ezimalini ityekela emfundweni ngaphezu kwayo yonke enye into. Loo nto kuphela ibonisa ukubaluleka kwemfundo nakwesiphina isizwe esisakhulayo.

Date 20 FEB 1974
E. P. HERALD

Rector on future of Fort Hare

HERALD COR RESPONDENT

ALICE. — Addressing first-year students and parents at Fort Hare recently, the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, told the students that Fort Hare University was for the four milliion Xhosa people and tried to serve them.

He said the Xhosa nation was not in a position to undertake control of the university either from a financial or academic point of view.

However, Fort Hare was now at a developmental stage which must eventually lead to the Xhosas assuming more and more control and responsibility.

As at other Black universities, even after the governments concerned had assumed full responsibility assistance would still probably be given by Whites on a multinational basis.

Prof De Wet said the University of Fort Hare had come so far in this development process that four Xhosa members had been appointed to the university council.

Preference

He said that at Fort Hare when posts were vacant Black applicants received preference provided they had the necessary requirements for the position.

Therefore, a great deal depended on the present students as to how soon they would be qualified to fill the academic posts.

He warned "with every student strike as in 1973 comes the ruination of the careers of hundreds of Africans and the further postponement of the day when Black personnel will be in a position to play a greater part in the universities."

Prof De Wet said that at Fort Hare each student and member of staff had freedom of speech and freedom of opinion. The only thing which was expected of them in return was loyalty to the university.

Politics

They must not take part in any subversive activities and active party politics on the campus was not desirable. It also went without saying that they must obey the usual rules and regulations of the university.

Prof De Wet said that during 1972 and 1973 the authorities had been concerned about the increasing abuse of liquor by students which had led to assaults on the campus.

There had also been an increasing lack of morals between men and women students.

He warned that transgressions of this nature would be viewed in a serious light and dealt with accordingly.

Earlier Prof De Wet had spoken of the difficulties caused by the so called "generation gap" saying it was not just a new generation but a new kind of generation which often lacked patience.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Revolution

"Often they want to achieve their aims by protest and revolution and often regard traditional education as no longer acceptable.

"This also applied to White students as seen in widespread student unrest."

Prof De Wet said the younger generation did not believe their elders want the best for them.

"At Fort Hare there is another dimension. The Black students will not believe or are influenced not to believe that the Whites here honestly mean the best for them.

"I can give you the assurance that we the university staff are your friends. The university is for you and we are here to help you on a multinational basis for as long as necessary."

Control

Prof De Wet told new students that no students representatives council existed at Fort Hare although the authorities had encouraged the formation of such a body.

As a result the Rector had of necessity to exercise control and undertake certain duties which would normally be the responsibility of such a council.

He looked forward to the day when he could hand these duties over to a students' council.

Professor De Wet said the authorities at Fort Hare strove for good relations.

"We believe in improvement and we believe in dialogue. My door is always open and this applies to the rest of the staff too."

He told the students, "You are a responsible partner in the business of managing this university."

1 MAR 1974

E. P. HERALD

Woman's unusual course

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Twenty-year-old Miss Agnes Nyamande, from Orlando West, Johannesburg, is the first woman to enrol for the BSc agriculture degree at the University of Fort Hare.

Fort Hare is the only Black university in South Africa with a faculty of agriculture, in which 36 students are enrolled this year.

Miss Nyamande was born and brought up in Johannesburg, where her father works as a labourer. She matriculated at the Mphaphuli High School in the Northern Transvaal. Her sister is a teacher and she has two brothers working in industry in Johannesburg.

In an interview, she said she originally intended studying pharmacy, but realised there was a scarcity of agricultural scientists in South Africa.

Her special interests are biochemistry and soil science.

When qualified, she hopes to do research work in an agricultural science laboratory.

4 APR 1974

Date 30 APR 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

First for Mrs Motshabi

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday. — Mrs Eunice Montshabi on Saturday became the first woman to graduate from the University of Fort Hare with a master's degree in education with distinction.

Mrs Motshabi a Baptist minister, is teaching at King Sobhuza's National School in Swaziland. She now intends studying for a doctorate in education at a university in Chicago, USA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 APR 1974

Date

STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

The SA Society for Crop Production has elected Dr P J Móhr, chief research officer of the Fertilizer Society of South Africa, as president. Dr Móhr was previously secretary of the Society and succeeds Prof P C Nel of the University of Pretoria. Prof E Graven, professor of Agronomy at the University of Fort Hare, has been elected vice-president of the Society and succeeds Prof S A Hulme.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 APR 1974

Date

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Graduation

Daily News Correspondent

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE, Monday. — Mr Daniel W. S. Motse was awarded a master's degree in chemistry on Saturday at the Fort Hare graduation. He is only the third African in South Africa to get a MSc in chemistry.

-4 APR 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Visiting prof. at Fort Hare

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Thursday — Professor L. Kritzinger, professor of accountancy at the University of Cape Town, is spending two weeks at the University of Fort Hare.

Professor Kritzinger will give lectures to 63 students at the university. He will also update the department of accountancy on the new Companies Act which holds tremendous implications for the accounting profession.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 AUG 1973
DIE TRANSVALER

Studente gee pad ,uit simpatie'

FORT HARE IS AAN LEEGLOOP

FORT HARE

DIE Universiteit van Fort Hare is besig om leeg te loop nadat die universiteitsowerheid gister geweier het om aan militante eise van studente gehoor te gee.

'n Groot groep studente het gisteraand per trein na Port Elizabeth vertrek en ander studente sal glo vanoggend volg.

Prof. J. M. de Wet rektor van die universiteit, het gisteraand gesê: „Dit lyk my ons gaan binnekort ontydig vakansie hou."

Hy het vertel dat studente se houding gister binne die kwessie van enkele ure van gematig tot militant verander het oor studente wat verlede week geskors is nadat hulle 'n koshuisvader gemolesteer en universiteits- en private eiendom beskadig het.

Die studente het gistermiddag net weer dat die geskorste studente „onmiddelik en onvoorwaardelik" terug geneem word anders sou hulle hul registrasie van die universiteit opskort. Dié eis is verwerp omdat alle betrokkenes nog nie kans gehad het om hul saak te stel nie.

University of Fort Hare

Gepleit

Prof. De Wet het gisteraand in 'n telefoon onderhoud vertel dat die studente gisteroggend omstreeks elfuur 'n afvaardiging na hom gestuur het. Hulle het toe op gematigde wyse gepleit dat die geskorste studente terug geneem moet word.

Hy het aan hulle gesê dat hy eers met sy bestuurskomitee en ander belanghebbendes wil onderhandel voordat hy 'n finale beslissing gee. Hy het hulle egter verseker dat die owerheid net so gretig soos die studente is om 'n bevredigende skikking te vind.

Gistermiddag omstreeks vieruur sou hulle hom weer kom spreek. Hy sou ondertussen met o.m. 'n afvaardiging van ouers gesels het. Hulle het egter nie almal betyds opgedaag nie en hy het net met een ouer voorlopig samesprekinge gevoer.

Ministers

Gistermiddag omstreeks 3.30 het die studente weer by hom opgedaag. Hul houding het merkbaar in een van militantheid verander. Hulle het geëis dat die geskorste studente onvoorwaardelik terug geneem word anders sou hulle die universiteit verlaat, het prof. De Wet gesê.

Prof. De Wet sal vanoggend om 8.30 met 'n afvaardiging van die ouers van studente gesels. Ondertussen is ook betroubaar verneem dat ministers van die Transkei en die Ciskei 'n afspraak het om Woensdag met die rektor oor die situasie by die universiteit te gesels.

6 MAR 1974
E. P. HERALD

Varsity saves its mealies

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Agricultural scientists at Fort Hare University yesterday hurriedly reaped part of their experimental mealie crops near the Tyumie River for fear that all results of their research would be lost if the river overflowed its banks.

The swollen Tyumie and Gaga rivers, both of which flow through the town, were just starting to overflow their banks after between 125mm and 150 mm of rain, when the heavy rain stopped.

By yesterday afternoon no serious damage had been reported although flooding of the two rivers were expected if more rain fell, resulting in loss of crops and damage to property.

Many farm roads became impassable and some farms were cut off from town during the weekend rains.

University of Fort Hare

Date 5 FEB 1974
DIE BURGER

Studentetal oor 1 000

GESKORSTES TERUG NA FORT HARE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Van Ons Korrespondent

PORT ELIZABETH.

BAIE van die studente wat verlede jaar deur die Universiteit van Fort Hare op Alice weens oproerigheid geskors is, het aansoek om hertoelating tot die universiteit gedoen en die meeste aansoeke is goedgekeur, het mnr. H. van Huyssteen, registrateur, gister gesê.

Die universiteitsowerheid wil in hierdie stadium geen syfers hieroor bekend maak nie.

Toelatingsbriewe word nog aan die studente gestuur en die registrasie sal later vandeesmaand begin, voordat die akademiese jaar op 25 Februarie in aanvang neem.

KOSHUISE

Mnr. Van Huyssteen sê geweldig baie aansoeke om toelating is ontvang en die studentetal sal uiteindelik sowat 1 050 wees. Omdat die meeste studente in koshuise moet woon, moet baie aansoekers noodwendig weggewys word. Geen werklik verdienstelike Matrikulant val in dié kategorie nie, het mnr. Van Huyssteen gesê.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor, en ander senior amptenare van die universiteit sal die eerstejaarstudente op 14 en 15 Februarie oor 'n reeks onderwerpe toespreek as deel van hul oriëntasie.

8 MAR 1974

Date 8 MAR 1974

E. P. HERALD





University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DR AND MRS BRIAN DOWNING have joined the University of Fort Hare staff.

Dr Downing has been appointed senior lecturer and head of the Department of Botany. He was pasture scientist at the Department of Agriculture for three years before being granted a research fellowship by the Natal Parks Board. He worked on the board since 1968.

Mrs Downing, who holds an MSc from Aberdeen University, taught at a school in Natal before joining Fort Hare.

30 MAR 1974

E. P. HERALD

School library seminar planned

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

A ONE - DAY seminar for teacher - librarians is being planned by the local branch of the African Library Association. Mr G. S. Mama, Senior Librarian of the New Brighton Public Library, said when he addressed a gathering of African teachers.

African teachers will be offered some lectures in school and children's library work at the seminar. Mr Mama said although time would be so limited that only very superficial treatment of the subject would be possible, the student would at least be made aware of the possibilities of a school library.

The seminar would be held in the Centenary Hall during June. About 100 teachers from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage would be invited to attend.

Papers

Among those to be invited to read papers will be Mr Dave Sanderson, City Librarian, Mr C. J. Cronje, Chief Librarian of the University of Port Elizabeth, Dr Vermooten, Director of Bantu School Libraries, and Mr E. M. Makhanya, Deputy Librarian of the University of Fort Hare.

Mr Mama also told the meeting that he was going to ask the Chief Director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr L. C. Koch to open the seminar and the Circuit Inspector of Bantu Schools, Mr J. Omond, to welcome the teacher - librarians.

Mr Mama also appealed to the teachers to support the library by encouraging their pupils to make full use if it.

their studies.

Date 15 JAN 1974

DIE TRANSVALER

Swartes dien in hoë rade

Politieke Beriggewer

Swart mense is vir die eerste keer in die rade van die universiteite van Fort Hare, die Noorde en Zoeloeland aangestel.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daadwerklik

Die ontwikkeling is verwelkom deur dr. C. H. Badenhorst, die afgelope 14 jaar lid van die raad van die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

„Dit dui daarop dat die Regering se beleid nou daadwerklik uitgevoer word," het hy gesê. „Mettertyd moet die blanke verteenwoordiging in die raad heeltemal verdwyn."

Die besluit deur die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys is blykbaar die gevolg van 'n aanbeveling deur die raad van Fort Hare verlede jaar, dat Xhosas ook op die raad moet dien, het dr. Badenhorst gesê.

Fort Hare kry vier swart raadslede, die Universiteit van die Noorde vyf en Zoeloeland vier.

Die Regering het nog nooit 'n afskeep-beleid ten opsigte van Bantoe-onderwys gevolg nie, sê dr. Badenhorst. Die personeel met wie hy te doen gehad het, was nog altyd van die hoogste gehalte. Dit is egter 'n noodwendige ontwikkeling van Regeringsbeleid dat die swartmense so gou as moontlik hul eie sake bestuur.

Die nuwe stap in die ontwikkeling van eie beheer deur die swart volke oor hul onderwysdienste, is gister in Pretoria aangekondig.

Die swart raadslede is soos die blankes vir 'n tydperk van drie jaar vanaf die begin van die maand aangestel, het mnr. G. J. Rousseau, Direkteur van Onderwysbeheer en Universiteite, gesê. Hulle sal ongeveer 'n kwart van die ledetal van die universiteitsrade uitmaak.

Die adviserende rade by die universiteite bly bestaan, het mnr. Rousseau gesê. „Mettertyd, soos mense na vore kom en vakatures in die universiteitsrade ontstaan, sal die poste al hoe meer deur volksgenote van die bepaalde universiteit gevul word."

Die nuwe raadslede is almal akademici, die meeste verbonde aan die onderwysdienste in die betrokke tuislande. Hulle sluit ook 'n afgetrede professor, medikus, predikant en 'n dosent aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika in.

Date - 9 FEB 1974
E. P. HERALD



THE REV SIMON GQUBULE, first African principal of a college at the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice.



MR H. NABE, first dean of students at Fort Hare University.

Dean of Students is an African

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Mr H. Nabe, former Education Planner for the Ciskei Government, has taken up his new post as Fort Hare University's first Dean of Students. His appointment followed a recommendation by the Commission of Inquiry into student unrest at Fort Hare in 1972.

He will be on hand to assist the 1 030 students at Fort Hare with any personal or academic problems, and will liaise between the students, staff and administration.

He will have the status of a professor and will also lecture at the university.

Mr Nabe sees his new job as a "big challenge and great responsibility". Aware that he might encounter difficulties, he feels with the co-operation of the students and staff they can be overcome.

A well known educationist in the Eastern Cape and Border, he graduated at Fort Hare in 1939 with a BA majoring in History and English. After teaching at several schools he served as principal of a number of secondary schools in the Ciskei before being appointed first assistant and later inspector of schools for Alice and King William's Town.

Mr Nabe was appointed Education Planner for the Ciskei Government in 1968. He is also chairman of the Xhosa Language Committee and an executive member of the Advisory Council to the Department of Bantu Education.

Mr Nabe's appointment, ratified by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, was recommended by the commission headed by Mr Justice Munnik which investigated student unrest in 1972.

PRINCIPAL

Another Fort Hare graduate, the Rev Simon Gqubule, has been appointed the first African principal of college at the Alice Theological Seminary — the Methodist John Wesley College, largest at the seminary.

Mr Gqubule graduated from Fort Hare in 1956. He studied at the Bossey Ecumenical Institute in Geneva and in 1960 at Handworth College in Birmingham.

The first African to serve on the staff of the seminary in 1963, he gained a BD degree from London University and a Masters degree in theology from the University of Edinburgh.

Mrs Gqubule, a BA Honours graduate in psychology and with a diploma in Christian Education, will run the John Wesley College hostel and teach English at the Jabavu High School in Alice.

18 FEB 1974

P.E. EVENING POST

Students top 1 000

STUDENT enrolment at the University of Fort Hare is now 1 070, although 10 per cent of those accepted are not expected to turn up, according to Mr M. B. Jones, assistant registrar (academic).

All the hostels are full. Apart from some rusticated students who were not re-accepted, no men students have been turned away.

Enrolment

There are 26 women on the waiting list for accommodation in the women's hostel. Only 10 students are not in residence but are living with their parents.

Of the total enrolment 330 are women, which is more than in previous years."

Although the number of applications was larger than last year, the enrolment was the same because many applicants failed matric.

Date 5 FEB 1974
: P. HERALD

Fort Hare students re-admitted

HERALD REPORTER

ENROLMENT at Fort Hare University in Alice has almost reached capacity with the re-admission of most of the students who were rusticated after disturbances last year, the registrar, Mr H. van Huyssteen, said yesterday.

"We have now enrolled 1 020 men and women. We can only admit another handful now to complete the projected figure of 1 030. If however we reopen part on an old residence we could extend admission to 1 050," he said.

It was difficult to say just how many students had been rusticated because students had been interviewed bp police and many chose to leave for their own reasons, said Mr Van Huysteen. Some of these returned almost immediately.

Now full

Of the estimated 250-plus who were rusticated, most had re-applied and been admitted for this year, although they would lose an acedemic year through their actions and subsequent suspension, he said.

The three women's residences are now full, but there are still some vacancies in the three men's residences.

One residence was partly condemned last year because it is badly cracked.

There is a waiting list for women students wanting to enter Fort Hare, as more careers in the field of teaching, social work, law and science become open to African women.

Last year's violence and subsequent rustications took place when students demanded the resignation of a hostel warden, Mr O. H. D. Makunga. A day before a meeting was to have been held between students and the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, students attacked the warden's home, ransacking it and terrorising his family.

About 150 students were suspended and later about 700 walked out. Within six weeks 300 returned to complete their studies.

Date 22 FEB 1974
NORTHERN TIMES

Aangestel as Hoofleraar

DR. J. P. A. DU PREEZ, 'n oud-Kroonstadter, en voorheen lid van die personeel van die Hoër Tegniese Skool, Kroonstad, is aangestel as hoof van die Departement Sielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Dr. Du Preez is 'n oud-student van die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat, die Universiteit van Pretoria en UNISA en het sy meesters- sowel as sy doktorsgraad met lof behaal. Sy tesisse vir hierdie grade het gehandel oor aspekte in die dieptepsigologie.

Hy was verbonde aan die Instituut vir Navorsing van die persoonlikheidspsigologie van die raad vir Geestes Wetenskaplike navorsing waar hy die pos as hoofnavorsingsbeampte beklee het.

Tans is hy besig met navorsing in drie dimensionele persepsie by die Bantoe en is ook besig om 'n studie van die houding van die Bantoe ten opsigte van sy tradisionele en Christelike godsdiens te maak.

Dr. Du Preez het sy bekendstelling in die dieptesielkunde van dr. J. Kruger van Kroonstad ontvang saam met wie hy etlike jare kliniese sielkundige werk in Kroonstad gedoen het.

Hy is geregistreer as lid van die Sielkundige Instituut van die Republiek van S.A. en het verskeie publikasies vir hierdie raad oor strekkinge in die dieptesielkunde laat publiseer. Hy is o.a. ook lid van die S. A. Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns.

Dr. Du Preez het drie kinders. Dr. Louis du Preez is senior lektor in Chemie aan die Universiteit van Pretoria, mev. Theunise van Schoor is onderwyseres verbonde aan die Hangklipse Hoërskool te Queenstown en die jongste seun Johan is 'n standerd 9-leerling aan die Fort Beaufortse Hoërskool.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 APR 1974

Date 14 SEP 1973
STAR

Fort Hare plan for centre goes ahead

Pretoria Bureau

DESPITE student unrest at Fort Hare University — which has largely denuded the campus of pupils — the university council meeting in Pretoria this week decided to go ahead with plans for a R300 000 student centre for cultural and recreational activities.

At the end of the 16-man council meeting a statement was issued expressing full support for the university principal, Professor P. J. de Wet, and his staff in the handling of the recent student unrest.

Professor de Wet and his registrar, Mr H. van Heerden, travelled from Fort Hare University to attend the meeting. They have stayed on for a two-day series of meetings of the Bantu Education Department's co-ordinating body for Black universities, and are expected to return home later today.

University of Fort Hare
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PROVOCATION

"In our opinion the handling of provocation by certain students convinced the majority of the sincerity of the efforts of the university administration and of the futility of the efforts of student ringleaders to force the university to close," the Fort Hare University's statement says.

It adds that there was "ample evidence" that these efforts were largely supported from "outside."

All that the agitators managed to achieve was to ruin their own academic careers and those of the students whom they misled.

"Moreover, their actions showed their utter disregard for the true interests of these students.

A BLOW

"The council is determined not under any circumstances to yield to the attempts of these people to close the university and thereby deal a blow to the Xhosa nation."

9 APR 1974

E. P. HERALD

Agrarian onus on varsity

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A heavy responsibility rested on Fort Hare University to produce trained agriculturalists, and to institute an agricultural reform programme to develop the potential of the homelands.

If these areas were not made agriculturally self-sufficient, the whole basis of the homeland policy would collapse, Prof E. H. Graven, Dean of the Fort Hare Faculty of Agriculture, said at Keiskammahoek recently.

Mr Al Terblanche, director of Agricura, one of the guests at the dinner, said that despite the present population explosion he had great faith in scientists to solve the problem of feeding the masses.

He presented the faculty of agriculture with R1 500, on behalf of his company, which would be used to buy an instrument to measure leaf area.

The leaf area metre will be valuable for the research programme on canopy architecture in maize being undertaken by Prof J. N. Marais, of the department of agronomy.

The only research of this nature being done on maize in South Africa is at Fort Hare, the only Black university in the Republic with a faculty of agriculture.

13 FEB 1974

Date

NATAL WITNESS

'Equal shares' call by chief

ALICE — The Republic was a country which had "remarkable" stability, and its prosperity should be shared by all sections of her population "more equally" than was the case at present, the Ciskei's Minister of Education, Mr. Burns Ncamshe, said yesterday.

Mr. Ncamshe, opening two courses for secondary school teachers in the Ciskei and Transkei, at Fort Hare University, said more money should be spent on African education.

Although, per capita, there were more schools, and more non-Whites attending universities than in any other state in Africa, the Blacks, of all the non-White population groups, enjoyed the least financial assistance with their education.

"South African Whites at present enjoy the leadership and prosperity in our common fatherland.

"Supposing, for the time being, this position could be justified, then it must secure for the Blacks as well full development and stability.

"The land on which Fort Hare and the Lovedale Institution stood was originally given by the Xhosa chiefs to provide a place where the children of the Xhosa nation could be nurtured in the Christian faith and given a liberal education, and was never intended for White settlement," he said.—Sapa

University of Fort Hare
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24 APR 1974

CAPE ARGUS

Honorary degrees

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare will confer the first honorary degrees in its history at a graduation ceremony here on Saturday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Chancellor of the University, Dr P. E. Rosseau, will confer an honorary doctorate of laws on Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, and an honorary doctorate in literature on the Rev James Jolbe, first Black moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa.—Sapa.

7 APR 1974

RAPPORT

Fakulteit gevra

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ZWELITSHA — Die Wetgewende Vergadering van die Ciskei het hier met 'n meerderheidstemming 'n mosie aanvaar dat die Universiteit van Fort Hare 'n mediese fakulteit moet kry. Dit moet aan die nuwe Mdantsane-Hospitaal verbonde wees. — (Sapa).

12 FEB 1974
Date
CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare: Xhosa stake is growing

THE Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, said yesterday that the Xhosa nation was not in a position at the moment to undertake control of the university, either from a financial or academic point of view.

However, Fort Hare was now at a developmental stage which must eventually lead to the Xhosas assuming more and more control and responsibility.

"As with the other Black universities, even after the governments concerned had assumed full responsibility, assistance would still probably be given by Whites on a multi-national basis."

Fort Hare had come so far in this development process that four Xhosa members had been appointed to the university Council.

When posts were vacant, Black applicants received preference, provided they had the necessary requirements for the position.

Therefore, a great deal depended on the present students as to how soon they would be qualified to fill the academic posts.

"With every student strike, as in 1973, comes the ruination of the careers of hundreds of Africans and the further postponement of the day when Black personnel will be in a leading part in the universities."

At Fort Hare, student and staff members had freedom of speech and freedom of opinion. It was expected of them in return was loyalty to the university.

They must not take part in subversive activities, and active party politics on the campus were not desirable. It also went without saying that they must obey the usual rules and regulations of the university.

During 1972 and 1973 the authorities had been concerned about the increasing abuse of liquor by students, which had led to assaults.

There had also been an increasing lack of morals among men and women students.

Transgressions of this nature would be viewed in a serious light.

At Fort Hare, students were not influenced to believe that the Whites there honestly meant the best for them.

Ray ka Msengana

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 DEC 1973
E. P. HERALD

HE WORKS FOR BROTHERS TO REACH VARSITY

HERALD REPORTER

ARNOLD SOPHILE had no money but he had a dream of going to university. Now, the dream a reality, the former New Brighton schoolboy is working during the holidays so that two of his brothers can also be educated.



Mr Arnold Sophile, 28, pictured in the store of a Walmer pharmacy where he is spending the university holidays earning money to provide for his brothers' education.

Mr Sophile has completed a BA and two years of a BTheo degree at Fort Hare University—despite extreme financial difficulties.

About 10 years ago Arnold had little hope of being able to complete his schooling at the Newell High School in New Brighton. He was the eldest of seven sons of a labourer who earned hardly enough money to support his sickly wife and could not consider education above food for his family.

But, thanks to the Port Elizabeth Rotary Club's assistance, Arnold matriculated in 1966. Then came another disappointment.

Bursary

"I was one of only two matriculants at Newell that year. We both applied for a bursary, but the other man got it," he said yesterday in the office of Mr R. E. Coss's pharmacy at Walmer, while packing goods on the shelves.

Arnold then became a machine operator at a textile factory for two years but could save little money because of the needs of his family.

During this time he applied, unsuccessfully, for bursaries. In 1969 he finally was awarded a bursary, made available by the Presbyterian Church, which has paid for his university education during the past five years.

Arnold, 28, has had a brilliant academic career at Fort Hare. Two years ago he completed a BA course and, this year, finished his second year of a B Theology course with several distinctions.

"I want to continue my studies as much as possible and achieve a Masters degree. But I want my brothers to have the same privilege," Arnold said.

Interest

He has particularly taken an interest in the schooling of his brothers, Philip, 15, and Howard, 17, Standard 8 pupils at Jabavu Secondary School in Alice. "They would like to go to university — and I will see to that," he added.

Only the money Arnold has earned working in Mr Coss's pharmacy since 1971 — in the June and December holidays — has made it possible to keep Philip and Howard at school.

"It's ironical. The children who want to improve their education often seem to have poor parents. But the position is improving. When I came to Fort Hare there were only about 15 Port Elizabeth students. Now there are at least 60," Arnold said.

After completing his university education, he wants to become a theological lecturer and a lay preacher.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 APR 1974

STAR

Big orders for new computers

ICL SOUTH AFRICA has received orders totalling R340 000 for its 1 900 series computer from two universities. Rhodes University, Grahamstown, has signed a contract for R250 000 for a computer to replace its present one.

The other order is from the University of Fort Hare, near Alice, for a R90 000 computer.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 APR 1974

STAR

The SA Society for Crop Production has elected **Dr P J Móhr**, chief research officer of the Fertilizer Society of South Africa, as president. Dr Móhr was previously secretary of the Society and succeeds **Prof P C Nel** of the University of Pretoria. **Prof E Graven**, professor of Agronomy at the University of Fort Hare, has been elected vice-president of the Society and succeeds **Prof S A Hulme**.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 APR 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fort Hare's responsibility

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday. — A heavy responsibility rested on the faculty of agriculture at Fort Hare University to graduate professionally trained agriculturalists and to institute an agricultural reform programme to develop the inherent potential of the homelands Professor E. H. Graven, dean of the faculty, said at Kejskakamahoek.

If such a programme did not succeed in making the homelands agriculturally self-sufficient, the whole basis of homeland policy would collapse, he claimed.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 APR 1974

25 APR 1974
Date
NATAL WITNESS

Colleagues compliment Matanzima

UMTATA — The Transkei Legislative Assembly yesterday approved unanimously a motion congratulating the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, on an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to be bestowed on him by the University of Fort Hare on Saturday.

In moving the vote, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Knowledge Guzana, said this was the first honorary degree to be conferred upon an African since the University of Fort Hare had attained university status.

Chief Matanzima said in reply that the honour was not his alone — it belonged to all Transkei citizens and the Black citizens of South Africa. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 MAR 1974 Hare
CAPE ARGUS

Ciskei—a problem child for SA

HOMELANDS — 5

TODAY'S article in the series on the homelands deals with the Ciskei, which is made up of more than 20 areas in the Eastern Cape and faces some pressing problems....

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE

THE Ciskei, comprising more than 20 areas scattered from the Eastern Cape coast to the border of land-locked Lesotho, is a problem-child of the Government's separate development programme. Its immediate difficulties are poverty, fragmentation and hunger for more land than the Government is prepared to give.

Less than two years ago, on August 1 1972, it became South Africa's third Bantustan to be granted self-rule.

Thus the Ciskei African homeland, which at one time had the option to become part of the Transkei, emerged as an autonomous unit in spite of sharing a common Xhosa culture with the Transkei.

Its overall area at present is slightly under 1-million hectares. It has a population of 500 000, divided into four main tribes Fingoes, Rarabe, Tembu and the Sotho of the Herschel district of the North Eastern Cape.

The Government's proposed consolidation plan for the Ciskei is aimed at consolidating the 20-odd scattered areas of this homeland into four major units. The plan, which will add more than 111 000ha to the Ciskei's territory, caused shock, confusion and protest among White farmers and landowners in the affected areas.

190 WHITE FARMS

In two areas alone — Braunschweig and Frankfort — at least 190 White farms are to go Black in terms of the Government's consolidation proposals announced in 1971.

White landowners objected to the proposals, but the Ciskei's political leaders were clearly not satisfied and made vast new claims for land — the largest claims ever faced by the South African Government.

One such claim, by the first Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Justice Mabandla, was for all the White-owned land between the Kei and the Fish Rivers in the Eastern Cape and northwards from the coast to the Orange River.

This land demand would more than quadruple the territory's present area and give the Ciskei control of the port of East London, the valuable border industrial areas of King William's Town, Berlin and Queenstown, and huge tracts of some of the richest farming land in South Africa.

A similar claim — that the homeland's land area be increased four-fold — was made by Mr Lennox Sebe when he took over as Chief Minister after a leadership struggle last year.

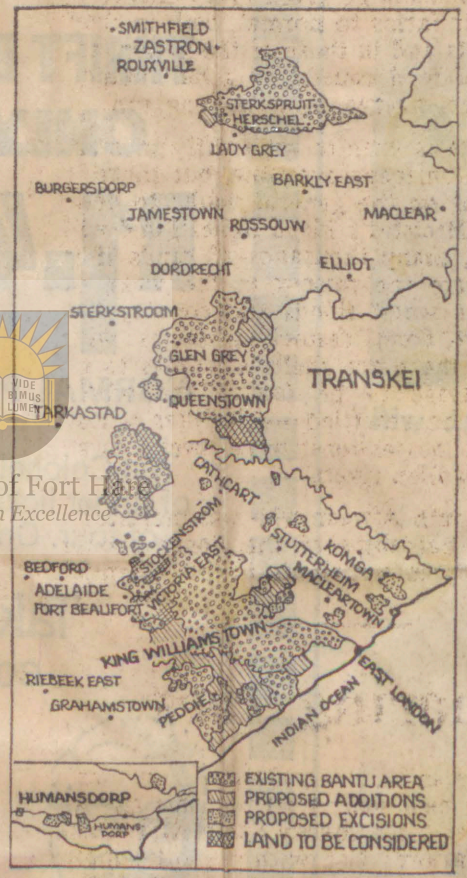
EXORBITANT CLAIMS

These seemingly exorbitant land claims should, perhaps, be viewed against the background of widespread poverty, destitution, unemployment and malnutrition, reported to be part of the existence of rural Ciskeian society.

To add to this burden of poverty, the Ciskei was bequeathed the three Cinderella resettlement areas — Dimbaza, Sada and Ilinge — where 40 000 have lived in conditions of extreme poverty and near-starvation.

In spite of active steps by the Government, churches and other agencies to improve conditions and bring relief, poverty remains a major problem of the Ciskei.

As a result of topography, the Ciskei Bantu areas are characterised by variable climatic conditions which influence the pattern of agriculture. The rainfall is not constant and varies from about 500mm to about 1 000mm a year in parts of the Herschel district and along the Amatola Mountains.



THE 20 AREAS which make up the Ciskei homeland are scattered from the Eastern Cape coastline to the border of Lesotho.

STORAGE DAMS

Although several perennial rivers traverse the territory, their flow fluctuates to such an extent that the provision of a steady water supply for irrigation is dependent on storage dams.

At present only about 507,6ha or 0,06 percent of the total area is irrigated. It is proposed to place a further 1 899,75ha under irrigation, which will increase the percentage land area under irrigation to about 0,3 percent.

As a result of the water shortage in the territory, about 71 percent of the planned area is used for grazing, while about 15 percent is under dry-land cultivation.

At present stock farming makes by far the biggest contribution to the cash income of the Ciskei farmer. According to the latest figures there were about 163 600 head of cattle, 412 700 sheep, 214 000 goats, 34 200 pigs and 7 300 horses in the area at the end of 1968.

When it comes to advanced agricultural training, the Ciskei is privileged in having the University of Fort Hare at Alice, which has a faculty of agriculture.

MIGRANT LABOUR

The Ciskei, with its widespread poverty and depressed economic conditions, is a source of migrant labour for White South Africa. In 1969 about 25 000 work-seekers were placed in employment through the services of tribal labour bureaus.

In nine districts of the territory there are 42 tribal and community authorities, each with its tribal labour bureau.

The territory has two large townships, Mdantsane and Zwelitsha, with facilities such as tarred roads, sewerage, electric street lighting and water. More townships are being developed and will provide thousands of additional houses.

The Ciskei is served by 11 hospitals, some of which are situated within and others outside the boundaries of the territory. There are 39 medical clinics and also various institutions and rehabilitation centres.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

When the Ciskei was given self-rule in 1972, it received the same constitutional status as the Transkei and Bophutatswana. It was given a Legislative Assembly with 50 members, 20 of whom were elected members, and six Cabinet portfolios — those of Chief Minister, and Ministers of Finance, Justice, Works, Education, Agriculture and the Interior.

The political future of the Ciskei is still uncertain. It may eventually amalgamate with the Transkei, but political leaders have expressed the belief that the territory's borders must first be finalised before a move towards this goal can be made.

After obtainin

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 SEP 1973
Date
Fort Hare
IMVO ZABANTSUNDU.

UPHUMELELE UBUGQWETHA EMAGQABINI UMNU. SOGONI

BHAYI. — Zivakele zamnandi kakhulu indaba zokuphumelela kwakhe imviwo zobugqwetha uMnumzana Ian Sogoni ingqonyela eyaphuma ngomva kwisikolo saseCowan Sekondari eBhayi, igxothwa yiBhodi yeZikolo za se-New Brighton.

UMnumzana Sogoni ubonise umxhino omkhulu, ukukhuthala, ukunyamezela nokuma enyanisweni angajiki. Emva kokuba efumene imfundo enomsila kulaa Dyunivesiti yaseFort Hare, wafumana noqeqesho lobutitshala, uMnumzana Sogoni uthe wafundisa kwindawo ezininzi ezahlukeneyo.

EZIBALULA

Phakathi kwezi ndawo singabalula uSomgxada sibalule iClarkebury neGcuwa. Ufundise eBhayi ithuba elide, elisekela likaMnumzana V. C. Qunta ingqonyela wada wanyulwa emva kokuba uMnumzana Qunta eyekuba yingqonyela kwaLanga High.

Uthathe inxaxheba enkulu kwezentlalo-ntle yabantu, kwezemidlalo enjenge-Ntenetya, umnatha, i-softball nogqatso lokubaleka.

IMIBUTHO

Ube ngusihlalo kwimibutho emininzi yebhola nentlalo-ntle yabantu. Singabalula umbutho owawubandakanya zonke izikolo zemfundo ephakamileyo eBhayi naseTinara abe ngusihlalo kuyo. Sibalule umbutho oyi-African Theatrical Society owathi wazibalula ngomdlalo oyi-"NGQUMBO YEMINYANYA" nombutho lowo owabhangayo sibhala nje. Ubushiye ubutitshala enemiyaka engama-23 ehlohla, ene-13 eBhavi kuphela

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1974
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Fort Hare gee eregrade

ALICE. — Die Universiteit van Fort Hare ken Saterdag op die jaarlikse gradeplegtigheid die eerste twee eregrade toe sedert die Universiteit tot stand gekom het.

Die kanselier, dr. P. E. Rousseau, sal die eredoktorsgraad in regte aan hoofminister Kaizer Matanzima van die Transkei toeken, en aan eerw. James Jolobe, eerste swart moderator van die Presbiteriaanse Kerk van Suid-Afrika, 'n eredoktorsgraad in lettere.

Opperhoof Matanzima ontvang die graad vanweë sy „uitmuntende diens en pionierswerk op staatkundige gebied, nie net in die Transkei nie, maar in die hele Suid-Afrika." Eerw. Jolobe, wat bestempel word as „die veelsydigste Kôsaskrywer en uitmuntende seun van die Bantoe," word vereer vanweë sy „diens aan die Kôsa literatuur en die kerk."

— Sapa.

Date MAR 1974
THE CHRISTIAN LEADER

SYDNEY LUZIPHO
A tribute



A twenty-nine year ministry came to an end in November 1973 with the sudden death in Uitenhage of the Revd. Sydney Luzipho. At his funeral service, attended by more than 7 000 people, his death was described by the Revd. Allan Hendrikse as "a great loss locally, regionally and nationally".

Sydney W. T. Luzipho was born in 1915 at Bedford, but grew up in Korsten, Port Elizabeth. He was educated at the Peterson High School where he obtained the Junior Certificate. One of his teachers was the Revd. James Jolobe, who a few years later also helped in officiating at Sydney's marriage to Sylvia Majambozi, a qualified staff nurse.

After obtaining J.C. he went to Lovedale to take a teacher's course and began his work as a teacher in Port Elizabeth. Some of his colleagues at Lovedale were the Hon. Mr. Armstrong Jones, Head of the Department of Education in the Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, Head of the Department of Justice in the Transkei and Mr. S. Maku, an old teacher at Umtata.

It was whilst serving as a teacher in Port Elizabeth that he felt the call to the ministry and went to Fort Hare University for theological training. The Revd. George Molefe was one of those responsible for helping him attend Fort Hare. He passed the theological course with distinction.

In 1944 he was placed at Uitenhage for field training. He remained for the rest of his life!

When he started at Uitenhage there were 300 members and there were 14 outstations. The church now has 3 000 members and 41 outstations extending into no less than ten magisterial districts.

In his early years he would travel many many miles by donkey cart. It was only in the 1950's he was able to start using a motor car. Buildings erected during his ministry are many. The Elliott Memorial Church at Uitenhage is the most distinguished. It has a seating capacity of 2 000.

Although his own church work made such great demands upon him he was always willing to assist in the wider work of the denomination. For a number of years he was a Moderator in the Congregational Union of South Africa.

He spent one year as Chairman of the Eastern Cape Region of the UCCSA and was, up until his death, the vice chairman of the Eastern Cape Presbyterian/Congregational Liaison Committee.

Somehow he found time for writing. He was the author of the Xhosa service book used in Congregational churches, and recently worked with his two Presbyterian colleagues, the Revds. J. J. R. Jolobe and G. B. Molefe, on the revision of the Xhosa hymnal.

At the time of his death he was working on a book about the late Dr. W. B. Rubusana. He was the recipient of a prize during 1973 for an article published in South African Outlook on the subject of Separate Development.

Education was always his interest and he did a great deal to forward educational facilities for his people. He opened schools at most of the church outstations as well as in Uitenhage itself. He was Chairman of the Uitenhage Bantu School Board from 1955. His death was described by local educational personnel as "an irreparable loss". Just after he died a letter was received from the Rector of Fort Hare University requesting him to apply for membership of the Advisory Council of the University.

A long list of activities of a busy life. But Sydney Luzipho was more than this. He was a pastor and friend to many. The Elliott Memorial Church is a tribute to his ability, devotion and concern for people.

The Revd. Joseph Wing, in a letter to Mrs. Luzipho, said, "It says much for Sydney's standing and influence in the community that he was trusted by the people and respected by the officials, and his sound advice was frequently taken by those in positions of responsibility.

"For all his many gifts, Sydney was a warm, understanding and very human person. He gave affection and he received affection in return from all those who worked with him. His whole life was motivated and inspired by his devotion to Jesus Christ and his faith found expression in everything he did and the wide range of his personal contacts."

To Mrs. Sylvia Luzipho and her family the whole family of the Church extend sympathy

Date 14 FEB 1974
E. P. HERALD



PROFESSOR S. LINDE, professor of applied mathematics at the University of Fort Hare (left), Mr D. Kinghorn and Mr F. Pruss, representatives of an international computer company, watch Professor J. N. de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare, sign the contract for the installation of a R92 000 computer at the university.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Varsity to get R92 000 computer

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A R92 000 computer similar to those used at Rhodes University and UPE will be installed at the University of Fort Hare within the next few months.

The university was planning a two-year course in computer science as part of a BSc course, Professor S. Linde, Professor of Applied Mathematics and Statistics, said yesterday.

A diploma course in computer application would be offered and commerce students would also be able to take a short course in computers.

It would be used for research, education and administration.

Prof Linde said the computer, to be used for research, education and administration, would be installed temporarily in the agricultural building. A section of the recently opened chemistry block was planned as a computer centre.

A suitably qualified staff member would act as supervisor at the computer centre, until a professor of computer science was appointed.

Date 5 FEB 1974
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare students re-admitted

HERALD REPORTER

ENROLMENT at Fort Hare University in Alice has almost reached capacity with the re-admission of most of the students who were rusticated after disturbances last year, the registrar, Mr H. van Huyssteen, said yesterday.

"We have now enrolled 1 020 men and women. We can only admit another handful now to complete the projected figure of 1 030. If however we reopen part on an old residence we could extend admission to 1 050," he said.

It was difficult to say just how many students had been rusticated because students had been interviewed bp police and many chose to leave for their own reasons, said Mr Van Huysteen. Some of these returned almost immediately.

Now full

Of the estimated 250-plus who were rusticated, most had re-applied and been admitted for this year, although they would lose an acedemic year through their actions and subsequent suspension, he said.

The three women's residences are now full, but there are still some vacancies in the three men's residences.

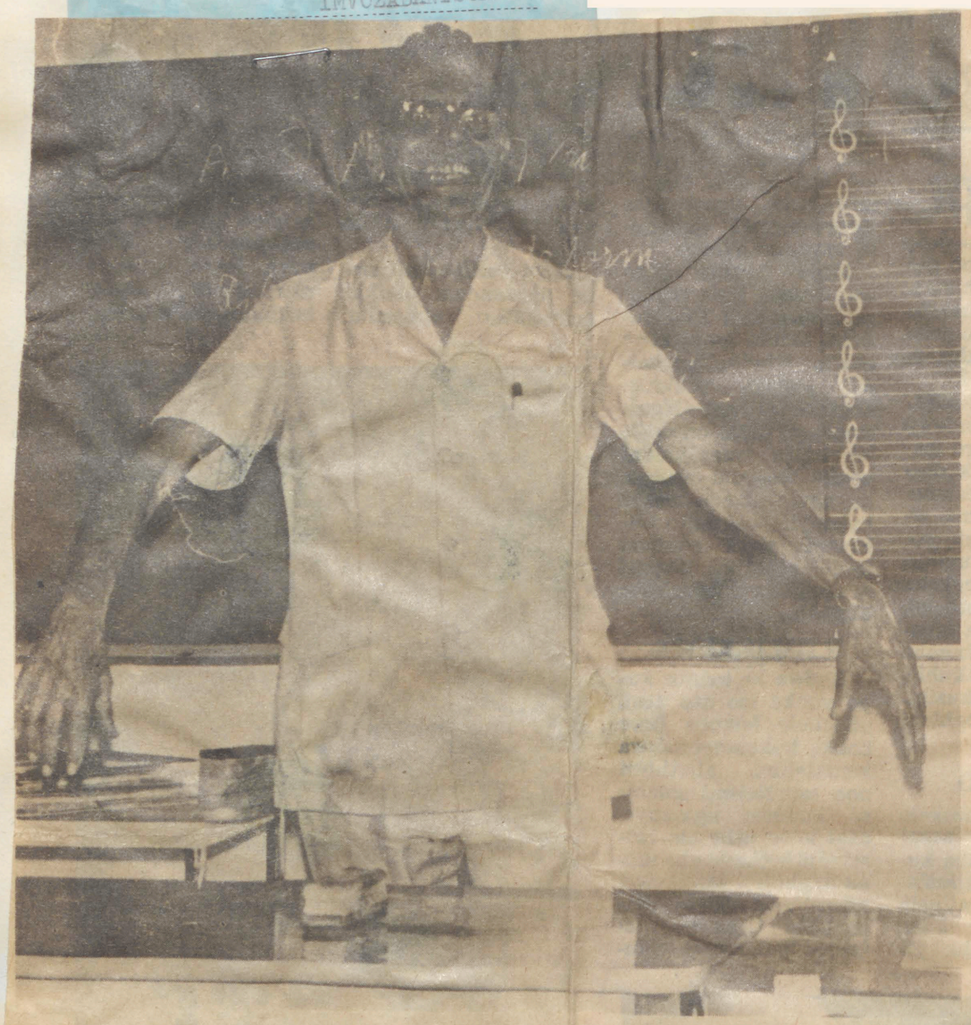
One residence was partly condemned last year because it is badly cracked.

There is a waiting list for women students wanting to enter Fort Hare, as more careers in the field of teaching, social work law and science become open to African women.

Last year's violence and subsequent rustication took place when students demanded the resignation of a hostel warden, Mr C H. D. Makunga. A day before a meeting was to have been held between students and the Rector Prof J. M. de Wet, students attacked the warden's home, ransacking it and terrorising his family.

About 150 students were suspended and later about 700 walked out. Within six weeks 300 returned to complete their studies.

Date 9 MAR 1974
IMVOZABANTSUNDU







University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MUSIC at FORT HARE

HIS LOWER JAW jerks quickly to the left and to the right. His eyes flicker shut in alternate winks and his whole face is lit up by a dazzling smile as the handful of music teachers, conductors and composers sends up a gaffaw. They are all quickly silent again as their heads sway and a few's hands flutter in the air. That is Dr. George Gruber at the head of this course, his vivacity belying his seventy years as he directs the minds of these black men and women into the higher realms of musical architecture.

Report — G.T. Kulati

Photos — T. Twala

DR GRUBER was born in Vienna where he acquired his doctorate in musicology in 1928. In 1930 he became chief conductor of the Vienna Boys Choir with which he travelled all over the world. In 1953 he came to Rhodes University and established the Rhodes University Chamber Choir with which he has been four times abroad for concerts. In 1973 he retired but instead of doing nothing he went to Fort Hare to help the blacks. He has done 15 years research in the music of the Xhosas and regrets that scholarly black music is lacking the traditional essence.

UNDERLINE

At the moment they are all transported by G. Donizetti's Don Pasquale that is oozing like sweet honey from the Hi Fi set. Now and again Dr Gruber notes down something on the black board and then stands there lost in the music, listening attentively and then suddenly conducts with emphatic gesticulations to underline the twists and turns of the music.

After this an explanation of the music follows. Dr Gruber explains further that there are two ways of listening to music: listening with ones emotions and listening intelligently. Everybody can listen with ones emotions but in order for one to lister intelligently tuition is essential.

DESIGNED

This was a music course organised and conducted by Dr. Gruber formally of Rhodes University, at the University of Fort Hare. It was specially designed for music teachers and choir conductors. It lasted from the 11th up to the 15th of February.

When I spoke to Dr. Gruber about this course he expressed great satisfaction with its progress. Mr L. M Duma a composer from Fort Beaufort whom I spoke to said: "I have certainly gained a lot from this course. You see, all along I have been composing music just because it is a natural gift to me; without much technical knowhow. This course has now lifted me above my limitations. I am now aware of things hitherto unknown to me."

This course dealt with the introduction to Staff Notation; transcription from Tonic Solfa to Staff Notation and vice versa. There was also elementary voice training for scholars and adults; method and practical work, training of school and adult choirs: method and practical work. technique and art of conducting: method and practical work.

Music inspectors, Mr J. W. Sigatya, Mr R. V. Maneli and Mr H. Hoko attended this course. There was also a number of illustrous names in the field of music. There will be more of these courses in the future.

22 APR 1974

STAR

Science degree

ALICE—Mr Daniel Motse will receive a master's degree in chemistry at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University on April 27 — becoming the third Black in South Africa to gain such a degree.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 3 MAR 1974
SUNDAY TIMES

State may take over 54 000 ha of prime sweetveld 'to appease homelands pressure'



Professor B. J. Thom . . . "Government using land to barter with homeland leaders."



MR. ELLIOT COCKROFT . . . "The Government do not seem to have any definite plan."



Mr. Ian Terwin . . . "What about Port St. Johns?"



Mr. M. T. Knott . . . "I'll not sell my farms."

Eastern Cape farmers defiant: 'We won't part with our land'

By TONY EMMETT

THE GOVERNMENT are ruining South Africa's agricultural economy by consolidating productive farmlands into the homelands, White farmers in the Eastern Cape claimed this week. Many say they are determined to defy the Government's consolidation proposals by refusing to sell their farms.

"The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, has asked White farmers to produce more on less land, because we are losing land to the homelands. Yet the homelands' contribution to the agricultural economy is negligible," Mr. L. G. Stretton, chairman of the Eastern Agricultural Union, told me this week.

"The crux of the matter is this, that the land in the Eastern Cape is far too valuable to be parted with under any circumstance."

There is a deep underlying resentment in the Victoria East district, a rich stock and citrus farming area which the Government proposed to consolidate into the Ciskei.

As in other parts of the country, the farmers there have been thrown into a limbo of uncertainty and confusion while they await the Government's decision on consolidation.

The residents of nearby Alice are also deeply disturbed. They feel that if Victoria East is consolidated this will be the death knell for the town, because Alice will be virtually surrounded by the Ciskei.

Although they were assured recently by the Government that Alice would not be incorporated into the homeland, they have little faith in Government assurances.

"What about Port St Johns?" asked Mr. Ian Terwin, Mayor of Alice.

Even among Nationalist supporters there is a spirit of opposition.

Professor B. J. Thom, Professor of Law at Fort Hare University, told me last week: "I am a supporter of the Nationalist Party, but I cannot help pointing out that the Government have their priorities wrong.

"The Government are using land to barter with the homeland leaders who are applying pressure. But the essential problem is an economic one, a question of food.

"Whereas consolidation might appease the homeland governments and overseas critics, it does not help the average Black man either by way of food or employment. What is the point of the Government handing over land when there is little or no economic development?"

Industrialisation was South Africa's only hope of stemming the tide of Black unemployment which was already reaching serious dimensions. If South Africa did not solve the unemployment problem there would be a danger of unrest.

When I visited the Victoria East district, farmers told me they were opposed unanimously to the consolidation of their area.

'Disaster'

"The area which the Government may consolidate consists of 54 000 hectares of superior sweetveld," said Mr. John Matthews, chairman of the Victoria East Farmers Union. "Last year its income was R3 700 000. We supply 20 per cent of the beef sold in the Port Elizabeth market. It would be an economic disaster if we lost this land.

"What is the point of taking over more land when there are not enough experienced Black farmers to manage what has already been bought?"

Mr. Bob Balantyne, a dairy farmer, took me on a tour of the area to point out the contrast between land which had previously been consolidated and land which had been proposed for consolidation but which was still White-owned.

Erosion

He pointed out farms which he said had been bought out ten years ago.

"As you can see, there are only a few mealie fields. The land has been overstocked and there is considerable erosion. Much of the land has not been used for 10 years."

In the Tyume Valley Mr. Ballantyne pointed out the crumbling ruins of a farmhouse.

"That was once the house of Mr. Ian Terwin, who was forced to leave when the Government bought his land 10 years ago. He was a citrus farmer. As you can see, not a tree has been left."

Mr. Terwin told me later: "I left 5 000 citrus trees and a beautiful home, but so far no one has been settled there. The trees have died from neglect and have been used as firewood."

"The Government's promise of compensation means little to us. Where are we going to find alternative land? I don't want their money for my land," Mr. Ballantyne said bitterly as we drove through his farm.

Mr. M. T. ("Sam") Knott, who has one of the biggest privately owned cattle areas in the country, told me: "I will never agree to sell my farms. The farms I own in Victoria East are essential to my whole organisation. Without them my business, which provides between 16 000 and 20 000 cattle for the meat market every year, would be crippled.

"The Government can do what they like, my farms are definitely not for sale."

News by Tony Emmett, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

University of Fort Hare
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30 APR 1974

CAPE TIMES

FIRST FORT HARE WOMAN M.Ed.

ALICE. — Mrs Eunice Motshabi became the first woman to graduate from the University of Fort Hare with a Master's degree in Education with distinction when she had a M.Ed. degree cum laude conferred on her by the Chancellor of Fort Hare, Dr P. E. Rousseau at a graduation ceremony on Saturday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mrs Motshabi, who is also an ordained Baptist minister, teaches at King Sobuzahs national school in Swaziland. She has a B.A., B.Ed. and M.Ed. to her credit and now intends studying for a doctorate in Education.

In September she plans to enroll at a university in Chicago.

One of six children a former school principal in the Transkei and a nursing mother, Mrs Motshabi has had a keen interest in education since childhood. — Sapa.

-6 APR 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Call for medical faculty

ZWELITSHA — A motion calling for the establishment of a medical faculty at Fort Hare University and attached to the new Mdantsane Hospital was passed by a majority vote in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, here yesterday.

Introducing the motion, Mr. L. W. Magoma (CNIP, Victoria East) said there was an acute shortage of black doctors, dentists and pharmacists.

He said it was unfair that black students wanting to take up medical studies could only go to one university — the University of Natal — when white students could go to a number of universities.

He said Mdantsane Hospital would be an ideal place for the faculty.

He also suggested there was need for a medical university for Bantustans and said if such a faculty were started at Fort Hare, it could serve all Bantustans.

Supporting the motion, the government Chief Whip, Mr. A. Z. Lamani, said it was proper that hospitals which were serving university medical faculties should be built in the urban areas. — DDR.

15 FEB 1974

Date

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Mr Nabe moves in at Fort Hare

Mr H. Nabe, former education planner for the Ciskei Government, has taken up his new past as Fort Hare University's first Dean of Students. His appointment followed a recommendation by the Commission of Inquiry into student unrest at Fort Hare in 1972.

He will be on hand to assist the 1 030 students at Fort Hare with any personal or academic problems, and will liaise between the students, staff and administration.

He will have the status of a professor and will also lecture at the university.

Mr Nabe sees his new job as a "big challenge and great responsibility." Aware that he might encounter difficulties, he feels with the co-operation of the students and staff they can be overcome.

He graduated at Fort Hare in 1939 with a BA majoring in History and English. After teaching at several schools he served as principal of a number of secondary schools in the Ciskei before being appointed first assistant and later inspector of schools for Alice and King William's Town.

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Mr Nabe was appointed Education Planner for the Ciskei Government in 1968. He is also chairman of the Xhosa Language Committee and an executive member of the Advisory Council to the Department of Bantu Education.

Mr Nabe's appointment, ratified by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M.C. Botha, was recommended by the commission headed by Mr Justice Munnik which investigated student unrest in 1972.

Date 29 MAR 1974
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

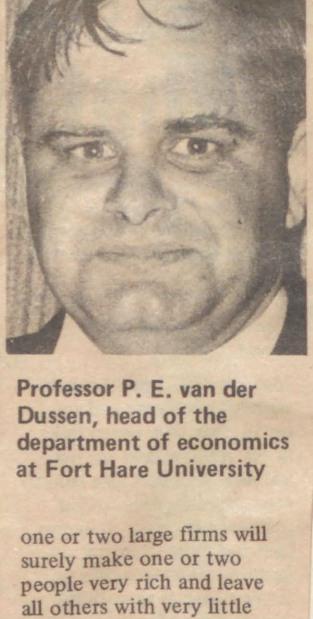
RECTORS of all South Africa's non-White universities met this week at the University of Fort Hare. Chairman of the rectors' committee is Prof J. M. de Wet, of Fort Hare.

This is the last year that the principals will meet as an all-White committee. From 1975, Prof W. L. Mouton, of the University of the Western Cape, will be replaced by the well-known Coloured educationist, Dr R. van der Ross.

From left, are: Prof J. L. Boshoff, of Turfloop; Prof S. P. Olivier, of Durban Westville; Prof De Wet, Prof Mouton and Prof J. A. Maré, of the University of Zululand.

16 MAR 1974
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Small firms are answer



Professor P. E. van der Dussen, head of the department of economics at Fort Hare University

It is one of the many falacies of post-war thought on economic development, that such development can only take place through the establishment of large-scale projects and firms. Acceptance of this has led to a waste of money and time spent on the problems of underdeveloped countries.

This statement was made by Professor P. E. van der Dussen, head of the Department of Economics, Fort Hare University, in his lecture at a seminar for African businessmen in Umtata.

"An underdeveloped country suffers among other things, from a shortage of capital and well-trained labour, the latter especially with reference to the management level," Prof. van der Dussen said.

Since a large firm implies huge capital expenditures as well as a high level of management efficiency, such a firm can only be established in an underdeveloped country by outside investors, who, moreover, will have to use imported labour at all levels above semi-skilled. This situation will obviously result in a major part of the profits of the firm being transferred to outside interests. Establishing small firms from own resources will obviate this.

"Since profits are the outcome of production in excess of immediate needs, this can be interpreted as an outflow of the results of the development. For if a country is to develop, it has to produce in excess of its immediate needs so as to be able to save. The savings can be capitalised and utilised for further production, part of which should once more be excessive. In this way a capital stock can be built up that can be utilised for continuous production.

"In an underdeveloped country one usually finds a substance economy. The only motive for the people to work, is for them to subsist – to keep on living. They are not interested in or motivated by a desire for improving their situation. In contrast, in a market economy the making of profits in one or other form is the big motivating force behind the actions of people. This applies obviously to the businessman, and as clearly to the labourer who tries to profit to the utmost from his abilities by selling his services for the highest wage-rate obtainable. The profit motive clearly calls for the maximum excess production which in turn means an increased savings and investment potential, that will result in economic development.

"Of course, excess production only becomes profitable if it can be sold to others. If there is no demand for such excess quantities, they become sterile. This leads to the conclusion that a well-developed market system with a wide demand base is a necessity if development were to be achieved.

"In an underdeveloped country, the total amount of buying power (representing demand) will be small. It is necessary to spread this buying power as widely as possible so as to develop a strong demand factor. Establishing a large number of small firms will surely contribute to this. On the other hand, one or two large firms will surely make one or two people very rich and leave all others with very little buying power (money).

"There are other (long term) advantages in favour of small firms in developing underdeveloped countries. Establishing small firms throughout the country will disseminate knowledge and market-mindedness very widely. Moreover, a large number of people will be able to cope with the simple management of a small firm. They will gain experience as they go, becoming continuously more adept at management. In this way, they will be able to expand their firms efficiently, allowing large firms to evolve from the small ones.

"The Bantu people are in this sense well-placed relative to other underdeveloped nations. They have partaken and are partaking of the knowledge and experience of the Whites thereby gaining these assets for themselves.

"Given some help by agencies such as the Xhosa Development Corporation, they should therefore be able to establish quickly an affluent middle-class that can push out the necessary high-level managers."

University of Fort Hare
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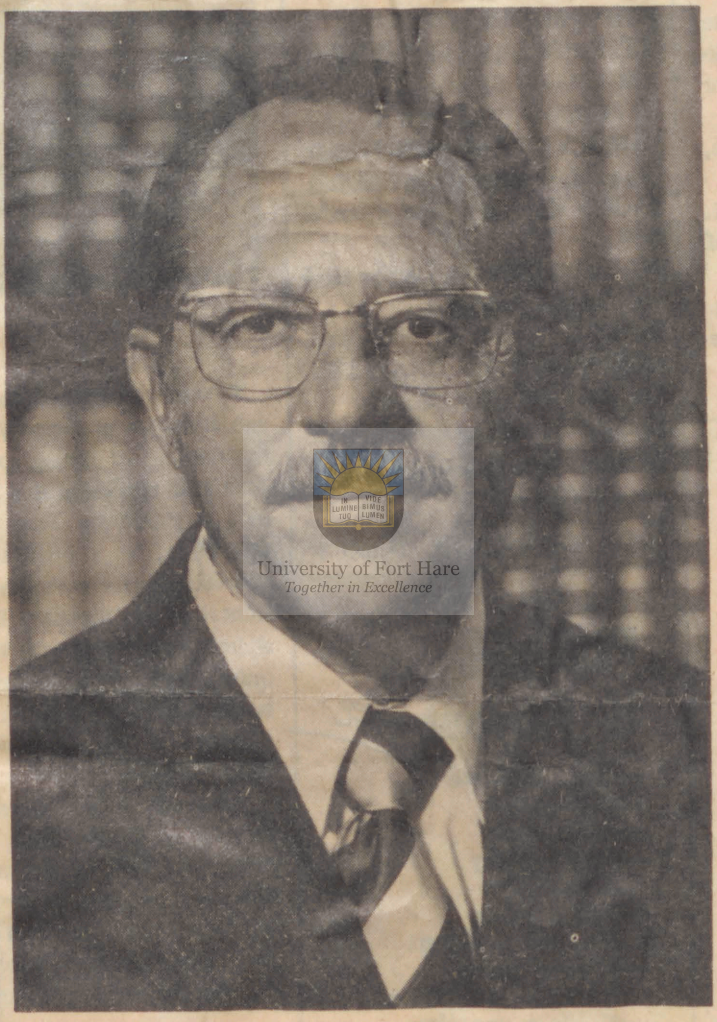
Date 1 MAR 1974
FICKSBURG NEWS

OUD-FICKSBURGER AANGESTEL AS PROFESSOR


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. Albert du Preez - seun van mnr. en mev. Peg. du Preez van Ficksburg, is so pas aangestel as Professor en hoof van die departement Sielkunde aan die universiteit van Fort Hare.

Prof. Dr. du Preez het sy hele skoolloopbaan op Ficksburg voltooi waar hy in 1938 ge-matrikuleer het. Hy het studeer aan die Universiteit van die O.V.S., Pretoria en UNISA. Hy was jarelank in die onderwys, eers as onderwyser en onderhoof van die Hoër Tegniese Skool te Kroonstad en daarna Afdelingshoof by die Witwatersrandse Kollege vir Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys. Nadat hy vir 'n tydlank navorsingswerk gedoen het as Hoofnavorsingsbeampte van die Instituut vir Persoonlikheidsnavorsing van die Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike navorsing, word hy aangestel as Senior lektor by die universiteit van Fort Hare. Vanaf 1 Januarie vanjaar is hy bevorder na die leerstoel in Sielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Prof. Dr. du Preez is ook lid van die S.A. Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns.

Date 24 APR 1974
FARMERS WEEKLY

APPOINTMENTS



Dr P. J. Möhr, Chief Research Officer of the Fertilizer Society of South Africa was elected president of the SA Society for Crop Production at this society's fourth congress held in Bloemfontein.



Mr Ernie Viljoen who has been associated with the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society since 1957 will take over as general manager of the society.



Professor E. Graven, Professor of Agronomy at the University of Fort Hare, was elected vice-president of the South African Society for Crop Production at that society's fourth congress.



Professor J. J. C. Nel, has been appointed deputy head of the research and development plant protection department of the Ciba-Geigy agrochemical division.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 26 JAN 1974
IMVOZABANTSUNDU

SITHETHA NGEZIHUBEKE Kunyaka Omdala

TO UMNYAKA uphelayo sowukhumbula ngezinto ezininzi ezithe zenzeka ebudeni bawo. abaninzi baswelekile bathi shwaka ekufeni kanti bakwabaninzi nabazelweyo. Ewe abaninzi batshatile kanti baninzi abathe bathu kulula amaqhina ababewabophe ngothando.

Ebudeni bonyaka lo, abanye bazuze ukuwongwa, kanti abanye bathotywe emawongeni abebefudula bekuwo. Nakwezobupolitika zibeninzi inguqulelo ezithe zenzeka kanti bakho nabathe babalasela kwezenkqubela-phambili.

Ewe nezimanga ezingenakuthukululwa bani zibekho zasishiya sibambe ongezantsi. Kuwo wonke lo mbhodamo iNkosi isigcinile. Sisekho.

FEBUWARI, 1973

Kuthe usasungula nje unyaka kwavuka iziphithiphithi eNatala ngenxa yokugwayimba kwababanyamezele umvambo.

UmXhosa uthi, "Umntwana ongakhaliyo ufela embelekweni," Ngenxa yaloo ntshukumo eyaqala eNatala, baninzi abamnyama abathe bazuza uchatha ngonyuselo kwimivuzo yabo kulo lonke eli leRepublic.

MATSHI:

Ngale nyanga kwenzeke isiganeko esingazanga sabonwa ezimbalini basebenzi bekhalela imivuzo ebhityileyo. Olo qhushululu lwasulela iindawo ezininzi kweli, kwacaca ukuba kanti bethe cwaka nje abantu zeRiphablikhi. Abamnyama nabamhlophe badibana badlala kunye emabaleni ePitoli, abangemhlophe beli bagudlana baqengqana nabamhlophe kumdlalo wesoccer.

Kwalile sisalindele ukuwelwa sisibhakabhaka ngenxa yesiganeko, kwavakaliswa ezokuba umbhali owaziwa kakhulu wencwadi zesiXhosa, uMlu. J. J. Jolobe uthiwe jize ngewonga elingazanga lavakala komnyama, wenziwa imoderator kwiPresbyterian Church".

Ngokungathi azamelanga ezi ziganeko aziziibhalileyo, kwabhengezwa emoyeni nakuma-phepha-ndaba eyokuqala uMnu. Agrippa Mawonga Mayaba oneshishini lokubhaka izonka eMount Frere, apha eTranskei ukhethwe ngeleni wenziwa "Best business man of the year". Eli wonga, uMawonga lo ulinikwe yiNational African Chamber of Commerce kwitheko elalisePitoli.

Kusenjalo kuqhutywe elokuqala unyulo jikelele kwelaseCiskei, kwaza ngoMeyi uMnu. L. L. Sebe wonyulwa njenge Nkulumbuso yelo, waba uNkosi Justice Mabandla uyaqethulwa kweso sihlalo. Ngoku uyinkokheli yeqela eliphikisayo elaziwa ngokuba yiMbokod' emnyama.

JULY:

U-Eric Nomvete onesiqiniselo sontlalontle nowathi wazinyulela uku phucula umculo, ngakumbi ijazz, ukhe walithwabula yedwa waggiba umgama ozimayile eziyi-150 ukusuka eMtata ukuya eZwelitsha ngenjongo zokucengacenga uRulumente wase Ciskei abenamalungiselelo awenzela abamnyama abaphilayo iintambo ngemculo.

SEPTEMBA:

Yehl' intlekele! kumgali oyiWestern Deep mine kwafa abasebenzi abaninzibo, abamnyama, ngokudutyulwa ngamapolisa kumbhodamo wezikhalazo ezithile ababenazo abasebenzi.

Sisabambeleyo ezidleleni njalo watsho etshilo umsasazi emoyeni esikhumbuza ngokuhlawulelwa konomathotholo. Sayawabetheka sakufika intlawulo seyinyukile. Okwethu kokwezandla zozibini.

OKTOBHA:

UMlu. J. C. Mvusi waeMtata wambathiswa igewonga lokunyulwa ebeyiPresident of S. A. Methodist Church". UMlu. Mvusi lo waziwa kakhulu nangabo bangemaWesile, ngakumbi kwiminyaka eliqela ayihleli eBhayi.

Kwa kule nyanga kuthe kwawa umqobo kwakuhlangana iS.A. Cricket XI emdlalweni kunye neqela ekuthiwa yi Derrick Robins XI phaya kumabala aseSoweto, eliqela likukhenketho kweli, lihamba liziv' amandla.

Kwakule nyanga kwenziwe unyulo jikelele okwesithathu apha eTranskei. Igalelo libe likhulu, abantu bangathi bavuswe ebuthongweni, bazithela ngamandla amakhulu kwacac' ba ongazigqatsanga ukobentlombe.

NOVEMBA:

Kule nyanga, kubekho indibano yokuqala yeenkokheli yamaphandle, ibanjelwe apha eMtata. UMlu. J. J. Jolobe kunye neNkulumbuso yaseTranskei, uNkosi K. D. Matanzima bathiwe jize yiFort Hare University ngewonga lobuHonorary Doctor ngenxa yegalelo lakhe ngamnye kwizikhundla abakuzo.

Ibalasele le nyanga ngezigigaba ezineziqu. Kuthe sisathe swii iindlebe sivuyisana no-Mlu. Jolobe kunye no-Daliwonga, amaphephandaba abetha imilomo yabuya ezindlebeni sakufunda ekuthiwa kuthethwe nguNkosk. B. Verwoerd, umhlolokazi weNkulumbuso yeRepublic engasekhoyo. Eli nenekazi lithi, "Abamnyama banevumba elilodwa nje elibalaseleyo ngokurhaxa kakubi".

UNgotya uK. D. Matanzima oyiNkulumbuso aph' eTranskei unyulwe okwesithathu esi sihlalo esibamba iminyaka emihlanu qho. NgesiXhosa esichophileyo — oko labakho eli phandle kwele linayo ngoku.

DECEMBER:

Okokuqala ezimbalini zeRepublic, umdaka omnyama wase Melika ufike apha ezokukhusela intshinga yakhe yehlabathi njenge lightheavyweight, lowo ke nguBob Foster obenqindana nomhlophe walapha, uPierre Fourie, ewe okaFoster wayikhusela kwaya ngaye intshinga yakhe, echaza kamva ukuthi lo umlo ngumkhamba-wodwa ngobuqatha, kwaselubala ukuthi okaFourie ubeyiphuthaphuthela ukuyithatha le ntshinga kaFoster.

IINKONZO

Mawethu, zininzi izinto ezenzekileyo kulo nyaka uphelayo, asinakuzifeza zonke. Nithini ngalo waxatyelwa entloko wafa wangcwatywa. Gqi ngeny' imini elalini engasakwazi nokuthetha. EMtata.

Kuthe xa sincokola nomLungukazi othile ngalo mhlola, waphuhlisa eyokuba thina bantu bamnyama sisakhonkxwe ziinkolo. Eneneni sakhumbula ibali esaliva ngomyeni wentombi yodadebomza womolokazana kadadobawo, wathi, "Ngoko ndandisebenza kwaMafestile, kwafika abafo abathile balapha eTranskei bezokuqeshwa, ababini (amawele) achazela umLungu ukuthi akungelungi angene emgodini angafa.

Omnye umfo wachaza eyokuba umkakhe ekhaya ukhulelwe, ke ngoko angenzakala emgodini". Umlungu akayilandela le nto, wathi ziinkolo qwaba. Xa sekungenwa ekheyijini wamemeza, wathi, "Zonke lezi zimawele nalezi zifazi khuleyo, come on phantsi zonke godini dambula! (down below)".

Banjalo ke, bathi sineenkolo xa sibaxelela ngamasiko nezithethe zethu kanti thina siyasebenza ngezo zinto sikholelwa kuzo.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Incoko Apha Elizweni

Ngu: Mabel Mzimba

Date 20 MAR 1974
HOOFSTAD



DR. P. J. MÖHR, Hoof-navorsingsbeampte van die Misstofvereniging van Suid-Afrika wat tydens die vierde kongres van die S. A. Vereniging van Gewasproduksie te Bloemfontein tot president van die Vereniging verkies is. Hy was voorheen sekretaris, en volg prof. P. C. Nel van die Universiteit van Pretoria op.



PROF. E. GRAVEN, professor in Akkerbou aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, wat onlangs as onder-voorsitter van S. A. Vereniging vir Gewasproduksie verkies is tydens hierdie Vereniging se vierde kongres te Bloemfontein. Hy volg prof. S. A. Hulme op.

University of Fort Hare
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23 APR 1974

OGGENDBLAD

BANTOE SE KOS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Mnr. Daniël Motse sal sy meestersgraad in chemie op 27 April by die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare ontvang. Hy is die derde Bantoe in Suid-Afrika wat dié graad behaal.

Hy het in 1965 op Thaba 'Nchu gematrikuleer, in 1970 die graad B. Sc. en later die graad B. Sc. Honneurs met onderskeiding aan Fort Hare verwerf. Mnr. Motse is vanjaar as navorsingsassistent in die fakulteit chemie van die universiteit aangestel. — Sapa.

Date 13 MAR 1974
FARMERS WEEKLY

Initial stages of bush encroachment in



By first burning the grass and then letting goats graze off the coppice, you can fight encroachment. This method is generating such interest that some farmers are asking permission to burn sweetveld

FIGHT BUSH ENCROACHMENT...

ON many farms bush encroachment can be beaten by veld burning and then using goats to graze off the coppice (young bush shoots). The fire kills some of the bushes, making room for more grass, clobbers others and then their coppice (young shoots), makes tasty and good feed for goats, according to Mr Winston Trollope of the University of Fort Hare, who gave this news to the Grassland Society of Southern Africa.

Farmers are showing such interest in this method of fighting bush encroachment that some have asked for permission to burn sweetveld for this purpose. The beauty of this method is that the farmer does not have to buy or apply brushkiller, or hack out trees. He sacrifices some grazing after the burn but gains more grass thereafter.

Mr Trollope said bush encroachment has become a serious problem on many sweetveld farms. He believes that in the past it was the interaction of burning and wild browsers that played a big part in preventing bush encroachment. These areas usually have erratic rainfall, which does not allow sufficient material to accumulate for the regular fierce fires needed to control bush seedlings and coppice growth. The fires kept the bush at a grazing height and in a highly acceptable state for the wild browsers.

These fires could have been started by lightning and/or primitive man and would usually follow exceptional rainy seasons when there has been abundant grass. The fierce fires would have destroyed the leaves and branches of the bush that encroached into the surrounding grassland. The maintenance of open grassland through the interaction of burning and browsing is clearly shown in game reserves and parks.

TO test this theory an experiment was laid down at the University of Fort Hare in the false thornveld of the Eastern

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The lack of grass here would make attempts to control the bush by fire a waste of time and effort.



LEFT: Another situation in which bush control may be profitable.

RIGHT: After the fire most of the bushes coppiced, giving excellent feed for goats.

BELOW: Drip torches expedited the burning of veld and fire lines. These must have moderately compacted steel wool in the spout, from the join with the drum to the outlet.





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Initial stages of bush encroachment in sweetveld. In this situation, and where bush encroachment is worse, control of bush should be given thought.



BELOW: Note how the grass has recovered after the burn and note the coppice produced by the bush.



University of Fort Hare
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NOT FEASIBLE TO BURN WHEN BUSH IS TALL, WITH THICK STEMS

Province. The area is sweet grassveld, moderately encroached, with about 120 bushes a hectare, 89 per cent of which were *acacia karoo*.

The veld was burnt, with the wind, on September 11, 1972, seven days after 56mm of rain. Part of the burnt area was stocked with mature Boergoats, at about one goat a hectare, as soon as the coppice was about 15cm to 30cm high. Stocking with goats was continuous as long as the grass sward was 5cm or higher, the aim being to control the bush but not at the expense of the grass.

Mr Trollope said the burn had a marked effect on the bush. About 81 per cent of the bushes suffered a kill of stems and branches, and 72 per cent of them coppiced from the base of the stem. Only 9 per cent of the bushes were completely destroyed. The bushes that were not killed were, nevertheless, affected by the fire because there was a lot of dieback from the tips of the branches.

The overall size of these bushes was much reduced and the only specimens that recovered fully were the large multistemmed plants of *Rhus lucida* which were up to 6m high.

The higher the bushes were the more resistant they were to the fire. Up to a height of 2m most of the bushes coppiced from the base of the stem and only a few of the bushes of this size were completely destroyed.

THE mortality of *acacia karoo* of all sizes was very low, indicating that this species is extremely resistant to fire alone. *A karoo* with thin stems were more susceptible to a top kill of stems and branches. Bushes with basal stems thinner than 6cm were very susceptible but thereafter they became more resistant to fire damage. This was because as the stem grows thicker the layer of dead bark thickens insulating the vulnerable cells of the inner bark.

Although only a few of the *A karoo* bushes died, the thicker the basal stem the more susceptible they were to a total kill. This may be because as the stem grows bigger, the viability of the dormant buds in the collar region of the stem falls.

The goats severly browsed the coppice growth and kept it completely under control. The goats took the new shoot growth on the stems and branches of all the species that had not been killed.

The area grazed by goats and the area not stocked with goats produced about the same amount of grass. The inclusion of goats in the grazing system in a bush/grass community is not to the detriment of the associated grazers, provided a rational stocking rate of goats is used, Mr Trollope thinks.

The results shows that the bush species in this work can recover quickly from a fire, so fire alone will not be a practical method of ousting bush in the Eastern Cape. Even if it were possible, the economics of such a burning programme would make it impractical.

THUS the role fire can play in combating bush encroachment is to destroy the top growth, paving the way for a follow-up treatment. Where a browser is introduced fire will keep the bush at a grazable height and palatable.

Where weedicides are used as leaf sprays fire can reduce the area of leaf and therefore the amount of chemical needed.

It is not feasible to use fire where the bush is very tall and has thick stems or where it is very dense and the grass cover very poor.

Fire could be considered if the bush is still susceptible as in the initial stages of bush encroachment. It could also be used to control the re-encroachment of bush where the original stand was treated by other means such as chopping down and then introducing goats.

At the end of the 1972/73 growing season cattle were put into the areas grazed by goats and not grazed by goats. Three weeks' grazing was obtained at one animal unit per three hectares. Rumevite blocks were provided. ●

14 MAY 1974

CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare graduation on TV

THE Fort Hare graduation ceremony and some of the work being done by the agricultural faculty of the university have been filmed for oversea television.

The Fort Hare scenes were filmed by Mr Gerald Weinbron, a South African-born film director and producer of documentary and scientific films, now living oversea. They will be included in his latest film "Southern Africa — the other side of the coin", intended for British and American television programmes.

University of Fort Hare Records Archives

Mr Weinbron said the film was an attempt to correct the imbalance of information on Southern Africa given on a lot of oversea programmes.

TWO DOCTORATES

The filmed graduation ceremony features the conferring of honorary doctorates on two Black leaders — the first of its kind in the university's history.

The Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws in recognition of his efforts and dedication in leading a fledgling nation through difficult years to the brink of independence.

The Rt Rev J. J. R. Jolobe, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, received an honorary doctorate in literature and philosophy in recognition of his outstanding services to Xhosa literature and to the church.

These two were among the 137 capped by the chancellor of the university, Dr P. Rousseau.

Date 15 JAN 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Aussie dines with Fort Hare varsity chums

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

AN AUSTRALIAN, Mr George Cook, one of the few White people to have studied at Fort Hare was reunited recently with some of his old university friends, including Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, after last seeing them 37 years ago.

Mr Cook, who attended a specially arranged dinner with Chief Matanzima in an Umtata Hotel last week, left South Africa 13 years ago to teach in a Canberra high school.

A member of the Australian council of an inter-denominational missionary organisation, he is staying with relatives here while on a three-month holiday. He will also visit Zambia, Malawi, Mauritius and Reunion Islands.

The main purpose of his tour is to visit a number of young Australian lay missionaries who are being sponsored by the organisation.

One of the few White people to have studied at Fort Hare, he was a fellow student of the Paramount Chief in 1936 when he did the first year of a Bachelor of Science degree at the university under the principalship of the late Dr Alexander Kerr.

His study period at Fort Hare came about because his father, the Rev A. J. Cook, a lecturer, was also warden at Wesley House, a Methodist hostel at the university.

"As I had had no contact with any of the people I met in Umtata since I left in 1936, I contacted the chief and asked him if I could meet him for a half-hour chat," he said.

"He suggested I meet him for dinner and I presumed that it would just be with him and possibly members of his family.

"I found out, however, that he had laid on a private dinner party for 12 of those who were students with me at Fort Hare. He had got them together from all over the place and I was greatly touched by what I regarded as an extraordinarily gracious gesture on the part of this leader.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

CONTRIBUTION

"Several things stand out in my memory about the evening. The first was the tremendous contribution Fort Hare has made to the Transkei, for the party also included the leader of the Transkei Opposition, Mr Knowledge Guzana, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr Gladstone Bikitsha, a Cabinet Minister, the man who's in charge of the Transkei Education Department as well as several school inspectors and magistrates.

"Another thing which struck me was the way the Methodist tradition of our hostel had been continued. The dinner started with a prayer and not once during the evening was any liquor consumed.

"I found this quite amazing. I don't suppose you would find a gathering of politicans anywhere else in the world where only soft drinks were ordered and I found it very encouraging that although they were now men of considerable public stature they had not changed their habits.

"I feel there is cause for thankfulness that this team of men who were brought up in a Christian atmosphere are now leaders of their country."

Mr Cook, who was headmaster of the Simonstown Secondary School, before leaving for Australia, said he noticed a definite improvement in South Africa's race relations after an absence of 13 years.

"There has been a change for the better in race relations here and I feel quite hopeful for the future, although obviously there is still a great deal to be done in this sphere."

18 APR 1974

DIE BURGER

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. Ernie Marais van die Universiteit van Fort Hare en sy eggenote is op besoek in die Kaap. Prof. Marais was voorheen Spoorwegleraar in Kaapstad.

Date 17 APR 1974

BUSINESS WEEK

Varsity orders for ICL

ICL South Africa has taken orders worth R340 000 for its 1900 series computers from two universities in the Eastern Cape. It has also signed contracts worth more than R390 000 for 2903 systems in Cape Town.

In Grahamstown, Rhodes University has signed a contract worth R250 000 for a new ICL 1901T series computer which will replace the university's 1901A system. This is the first ICL 1901T computer to be sold to a user in South Africa since selective marketing of the product was started at the beginning of 1974.

RESEARCH

The computer will be installed in the Rhodes University computer centre and, as a multi-access machine, will be used by various departments at the university to computerise, among other things, research projects, and also provide "hands-on" experience for computer science students.

The second university order has been taken from the University of Fort Hare, near Alice, and is for a R90 000 1901A computer.

Three Cape-based organisations have ordered the 2903 computer system from ICL: The Argus (newspapers, printing and publishing); Readers Digest (the international magazine marketing company with South African headquarters in Cape Town); and the South African Preserving Company (Pty) the food processing organisation which is part of the world-wide Del Monte group.

Under a R221 000 contract, The Argus will take delivery of two 2903 computer systems which will be used for a wide range of administrative work as well as typesetting applications.

The Readers Digest 2903, worth R109 000, and due for delivery towards the end of this year, will be used mainly for direct mail marketing.

The third Cape Town company to order a 2903, the South African Preserving Company (Pty) will receive a medium-sized 2903 system worth R58 100.

University of Fort Hare
Pathway to Excellence

Date 9 APR 1974

E. P. HERALD

Matriculants first

THE plea for a medical faculty at Fort Hare University is well founded. But that is not all. The present restriction of the training of African, Coloured and Indian doctors to Durban is unfair to potential medical students in distant parts of the country. But finding and training all the potential doctors among the present trickle of Black matriculants is only a small part of a big problem.

What is needed is a drastic development programme in secondary education to provide far more and better schools in order to multiply many times the numbers of matriculants suitable to become recruits to the medical and other professions. This is the starting point and the matter is urgent. Long as it takes to establish medical faculties, it will take even longer to increase sufficiently the flow of students. Steps taken soon to ensure that potential doctors in next year's Standard 5 class, say, mostly achieve their potential would be effective only in 12 years' time. And there is little or no sign that the huge drop-out rate from a tough, discouraging system will be reduced.

By 1986 the gap between demand and supply in medical services may well have the proportions of a sociological (and political) disaster.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 APR 1974

UMAFRIKA

Ukhotheme Unkosinkulu Poto



UMufi uNkosinkulu Poto.

Inkosi yaleliyana eliseNtshonalanga yaseMampondweni uNkosinkulu Victor Poto iswelekile emhlabeni emva kokuhlala kulomhlaba iminyaka engamashumi ayisikhombisa anesithupha. Inkosi ekhothemeyo yabe ingumholi weqembu eliphikisana noHulumeni waseTranskei kuSishayamthetho saseTranskei elaziwa ngokuthi Democratic Party.

UNkosinkulu Poto wehluleka kancanenje ekubeni abe nguNdunankulu wokuqala weSishayamthetho saseTranskei ngonyaka we-1963 ehlulwa nguNkosinkulu Kaiser Mathanzima namanje ose nguNdunankulu weTranskei.

Walihola iqembu leDemocratic Party kwaze kwaba nguApril 1966 lapho abeseyeka ngenxa yesizathu sempilo ebuthaka, kodwa nokho yayelokhu ekhona njalo esigungwini seqembu lakhe futhi engomunye womahlalaphambili okuze kwaba esithubeni sokukhothama kwakhe.

UNkosinkulu Poto wafunda eHealdtown Institution naseFort Hare University College. Wabekwa esikhundleni sokuba abe nguNkosinkulu ngonyaka we-1918.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 APR 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

An official hostess to visitors from all over the world...

Heinie de Wet, wife of the rector of the University of Fort Hare, is an impressive woman. Copper-bronzed hair coiled at the back of her head, a strong classic profile, her hearty hospitality.

The De Wet home is on a hill overlooking Alice, with the major buildings of the university standing out in the distance and the distinctive profile of the Hogsback beyond that.

In the house there is a huge zebra skin on the lounge floor — a present from the zoology professor who shot it in Kenya. Also a fireplace of Roman brick, a piano opposite, velvet side chairs, a massive arrangement — perhaps four foot high and that wide — of cannas, zinnias, marigolds, and dahlias. These stand on a low table in the dining area which is a step or two above the lounge.

A sunny verandah runs the width of the house. There is casual furniture there and large potted ferns.

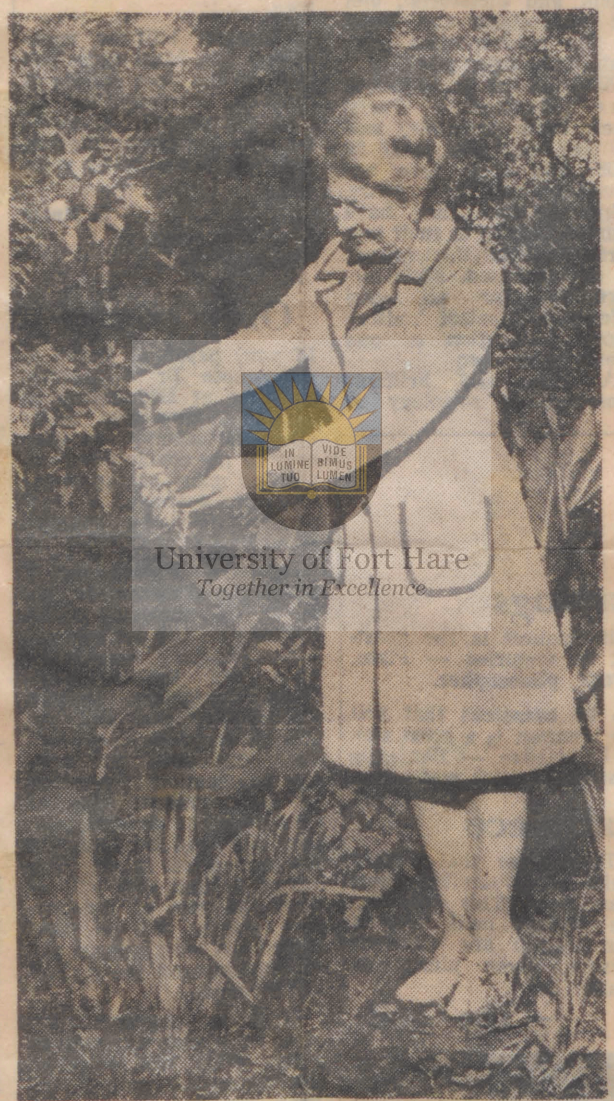
The house is comfortable, hospitable and geared to entertaining because Mrs De Wet says entertaining is her business.

Visitors stream into Fort Hare from every country in the world. For them, she arranges teas, lunches and dinners and acts as guide to university tours. A staff member described her as the unpaid liason officer of Fort Hare.

Tours usually include stops at the council chambers, the museum and the art gallery — a source of pride to all at Fort Hare, the library and the hostels with particular attention to new kitchens which include such features as a walk-in freezer.

"And there is a lovely Great Hall with beautiful new curtains in a deep gold colour that I chose last year."

Visitors are invariably impressed, according to Mrs De Wet. "Like last Saturday. We had a group of 33 Germans — 20 of them journalists — two of these editors. They apparently



didn't expect anything like what they saw. They had an insight into what is being done here for the Africans. They were impressed.

Visitors which Mrs De Wet remembers include their first official guests after they arrived at Fort Hare, Professor and Mrs Herbert Marshall of Johns Hopkins University in the US.

Mal Whitfield, Olympic sprinter, stayed with the De Wets for a week while instructing Fort Hare students — part of his tour of the continent devoted to pre Olympics coaching: other guests were Professor Huebner, ex-rector of Cologne University, and Mrs Huebner; Sir James and Lady Bottomley.

"You feel the whole world comes to you," is how Mrs De Wet explains it.

Her favourite way to entertain groups — "last night we were 18 and it is often 24" — is a buffet dinner. In the past she served full course meals, now prefers a smorgasbord "otherwise you have so much washing up. It's just too many dishes."

A favourite entree is an H-bone with potatoes and Eastern chicken with rice. "I can make that over and over again and no one seems to get tired of it. It has mushrooms and pineapple and I use soya sauce which gives it a lovely golden colour.

Mrs De Wet has learned to be a gracious hostess under any circumstances.

"Sometimes I know a day or two ahead, sometimes I can plan for guests several weeks in advance. I shall always remember one day when my husband called me at quarter to 12 and asked if he could bring an unexpected visitor and his wife who were in his office — a Mr Kuruneri from the UN and a few other people from the campus. At quarter to 12 mind you, with the shops due to close. I took chicken from the freezer and it worked out very well. They were lovely people.

"I always have food in my freezer and we can always put up people. While they are having a glass of beer, we're cooking the lunch."

The De Wets have been in Alice since 1968 when they left Potchefstroom — their home for 22 years. The couple have three sons — one married, another in his fourth year of medicine at Stellenbosch, the youngest in matric. Their daughter is married to a professor of philosophy and living in Rotterdam.

Mrs De Wet who is an organist and a former teacher did music at Fort Hare in 1969, helped out again for six months in 1972. She also started the university's graduation choir of 50 voices.

The organist at the Alice NGK Church, she plays at the King William's Town church once each month. Her interests centre around her music, garden and flowers.

"We both loved it from the first moment we came to Fort Hare. My life is full and so interesting — 100 per cent worthwhile."

23 APR 1974
NATAL WITNESS

MASTER'S DEGREES FOR TWO AFRICANS

ALICE — Mr. Daniel Motse will receive a Master's degree in chemistry at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University on April 27 — becoming only the third Black in South Africa to gain such a degree.

University of Fort Hare

Mr. Motse, the eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Motse of Ventersburg in the Free State, was born in 1947. He completed his schooling at Thaba Nchu where he matriculated in 1965.

The following year he enrolled at the then University College of Fort Hare, and in 1970 was awarded a B.Sc. by the University of South Africa.

He later obtained a B.Sc. honours degree with distinction from Fort Hare University and this year was appointed research assistant in the Chemistry Department at the university.

A Minister of the Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa, the Rev. N. Katiya, who was appointed senior lecturer in the Department of Philosophy and History of Education at Fort Hare this year, will receive a Master's degree in education.

He is the eldest of a family of 12 children.—Sapa.

Date 3 MAY 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. E. H. Graven, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture (left), being interviewed by Mr. Gerald Weinbren, the producer of an overseas film company, who is featuring Fort Hare University in an international documentary film.

Fort Hare to feature in documentary film

ALICE — Fort Hare University will feature in an international documentary film entitled "Southern Africa — the other side of the coin" which will also be shown on non-commercial American television and British television.

The producer of the film, Mr. Gerald Weinbren and his team, spent a few days here recently filming the graduation ceremony at which Paramount Chief Kaisar Matanzima of the Transkei, and the Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe received honorary doctrates. He also interviewed staff members and filmed certain aspects of the campus.

According to Mr. Weinbren, a former Witwatersrand graduate, his aim in producing the film is to try and correct the imbalance of information of Southern Africa given on some overseas television programmes.

A documentary on Gold produced by Mr. Weinbren, recently won an internationkl award.

Mr. Weinbren who graduated from the Witwatersrand University with a B.Com. degree in 1952, worked for the British Aero Space Industry for ten years before launching into films. He now has his own film company with officers in London, Bristol and Johannesburg and associate offices in Los Angeles and New York.

He produces scientific and documentary films, He rece launched a venture, namely a film and television "stock shots" production library in London.

Mr. Weinbren, who is married to an Alice girl, the former Miss Yvonne Cooper, lives in Bristol. They have three children. — DDC.

Date 2 APR 1974
C P HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Student centre building starts

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The first sods were turned this weekend on the site where a R300 000, three-storey students' centre will be built on the Fort Hare University campus, the first non-White campus in South Africa where such a centre will be established.

Because Government subsidies are ear-marked mainly for academic and hostel buildings, the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, started raising money for the centre four years ago. He has collected R200 000 from industry and commerce so far.

The Xhosa Development Corporation donated R75 000 and R25 000 was donated by the Chamber of Mines.

Mr F. Maritz, chairman of the Xhosa Development Corporation turned the first sods on the site with Prof De Wet on Saturday.

■ **Picture shows Mr F. Maritz, chairman of the Xhosa Development Corporation turning the first sod together with Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare.**

Date NOV FEB 1974
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LIKE A SOLID WALL these maize plants grow about four metres tall and only 50 centimetres apart in a high-productivity experiment carried out by the Department of Agronomy at Fort Hare University. Part of these experiments, which have already yielded results promising a new era in "super crops", employ the use of hormones which are commonly used to ripen fruit.

13 MAY 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Tribute to pioneers

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday. — The agriculture faculty at the University of Fort Hare has paid tribute to two men who pioneered it, Mr Paul Germond and the late Professor J. van Wyk.

Mr Germond (80), who lives at Alice, was one of the first lecturers at Fort Hare. He was succeeded by Professor van Wyk in 1956.

Professor van Wyk's widow, Mrs Martie van Wyk, and Mr Germond were presented with illuminated addresses.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

-5 APR 1974
NATAL MERCURY

Varsity plans for Transkei

Mercury Reporter

UMTATA — "Positive steps" towards establishing university facilities in the Transkei can now be made, the homelands Minister of Education, Mr. N. A. Jonas, said here yesterday.

In an obvious reference to plans to get the university of Fort Hare to expand from Alice in the Eastern Cape to the Transkei, Mr. Jonas said his department's attention would "be increasingly focused upon planning in this sector of education."

In his policy speech he said that because of a new education structure to be introduced next year, which would reduce from 13 to 12 years the period pupils would have to spend at school, the costs of secondary education would be felt earlier.

Parents would normally have to buy books worth about R35 for each child attending either Std. 5, 6 or 7. This would have placed a heavy financial burden on many who would not be in a position to meet the cost, Mr. Jonas said.

Accordingly, his department had set aside R20, for each of the 64 000 pupils expected to be in these standards from next year, to subsidise the cost of books.

Mr. Jonas said the next five years would see increasing attention to post-primary education. To deal with the problems associated with adolescent pupils, it was "not premature to think of establishing psychological services and school guidance in the education system."

Report by W Krige, 31 Alexander Rd., Umtata.

25 JAN 1974
Date
DIE VOLKSBLAD

BLANKE GROND NA CISKEI

Baie is teen inlywing

Eie Beriggewer

ALICE.

DIE VOORSTELLE oor die inlywing van dele van die distrikte Victoria-Oos, Mankazana, Ruitjiesvlakte, Belokwa en Alice by die Ciskei, is gister met 'n oorweldigende meerderheid verwerp deur die 24 instansies en private persone wat getuienis voor die Bantoesakekommissie op Alice afgelê het.

Daar is verklaar dat hoe noodsaaklik dit ook al is dat die tuislandbeleid met welslae deurgevoer word, die Regering wie se oë durf sluit vir die werklikheid bloot om 'n sogenaamde belofte van 1936 aan die Bantoes gestand te doen nie.

Prof. J. B. Thom, namens Alice se munisipaliteit, het beklemtoon dat die „belofte" van 1936 in der waarheid geen belofte aan die swartman of enigiemand anders bevat het nie. Daar is bloot 'n maksimum neergelê wat nie oorskry moet word nie.

Verswart

Die konsolidasievoorstelle kan ingrypende gevolge hê en dit lyk logies dat die blanke gebiede tussenin, soos Oos-Londen en King William's Town uiteindelik ook sal moet verswart.

„Ons is aan die begin van werklike konsolidasie. Indien so voortgegaan word, sal in die toekoms meer onderhandel moet word."

Sinvolle

„Daar word gemeen dat sinvolle konsolidasie dit noodsaaklik maak dat die rigting omgedraai word na die Keirivier, soos dit logies hoort, veral in die lig van die moontlikheid van 'n samevoeging van die Transkei en Ciskei."

Mnr. H. A. D. Matthews Victoria - Oos se boerevereniging) het gesê die gebied onder oorweging is van die vrugbaarste landbougrond in die land en sal nie sommer vervang kan word nie.

Mnr. A. E. Peinke (Katberg - Seymour-boerevereniging) het gevra dat die Regering eens en vir altyd moet afsien van die plan om grond in die Mangazana-gebied vir konsolidasie te bekom.

Verwelkom

Mnr. J. N. Malan, wat namens die boere van die Bo-Mangazana - gebied getuienis afgelê het, het gesê hulle verwelkom die geleentheid om hul grond vir die konsolidasieplan aan te bied.

'n Boer van Victoria-Oos, mnr. Sam Knott, het sy gevoel in 'n enkele sin weergegee: „My plaas is nie te koop nie en ek hoop nie dit sal ooit te koop wees nie."

Prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het gevra dat die hele kwessie van grondoordrag so gou as moontlik uit die weg geruim word om die huidige onsekerheid op te klaar.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Getuienis voorgelê

Eie Beriggewer

ALICE. — Die voorsitter van die Bantoesakekommissie mnr. P. Z. J. van Vuuren (L.V. vir Langlaagte), sê die kommissie sal die getuienis oor die tuislandkonsolidasieplan wat die afgelope week ingewin is, so gou as moontlik aan die Regering voorlê.

24 APR 1974
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Kaiser honoured by Fort Hare

ALICE — For the first time in the history of Fort Hare University two honorary doctorates are to be awarded at the graduation ceremony on Saturday.

The degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei in recognition of his outstanding public service and the leadership and pioneering work he has performed in the political sphere in South Africa.

The degree of Doctor of Literature and Philosophy will be conferred on the Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe in recognition of his outstanding services to the Xhosa literature and to the church.

Kaiser Matanzima was born in 1915 at Qamata in the district of St. Marks.

He completed his schooling at Lovedale College, obtained his BA degree at Fort Hare College in 1939 and thereafter qualified as an attorney.

In 1940 he was installed as Regional Chief in Tembuland and in 1966 was appointed Paramount Chief.

After the inauguration of the first Transkeian Legislative Assembly he was elected Chief Minister.

In 1964 he formed his own party the Transkei National Independence Party which was successful in the 1968 and 1973 general elections.

Paramount Chief Matanzima was for some years a member of the Advisory Council of Fort Hare.

The Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe is a pioneer figure in Xhosa literature.

His contributions to Xhosa poetry have been likened to those of Wordsworth for the English and Burns for the Scots and his collection of poems Ilitha contains some of the finest lyric poetry in Xhosa.

He was born in 1902 in Indwe.

Mr. Jolobe obtained his degree at Fort Hare in 1931.

He entered the ministry as a Presbyterian minister at Estcourt in Natal and served at Tarkastad, New Brighton and Lovedale.

He retired from active parish work in December 1970.

In 1973 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, the first black to be elected to this post. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 MAY 1974

CAPE TIMES

Stone Age site found

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — An archaeologist, Mr H. Opperman, has discovered what may be an interesting Stone Age camping site on the Fort Hare campus near here.

Date 23 APR 1974
E. P. HERALD

MASTERS FOR TWO AT FORT HARE

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Two men will receive masters degrees from the University of Fort Hare at the graduation ceremony on Saturday.

They are the Rev N. Katiya, who will receive a master's degree in education, and Mr Daniel W. S. Motse, who will receive an MSc in chemistry — only the third African in South Africa to receive a master's in chemistry.

The first two graduates last year also from Fort Hare, were Mr A. M. Sipamla and Mr P. D. Gqola, who are now both employed on the Fort Hare academic staff.

Mr Katiya, who was born in Tsolo in 1925, the eldest of 12 children, went to work in Port Elizabeth after passing his junior certificate until he could go back to school for his matric.

THEOLOGY

In 1950 he started a BA theology degree at Fort Hare but left it before completion to enter the ministry field.

He graduated with a BA majoring in Xhosa and Biblical Studies from Unisa in 1957 and in 1959 returned to Fort Hare to complete his UED and a BA in theology from Rhodes University.

He then taught at Lovedale High School and studied for a BEd degree which he gained in 1961. In 1964 he joined the Department of Education at Fort Hare as a lecturer and registered for his master's degree which he received last year with a thesis on "The development of Bantu rural secondary education in the Ciskei".

ZOOLOGY

This year he was appointed a senior lecturer in the department of philosophy and history of education and is studying for a doctorate in education.

Mr Motse, the eldest son of the Rev and Mrs M. S. Motse of Ventersburg, was born in 1947. He completed his schooling at Thabanchu where he matriculated in 1965. In 1966 he came to the University College of Fort Hare and in 1970 was awarded a Unisa BSc majoring in zoology and chemistry.

A CSIR scholarship enabled him to study further and in 1972 he obtained a BSc Honours with distinction from Fort Hare.

ORGANIC

In that year he started research for a MSc in organic chemistry and in January, 1974, completed his thesis on "Reductive cleavage of the alpha pyrone ring".

This year he was appointed a research assistant in the Chemistry Department at Fort Hare and intends furthering his studies towards a doctorate.



THE REV N. KATIYA



MR DANIEL MOTSE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 APR 1974
DIE TRANSVALER

Transkei wens dr. Kaizer geluk

UMTATA — Die Transkeise Wetgewende Vergadering het eenparig 'n mosie goedgekeur waarin kaptein Kaizer Matanzima, hoofminister van die Transkei, gelukgewens word met die eredoktorsgraad wat die Universiteit van Fort Hare Saterdag aan hom sal toeken.

University of Fort Hare

Mnr. Knowledge Guzana, leier van die opposisie, wat die mosie voorgestel het, het gesê dit is die eerste keer dat 'n eregraad aan 'n swartman toegeken word sedert die Universiteit van Fort Hare universiteitstatus gekry het.

Kaptein Matanzima het gesê die eer kom hom alleen nie toe nie — maar dit is 'n eer vir al die Transkeise burgers en swart burgers van Suid-Afrika. (Sapa)

13 MAY 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

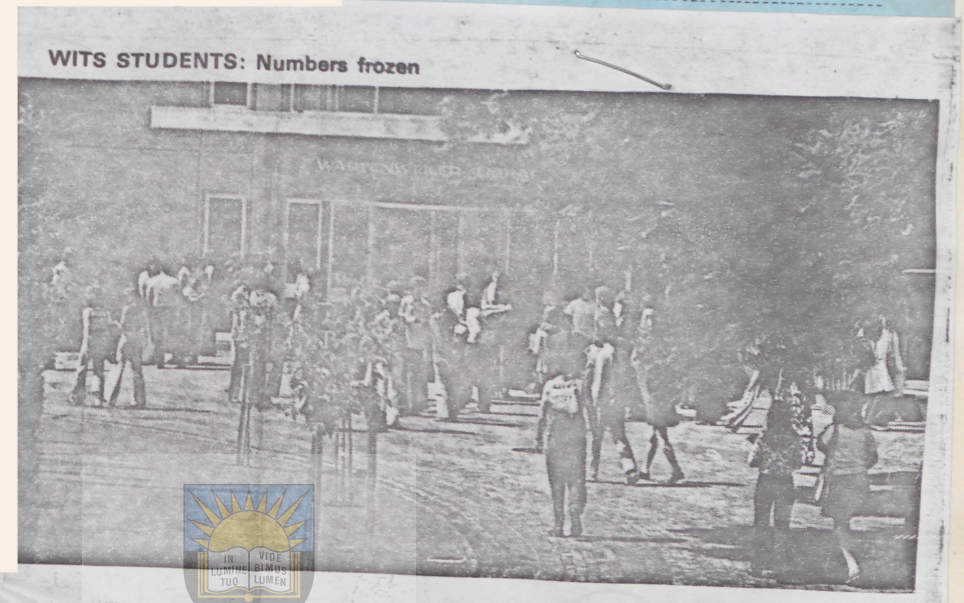
Computer course

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday. — The University of Fort Hare has started its first course as an introduction to computer programming. It is designed to stimulate interest in its R92 000 computer.

Date 19 APR 1974
TO THE POINT



WITS STUDENTS: Numbers frozen

Some SA universities bursting their seams, others need students

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

South Africa has no central co-ordinating body of the sort that exists in Britain, nor do South African universities allot specific numbers of places in the various faculties as strictly as their British counterparts.

TO THE POINT did, however, approach each of South Africa's 15 residential universities with the question: "How many more students could you absorb without seriously straining your teaching resources?" Here are their answers:

Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit: With an annual student increase of between 12 and 15 per cent, RAU would be in serious difficulty but for their new Auckland Park campus, with facilities for many thousands more students than are now enrolled.

University of the Witwatersrand: Wits imposed its own ceiling of 10 500 students. This year there are some 10 700 students enrolled. Virtually all the faculties are restricted.

University of Cape Town: All faculties are at bursting point. The faculties of architecture, engineering and medicine are closed to any more students, and there is talk of closing yet more faulties to greater numbers of students.

Pretoria University: The ceiling has been reached in the applied subjects, such as medicine, dentistry, and engineering. Still places available for students in most arts subjects, where numbers remain uncurbed.

University of the Western Cape: With a squeeze, the UWC could have accommodated a further 300 students over and above their present enrolment of 1519.

University of Durban, Westville: With 2 500 students, the university is confident it could accommodate up to 4 000 students without trouble.

Stellenbosch University: The medical faculty is completely subscribed, and has been for many years. Other faculties are more flexible, although the university will apply ceilings in a number of courses for which it does not have the lecturing facilities to cater for large numbers of students.

University of the North: There is, reports the registration officer, not room for one more student at present.

Rhodes University: Although teaching facilities can cater for more students than are presently registered, so short is residential accommodation that the university has effectively reached its ceiling.

University of Natal: In the fields of architecture, quantity surveying and the natural sciences, no places are available. The engineering faculty has a few vacancies. The arts courses remain under-subscribed, and could absorb several hundred more students.

University of the Orange Free State: With the exception of architecture, medicine and quantity surveying, the university has a considerable number of places for students.

Potchefstroom University: The university imposes no quota, and is prepared to accept all suitably qualified applicants. Only the shortage of residential accommodation restricts uninhibited expansion.

Fort Hare University: There are a number of vacancies at present, in all faculties.

University of Zululand: This year the university has enrolled as many students as it can handle.

University of Port Elizabeth: It has vacancies in all faculties except architecture, where the pressure of applications has resulted in the institution of an entrance examination to thin out the architecture applicants.

Pret
Date MAR 1974

BANTU

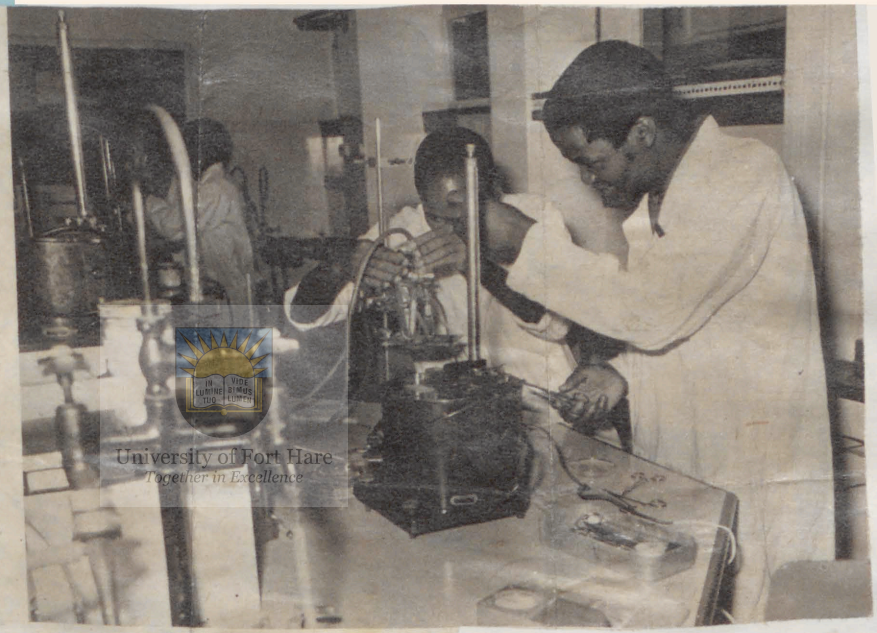
DEMIC TRAINING.

t present there are three univer=ies catering exclusively for the antu in South Africa. The University College of Fort Hare was inaugurated in 1916 for the education of Xhosa speaking people. After more than half a century of sustained growth, the institution became and independent University in 1970. The high standard of training is maintained by the appointment of professors from other universities as additional members of its senate and by the appointment of external examiners and moderators.

In August 1951 the University College of the North was established for the North and South Sotho, the Tsonga, the Tswana and the Venda. Bantu students from other areas of the Republic however also study at this University. The University be=came academically independent in 1970. This University is at present the largest institution of its kind for Bantu.

The University College of Zululand was inaugurated in August 1959 near Empangeni in Natal and became an independent University in 1970. This University mainly serves the Zulu speaking people of the Republic.

During 1973 there were altogether 3 319 students at the above=mentioned three universities while 3 621 Bantu studied under the University of South Africa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Medical students at Wentworth near Durban

29 MAY 1974

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Vonds uit Steentydperk by Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — 'n Argeoloog, mnr. H. Opperman, het 'n interessante ontdekking op die kampus van Ford Hare gedoen. Dit is moontlik 'n verblyfplek uit die Steentydperk.

Die ontdekking is gedoen toe werkers per ongeluk 'n plek uit die Steentydperk oopgegrawe het.

Die plek behoort waarskynlik tot die Middel-Steentydkultuur.

Mnr. Opperman het gesê dat die terrein baie kunsprodukte bevat wat in 'n lateriet-strook bo-op baie ou grond lê.

Werk word nou gedoen om die gebied skoon te maak om die kunsprodukte en hul verdeling bloot te lê. — (Sapa.)

Date 27 APR 1974
UMAFRIKA

UMAFRIKA

UMgqibelo April 27, 1974

Iphephandaba eliphambili lesiZulu eliphuma masonto onke. Laqanjwa ngo-1911. Liphuma njalo ngoMgqibelo. Lishicilelwa KwaMariannhill Mission Press.
UMHLELI: Rev. C. Graham, C.M.M.
The Monastery, P. O. Mariannhill, Natal. South Africa.

ASINGAZISONDEZI EGODINI

Akubuyiseli lutho ukudelela kumbe ukucasula abashayeli bezimoto. Ngu bani khona empeleni ozuzayo? Esihlose ukukusho lapha yilokhu: kukangakinje sibona izixuku zabantu bakithi okufanele ngokomthetho ukuba zihamba ecaleni komgwaqo, kodwa ufice abantu behamba ngokukhulu ukunganaki lokho ngabathathu, ngabane ngabahlanu belinganisene emigwaqeni na? Kuthi lapho umshayeli wemoto ekhalisa imoto ukuba bagudluke endleleni, bamusho ngezinhlamba bangafuni ukugudluka. Kuba kubi impela uma sekugcina ngokuba baye emakhazeni!

Kodwa-ke akungangokuthi kufanele kusolwe kuphela abantu abahamba ngezinyawo ngokungaziphathi kahle kwabo. Kufanele ukuba sikhale futhi nangalabo bashayeli abacabanga ukuthi kufanele bashayele ngokuqaphela kuphela uma besezindaweni zabaMhlophe. Uma sebengena emalokishini aboMdabu bese kufika okunye kubona. Baphenduka baba yingozi kubantu. Badala izingozi ezimbi futhi bazame nokwethusa abantu ngabomu Kungenzeka ukuthi laba bashayeli baye bacange ukuthi bahlakaniphile kumbe mhlawumbe baye bacabange ukuthi kufanele ukuba umuntu aqaphele kuphela ezindaweni zabaMhlophe ngoba khona kunamaphoyisa amaningi kunasemalokishini aboMdabu. Bakhohlwe ukuthi impilo yomuntu inenani elikhulu kufanele ukuba ihlonishwe, ilungelo labanye lokuhlala ngoxolo kufanele ukuba lihlonishwe.

Khona lapho futhi kukhona abanikazi kumbe abashayeli bezimoto eziphambili abacabanga ukuthi umgwaqo lona ungowabo wonke. Bahamba ngamajubane angaphezulu komgomo omisiweyo, basike emakhoneni ayingozi, futhi bangazihluphi ukuhamba ngasohlangothini olufaneleyo lomgwaqo. Kungabe impela kuthini ezingqondweni zalaba bantu? Akungakanani ukuba kufane nokuzibulala lapho umuntu ephumela ngaphandle komuzi wakhe. Labo abahola kangcono, ngenxa yalokho bachithe imali ezintweni zokujabulisa njengezimoto nophuzo nemibungazo— ilusizo lunike imali kubona? Uma bengaqaphele, izosetshenziswa ekubeni bathengelwe amabhokisi okubangcwaba abiza imali eni ngi, ukuze bagqitshwe laphayana phansi emhlabathini obandayo. Kuyadabukisa kakhulu ukuthi unethezeka kuhambisane nezinto eziningi ezingububi neziletha okukhulu ukuhlupheka.

Advertisements
Telephone Umafrika
726445

Ukufa KukaNkosinkulu Poto

Ingqalabutho kwezentuthuko yezwe laseTranskei, futhi ongomunye wawoNkosinkulu abahlonishwa kakhulu kwelaseTranskei uNkosinkulu Victor Poto usekhotheme.

UNkosinkulu ofele esibhedlela sase-East London iFrere Hospital, obenguNkosinkulu waleliyana laseNtshonalanga yaseMpondweni futhi ongumuntu ohlonishwa kakhulu kwezombangazwe ngabaholi bezinhlanga zonke.

Njengomuntu obaziwa kakhulu ngekhono lakhe uNkosinkulu Poto wacishe waba nguNdunankulu wokuqala waseTranskei ngonyaka we-1963, lapho ehlulwa kancane nguNkosinkulu Kaiser Mathanzima njengamanje onguNdunankulu waseTranskei.

Emva kokuhlulwa kwakhe uNkosinkulu Poto akabange esachitha sikhathi wabesephemba iqembu lakhe eliphikisayo elaziwa ngokuthi Democratic Party--okuyilona nakalokhu kuliqembu lokuphikisa elisemthethweni ngaphansi kweSishayamthetho saseTranskei.

UNkosinkulu Poto walihola njalo iqembu leDemocratic Party kwaze kwaba ngo-April 1966 lapho aphoqwa khona impilo ebuthaka ukuba ayeke ukulihola. Iphosa lakhe uMnuz. Knowledge Guzana wakhethwa ngazwi linye ukuba athathe indawo kaNkosinkulu Poto. Nokho uNkosinkulu waqhubeka nokuba lilunga lesigungu salo iqembu leli futhi engumahlalaphambili weqembu lakhe okuze kwabe sesikhathini sokukhothama kwakhe.

UMLANDO.

Umufi wazalwa ngo-August 1898 okwathi khona kwasebunganeni bwakhe wathathwa nguyise wambeka ezandleni zomfundisi wenkolo uRev. E. J. Barret owaabe engumqondisi weBuntingville Institution eduze kwaseMtata.

Unina kaNkosinkulu Poto kwabe kuyindodakazi kaNgangelizwe ongukhokho womholi wesizwe esinamandla sabaThembu uNkosinkulu Sabata Dalindyebo. Wafunda esikoleni iBuntingville naseLerkesbury eQueenstown naseLeribe kwelaseLesotho. Phela lezi izindawo umondli wakhe kanye nomqeqeshi wakhe uRev. Barret abeshintshelwe kuzona ngesikhathi eqhuba umsebenzi wakhe wevangeli. Wafunda nangokunjalo eHealdtown Institution naseFort Hare University College.

Webekwa esikhundleni sokuba nguNkosinkulu ngonyaka we-1918 okwathi ngonyaka we-1920 washada nomntwana wesizwe sabaHloi ngesiko lobuKristu. Waba ngumuntu ozinikele ebandleni lamaMethodist lapho abasitshuwede sesiyingi nomshumayeli.

Wayengomunye wamakhosi aziswayo kakhulu futhi amakhulu aseTranskei futhi ehlonishwa kakhulu ngabaMhlophe eTranskei nakuyona iRepublic. Impunga yakwabo lena yafaka isandla kucisho kukho konke kokuthuthukisa izwe laseTranskei. Wabelilungu lalemikhandlu elandelayo: Pondoland General Council, Native Representative Council, United Transkei General Council kanye nosewaphela owaziwa ngokuthi Transkei Territorial Authority futhi engumahlalangaphambili onomfutho omkhulu kuSishayamthetho saseTranskei.

Umholi weqembu eliphikisayo leDemocratic Party uMnuz. Knowledge Guzana ngesonto elandulele leli esisuka kulona ukhombise ukumethulela ngempela isigqoko uNkosinkulu Poto. Uthe impela ukukhothama kukaNkosinkulu Poto kube yinto abengayilindele neze. Washo wathi wasebenzisana naye iminyaka eminingi. "Umufi uhlangane nayo yonke inhlobo yokuthuthubonke njengomuntu wezeluleko ezikhaliphile futhi okwaziyo nokuhlulela kahle. Abantu bakhe bebethembekile kakhulu kuyena, bengashukunyiswa lutho kuNkosinkulu Poto--ingqalabutho kwezentuthuko yaseTranskei."

KWEZOLIMO.

UMnu. Guzana uthe uNkosinkulu Poto ubeziqhenya ngokuthuthuka ngasohlangothini lwezolimo phansi kwendawo yakhe, futhi waba nguNkosinkulu wokuqala ukuba amukele uhlelo lokuvuselela izwe eseligugile kanye nokongiwa kwenhlabathi.

"Kimina ubefana nobaba kanye nomngane wami osezingeni eliphakeme. Impela ngilahlekelwe ngobuhlakani bakhe kanye nesandla sakhe esiza kahle ngaphandle kokutatazela. Izeluleko zakhe eziqinile kunoma ubani, isithunzi sakhe--manje sekuhambile--kuzongishiya ngimpofu."

Iqhutshwa ekhasini le 14

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **British Prime Minister Harold Wilson is assured of a friendly welcome if he takes up an invitation to visit Moscow. It would be his 19th visit to Russia and could put Britain back at the top of the list of favoured countries. It would lead to a return visit by Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.**

● **President Sadat has presented a car to a Cairo taxi driver as a reward for honesty. President Sadat heard on the radio that taxi driver, Mr Reda Deif, had returned 2 000 Egyptian pounds (about R3 000) left in his cab, even though he desperately needed money to buy medicine for his sick daughter. The child later died. Mr. Deif was later fired for returning the money during working hours. After hearing the broadcast, President Sadat ordered a presidency car— a locally assembled Fiat— to be presented to Mr. Deif with the president's appreciation for his honesty.**

● **The U. S. Secretary of the Army, Mr Howard Callaway, suspended half of William Calley's 20 - year prison sentence for murdering at least 22 Vietnamese civilians in the My Lai massacre. The action will make the former lieutenenant eligible for parole relatively soon because he has been in confinement for more than three years, an Army spokesman said.**

● **General Amin has given his three exwives permission to remarry. He said during the weekend that he had nothing against them. He had separated from them "with a clean heart" because they "failed to comply with my revolutionary policies." It is believed in Kampala that Amin regarded them as a security risk. All three are related to his opponents. One is a sister of exiled former Foreign Minister Wanume Kibedi; one is a cousin of Lieutenant Colonel Michael Ondoga, murdered last month after a dispute with Amin; the other is a relative of exiled ex-President Obote's right-hand man Akena Adoko.**

● **An audio warning device which alerts drivers to the fact that they are exceeding the speed limit, has been developed in Durban by Auto Radio Co. A small switch on the dashboard may be set to give a warning when the speed of a vehicle exceeds 60 or 80km/h.**

● **Members of the Warlocks motor cycle gang, all self-styled outlaws are trying to improve their image. Gang members are cruising the highway hoping to help motorists in trouble, any time they do a good deed, they hand out a card reading: "You have just been helped by an outlaw motor cyclist. When we do right no one remembers. When we do wrong no one forgets."**

● **Emperor Haile Selassie (81), in an unprecedented move recently announced he had made his grandson 25-year-old Prince Zare Yakob, "acting crown prince."**

● **Passengers and South African Airways are both losing out on internal flights because of the number of passengers who fail to turn up at the departure airport after confirming their bookings. The day before the Easter weekend one "fully - booked" Johannesburg-bound flight left Durban's Louis Airport two thirds full. Fifty of the 177 seats on the 7.20am flight were unoccupied**

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 APR 1974 Fort Hare.
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

In defence of the ivory towers

Professor E. J. de Jager, an anthropologist, heads Fort Hare's Department of African Studies but be with him for five minutes and you'll know he looks at anthropology — and man and life — as these are reflected in art.

His office walls in Henderson Hall, are lined with paintings and sculpture is lined up on tables and bookcases. He is the author of "Contemporary African Art in South Africa", published in 1973 by Struick, with a second edition likely before the year is out.

Professor De Jager is also the mover behind Fort Hare's outstanding collection of black South African art. In the following interview he expresses his thoughts on art and learning and other subjects.

● A trained anthropologist is concerned with the science of man. There are many sources from which to learn, but very little attention is paid to one of them — art. Art is created by an individual but relates to his environment and his society. Therefore it is an important source of documentation for the social scientist — psychologist, sociologist as well as anthropologist.

● A sociologist could write a thousand words about black township conditions and not say what Durant Sahali put across in his watercolour of a township street. (And of course there is the aesthetic pleasure of art as well).

● Two main problems of African life are expressed by a black artist — the desire for self-identification and the desire for self-expression. The first is dealt with by reviving old customs or by adopting new behaviour patterns. If you look at African art you can see both of these depicted. A third source of art is Christianity, the missions had a lot to do with the beginnings of art in this country.

● Black South African art could be characterised as figurative, human expressionism.

● There is a lot of township art being done. People tend to say that it expresses bad living conditions. This is only partly true. Wnat the artist is really telling us is the dilemna resulting from urbanisation which produces these conditions. The image is universal; the identity is African as experienced locally. A lot of people miss this point.

● There's a tremendous demand for black art now. Earlier standards were kept high since established galleries would not exhibit an artist's work until he achieved a certain level of skill. Now new galleries with high rent are displaying everything they can get their hands on without much regard for quality. It spoils an artist — that's the tragedy. He never has a chance to develop.

● What is not always understood by outsiders is that there is a tremendously wide range of cultures among South African blacks. There is on one extreme the fully urbanised, who drives to work in his car and sends his children to university, third generation African and at the other the full traditionalist, red blanket people who have taken not one step on the road to our civilisation. And in between are the vast majority and an enormous lot of intercultural differences within this group. Black South Africa is not as simple as two groups. I think this is very well illustrated in African art.



A detail from Dumile's African Guernica.



Prof. E. J. de Jager

● To me man is art. What we read, what we eat, where we live — how we furnish our offices — it is all art. We're just not aware how much we are involved with the aesthetic and the aesthetic is art. Someone said — a poet, I can't remember his name — that "poetry is indispensable. If only I knew what for." I have the same feeling about art. It's hard to say why art is indispensable, but it is. We're aesthetic beings.

● In spite of the move of universities towards producing students who can "produce" something, I still defend the ivory tower where we purely learn — are purely educated. It is having that background that makes human beings of us.

● If a student who has passed through my hands has learned to understand another human being — and by understand I don't mean to agree but to have a knowledge of what it is like to be in another man's shoes — I shall be satisfied.

● We are turning out a great number of technicians but not enough people who understand other people. How do you understand Well to me art reveals more of the black African than anything else.

● The world, I honestly believe, could be a different place if we stopped being ambassadors for ourselves and occasionally were ambassadors for others.

● People have this fear of internationalism. Why must you lose your identity through nationalism I consider myself sophisticated in an international context yet I live in a far more verkrampte atmosphere at home than most Afrikaners.

● The collection at Fort Hare came about because it seemed that there was a big core of traditional items — such as beadwork that sort of thing — being collected by many museums, this part of black culture was being looked after, therefore we decided upon There's no racial basis for the collection. But since this is a black university, our primary interest is in black artists.

● One of our most important pieces is Dumile's African Guernica — a charcoal drawing approximately 2,5 by 3m. It was obviously inspired by Picasso's Guernica but I don't think it matters. The interpretation is African. It is a serious comment on the black man's life in a South African township culture — there is concern about its hardships but at the same time the work transcends this to become a universal reflection and an indictment against our time, and on our inability to live with ourselves and our fellow men.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Preserving a culture

To reach the F. S. Malan Museum at Fort Hare, you walk through a hallway of large framed graphics and paintings that is — even to the casual visitor, obviously outstanding, original art.

This is more inside.

At the end of the hall is the main display room for artifacts of black South African cultures. Leading off from that is a gallery crowded with more paintings. In the centre of the room are perhaps 25 pedestals for sculpture of various kinds and sizes — fin woodcarvings of heads, bronze torsos, and looking down on all of them, a serene face on a spaghetti-thin, Giacommetti body..

Every well-known black South African artist is represented — Michael Zondi, J. Maseko, W. Saoli, Leonard Matsotso and Sydney Kumalo.

The intention, according to Mr V. Gitywa, museum curator, is to make the gallery a valid representation of contemporary Bantu art. Unlike many small museums, the university is willing to pay for it.

A classically curved bronze figure by Kumalo is a recent acquisition at R1 000. The proposed budget for purchases for the coming year is R4 000 although a cut of at least 40 per cent is expected, Mr Gitywa said.

quite unlike the one Mr Gitywa faced when he was appointed museum curator in 1959.

"There wasn't much collection then," he recalls. "Six cases, benches to display such things as swords and spears. I remember one incident clearly. Trying to take a spear from a bench, I came away with a handful of it. Both ends stayed on the bench. That will give you an idea of what conditions were then."

While the Fort Hare collection is supposed to be exclusively Xhosa, Mr Gitywa also acquires artifacts of other black cultures whenever he can. "In other communities where there is not a museum or sufficient interest, remnants of the indigenous society is being discarded and will be lost forever unless artifacts are preserved now. I take what I can find because I believe it is important."

When more space is available, Mr Gitywa would like to rearrange the museum collection, emphasisinz an item as it connects with other pieces in the everyday life of the society.

This type of related collection — "not just oddments — all the reed pieces together as I have them now — requires quite a bit of space, quite a bit of money and quite a number of other etceteras," he said.

"But now that I've got the know-how and have the idea, I don't think it would be much of a problem to make this museum as I wish it to be. As a black African, I would like to be able to display things in their cultural context and have the knowledge to do this."



Mr. V. Gitywa

In addition to serving as museum curator, Mr Gitywa is also a senior lecturer in anthropology. As a student at Fort Hare, he received his degree at the time of its affiliation with Rhodes University. His master's thesis was on the arts and crafts of the Xhosa in the Ciskei and his doctoral thesis will be on the subject of male initiation into Bantu society. This he hopes to complete during a study leave next year.

His background includes 19 months spent in Germany as an exchange student and 2½ years teaching experience in Port Elizabeth at a primary school level.

Anthropology offers history, knowledge and understanding of man, Mr Gitywa believes.

"And in the present state of the world, we need more understanding of our fellow men.

Anthropology has given me this . . ."

—*Barbara Hutmacher*

Work by established artists is often obtained from city galleries; paintings or graphics by beginning artists are usually acquired as a result of entries in the museum's annual invitational exhibition in September-October.

Some canny buying has given the tiny gallery in a country town art to be displayed with pride and gilt-edged investment as well.

In the museum's main exhibit room, built-in cases line the walls. Additional free standing glass cases are in the centre. All were constructed by Fort Hare's carpentry department.

Mr Gitywa's problem now is space. A new building has been promised but no date for construction has been set. All existing storage and display room is long since gone, he says.

The current problem is

Date 31 MAY 1974

DIE TRANSVALER

Pligte, lone moet saam styg: prof.

DIE huidige snelle styging van die nie-blanke se basiese lone sonder ooreenstemmende prestasie is ongewens en loonverhogings moet op grondslag van bykomstige pligte en verantwoordelikhede geskied. Daarvoor moet geleenthede vir toesighoudende en bestuursposte vir die nie-blanke geskep word. Dit sal hom ook 'n gelukkiger en produktiewer werker maak.

So het prof. W. Backer, professor in nywerheidsielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare gister op Jan Smuts gesê. Hy was een van die sprekers op 'n simposium.

Prof. Backer het oor werkverryking gepraat wat beteken dat die werker die geleentheid gegee moet word om meer verantwoordelikheid te dra. Dit maak die werker gelukkig en produktief.

15 MAY 1974

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



Prof. Hobart

Physics post held by American

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

An American heads the physics department at the University of Fort Hare in Alice. He is Brooklyn-born Prof. R. H. B. Wfi S. Hobart-Jr. Hobart came to Fort Hare in 1972. Before that he was on the staff at St. Andrews in Scotland and at a university in Turkey. At Fort Hare, Hobart heads a staff of two white and two black lecturers.

His speciality is the theory of crystal dislocations. Prof. Hobart currently is at work on a theory involving electrodynamics and hidden variables.

He says South Africa provides "a very good environment for work on unconventional ideas in science."

Prof. Hobart's background includes study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a master's degree from Stanford in California and doctorate from the University of Illinois. In addition he has 12 publications to his credit.

Date 4 APR 1974
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Universiteite misbruik deur vyande

GEWONE dissipline aan 'n universiteit word aan die swart student as onderdrukking deur blanke dosente voorgehou en die rassesituasie in Suid-Afrika word uitgebuit, het prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, vanoggend op die jeugkongres van Sabra in Bloemfontein gesê.

Prof. De Wet het 'n referaat oor Die Taak van Blanke Dosente aan Universiteite vir Nie-blankes gelewer en gesê hoewel studente-onrus 'n wêreldverskynsel is, word dit aangepas by plaaslike omstandighede. „In ons geval word die rassesituasie uitgebuit."

Die onrus in 1973 aan Fort Hare was baie meer doelgerig as by. dié van 1968. Die „stelsel" word geblameer en ons vyande probeer om alle goeie pogings van die blanke onder verdenking te bring en te verongeluk. Dit is die omstandighede waaronder die blanke dosent soms sy taak moet vervul.

Saboteer

Onverantwoordelike optrede van blankes saboteer die werk van blanke dosente aan nie-blanke universiteite. Nieblanke studente word soms deur onverantwoordelike blankes op 'n beledigende en onbeskofte manier behandel.

Vier van die agt Bantoeleiers wat onlangs met die Eerste Minister samesprekings gevoer het, het hul opleiding by Fort Hare gehad. Baie ministers van Afrikalande so ver as Uganda en Kenia is oudstudente van Fort Hare en dit plaas 'n groot verantwoordelikheid op blanke dosente.

Slegs hoogs wetenskaplike aanbieding word soms deur nie-blanke studente as indoktrinasie of propaganda bestempel.

Hulle is uiters sensitief en agterdogtig en die doseer van teologiese vakke, Sielkunde, Wysbegeerte, Staatsleer, Volkekunde en dergelyke vakke lewer groot probleme.

Beplan

Die getalle-ontploffing aan nie-blanke universiteite kan in die toekoms amper onhanteerbare afmetings aanneem as nie vroegtydig en noukeurig beplan word vir die verskaffing van geriewe nie.

Prof. De Wet het gesê die nie-blanke studente sien hulleself as mense wat van hul regte ontneem is. Die witman, aan watter politieke party hy ook al behoort, word as die oorsaak daarvan beskou en is dit aan hulle verskuldig om hulle in ere te herstel.

4 APR 1974
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG. PE

REKTOR OOR ONRUS BY UNIVERSITEITE

‚Rassetoestand in S.A. word uitgebuit'

Van Ons Eie Berriggewer

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Gewone dissipline aan 'n universiteit word aan die swart student as onderdrukking deur blanke dosente voorgehou en die rassetoestand in Suid-Afrika word uitgebuit, het prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit Fort Hare, op die jaarkongres van Sabra in Bloemfontein gesê.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. De Wet het 'n refe-raat oor die taak van blan-ke dosente aan universiteite vir nie-blankes gelewer en gesê hoewel studie-onrus 'n wêreldverskynsel is, word dit by plaaslike omstandighede aangepas. „In ons geval word die rassetoestand uitgebuit."

Die onrus in 1973 aan Fort Hare was baie meer doelgerig as bv. dié van 1968. Die „stelsel" word geblameer en ons vyande probeer om alle goeie pogings van die blanke onder bedenking te bring en te verongeluk. Dit is die omstandighede waaronder die blanke dosent sy taak moet vervul.

Onverantwoordelike optrede van blankes saboteer die werk van blanke dosente aan nie-blanke universiteite. Nie-blanke studente word soms deur onverantwoordelike blankes op 'n beledigende en onbeskofte manier behandel.

Vier van die agt Bantoeleiers wat onlangs met die Eerste Minister samesprekings gevoer het, het hul opleiding by Fort Hare gehad. Baie ministers van Afrikalande so ver as Oeganda en Kenia is oud-studente van Fort Hare. Dit plaas 'n groot verantwoordelikheid op blanke dosente.

Die getalle-ontploffing aan nie-blanke universiteite kan in die toekoms amper onhanteerbare afmetings aanneem as nie vroegtydig en noukeurig beplan word vir die verskaffing van geriewe nie.

Oorsaak

Prof. De Wet het gesê die nie-blanke studente sien hulself as mense wat van hul regte ontneem is. Die witman, aan watter politieke party hy ook al behoort, word as die oorsaak daarvan beskou en is dit aan hulle verskuldig om hulle in ere te herstel.

Date 1 APR 1974
NATAL WITNESS

BANNED, YET ROSE TO THE TOP

Ndamse dies at Edendale, aged 54



MR. CURNICK NDAMSE . . died at the weekend in hospital.

Staff Reporter

MR. Curnick Ndamse (54), a former Transkeian Cabinet Minister and possibly the most highly qualified African educationist in South Africa, died in the Intensive Care Unit of Edendale Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, on Saturday. He was admitted to the hospital on March 16. The cause of death was kidney failure.

Academic, educationalist and brilliant politician, Mr. Ndamse rose from being banned under the Suppression of Communism Act to hold one of the most important posts in the Transkeian Government.

One of the most highly educated Africans in the Transkei, Mr. Ndamse was former senior lecturer in anthropology and public administration at the University College of Fort Hare.

He held two master's degrees in anthropology and education — both awarded when he was a student at Hartford, Connecticut, in the United States. He also held several diplomas.

In October 1965, he was served with a banning order issued in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, as a result of which he was forced to give up his education post. The banning order was partially lifted the following year after Chief Kaiser Matanzima had personally intervened with the South African Government.

The ban was completely lifted in May 1967 and two weeks later Mr. Ndamse was appointed circuit inspector, the highest educational post in the Transkei.

Elected

In 1968 he was invited to join the Transkei Government and was elected to the Assembly as a member of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party. He was appointed Minister of the Interior.

In 1969 he was appointed Minister of Education and in 1970 became Minister of Roads and Works.

He was then axed from the Cabinet, apparently because of his progressive ideals, acumen and practical ability were interpreted by the Transkei leader as posing a threat to his position.

Out in the political wilderness again, Mr. Ndamse began studying for a doctorate in social anthropology. At the time of his death he was employed by the Transkeian Government as a journalist.

He leaves a widow and six children in Umtata.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 29 APR 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Kaiser is capped at historical ceremony

ALICE — Honorary doctorates were conferred on two black leaders for the first time in Fort Hare's history at the graduation ceremony at the week-end.

Transkei Chief Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in recognition of his efforts and dedication in leading a fledging nation, through difficult years to the brink of independence.

The Rev. J. Jolobe, moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, received an honorary doctorate in literature and philosophy in recognition of his outstanding services to Xhosa literature and to the church.

The oration was delivered by Chief Matanzima who spoke on self-determination by blacks in and through education.

About 1 500 people attended the colourful ceremony held in the Great Hall at which the efforts of 127 graduates were rewarded when they were capped by the chancellor of the university, Dr. P. Rousseau.

Before the ceremony, the audience was entertained by the university choir, directed by Professor Georg Gruber, formerly of Rhodes University.

A touch of colour and excitement was added as the audience filed from the hall after the ceremony and was entertained by the chanting and dancing of a traditional isibongi who vociverously sang the praises of Chief Kaiser.

A luncheon was held for VIPs and the graduation ball was held in the Great Hall. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
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Date - 1 APR 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Ex-Fort Hare man gets top medical post

JOHANNESBURG — A former Fort Hare student, Dr. D. Mzamani, 41, has been appointed head of a medical unit at the Baragwanath Hospital, making him the first black man at the hospital to hold the position.

His appointment means Dr. Mzamani, who has now become a teaching doctor, wil lteach white medical students.

But five years ago the hospital declined to employ Dr. M. Mphahlele, a gynaecologist with several medical diplomas obtained overseas, on grounds that the hospital did not have a position for him for as a black specialist doctor he would have had to teach whites.

Dr. Mzamani is a fellow of the College cof Physicians (SA) and has spent a year in Kingston, Canada, studying veneral diseases.

Professor L. Schamroth, Head of the Chair of Medicine at the Baragwanath Hospital attached to the University of the Witwatersrand, said he was instrumental in getting Dr. Mzamani his job.

"I must commend the authorities of the hospital and those of the Provincial Administration for having co-operated with me by appointing Dr. Mzamani," he said.

Talking about his success, Dr. Mzamani said: "I owe it to my father, a retired school teacher in the Eastern Cape.

"While I was studying for a B.Sc. degree at the Fort Hare University, he persuaded me to take up medicine.

His younger brother, Dr. Ddumiso Mzamani, is a general practitioner near Germiston and his youngest brother, Vukani, is a medical student in Durban. His only sister, Nobukhosi, is a nurse in East London.

Black doctors in private practice said yesterday they were unimpressed by Dr. Mzamani's appointment because it was seen as exposed to discriminatory measures.

They said beside a lower salary because of his colour he received shorter annual leave and sick leave than his white colleagues.

He also did not get transport allowances they received.

The allegations have been confirmed by Dr. C. H. Kniep, Superintendent of the Baragwanath Hospital.

"There is nothing the hospital can do about it. It is state policy," he said.

About the transport allowances of whites, he said: "Our white doctors work in a black hospital situated in a black area where they cannot live in terms of the laws of the country.

"If a black doctor employed by the hospital lives far from Soweto, he will have to prove that he cannot get a house in Soweto to qualify for transport allowances." — DDC.

05 JUL 1974
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

Allow Africans to set goals—Prof

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — White African homelands and their governments would certainly need White expertise and technical knowledge, Africans should be allowed to set their own goals and determine their own priorities.

This is the opinion of Professor J. R. Serelto of the University of Fort Hare and the first African in the country to obtain a doctoral degree in nuclear solid state physics. Prof Serelto spoke on "Science in an African Mileu" to the South African Association for the Advancement of Science congress at Grahamstown yesterday.

He recommended the establishment of a network of communications between the homeland governments, universities and all institutions in the African community concerned with the task of development.

University of Fort Hare
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5 APR 1974
HOOFSTAD

WIT DOSENTE MOET SWART STUDENTE IN ERE HERSTEL

Vrystaatse verteenwoordiger

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Die nie-blanke student sien homself as iemand wat van sy regte ontneem is. Die witman, aan watter politieke party hy ook al behoort, is die oorsaak daarvan.

Dit is dus aan die witman verskuldig om dit in ere te herstel, het prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, op Sabra se jeugkongres hier gesê in 'n referaat wat hy gelewer het oor die taak van blanke dosente aan universiteite vir nie-blankes.

Die taak van die blanke dosent, ongeag sy politieke siening, word begrens deur die breë sisteem waarbinne die universiteite vir nie-blankes funksioneer Die politieke implikasies word deurgedra na elke faset van sy saam-bestaan met die nie-blanke studente.

Sy taak lê veral daarin om in die geval van die swart student aan hom te toon dat swart nasionalisme in sigself 'n noodsaaklike voorwaarde vir die ontwikkeling van die swart volke is, met die voorbehoud dat dit nie in 'n nasionalistiese eng-geestigheid sal ontaard nie.

„Wat ek vir myself vra, moet ek aan die ander man gun," het spreker gesê.

Suid-Afrika is 'n veelvolkige land en langs die weg van nasionalistiese eksklusiewiteit wag veel stryd, teleurstelling en miskien selfs meer. Die antwoord moet ook polities gesoek word langs die weg van aanvaarding, gegrond op wedersydse respek.

Hierin word die taak van die blanke dosent dikwels bemoeilik deur blankes wat steeds die swartman as 'n minderwaardige persoon sien, of wat die ontwakende swart nasionalisme veroordeel as 'n uitwas van die kommunisme en in die algemeen op die nie-blanke neersien.

Vertroue

Die blanke dosent aan die universiteit vir nie-blankes staan in die branding en op die voorpunt. Sy taak is om brûe te bou waardeur begrip en vertroue nie alleen moontlik is nie, maar 'n werklikheid sal kan word. Die ontwikkelde en beskaafde nie-blanke moet as medemens deur die blankes erken en aanvaar word, maar dieselfde eis geld ook vir die nie-blanke. Aan die nie-blanke moet nie alleen sy eie bestaansreg nie, maar ook sy eie beskikkingsreg gegun word.

Ondanks die vryhede wat nie-blankes op hulle kampusse geniet die groot finansiële opofferinge, losies- en studiegelde wat maar sowat 'n derde van dié van die blanke student is, en ondanks die feit dat by verre die meerderheid nie-blankes met beurse studeer, verskil die houding van die nie-blanke studente teenoor hul universiteite van die een uiterste van algehele verwerping, tot koelheid en die opvatting dat die witman dit aan hom verskuldig is. Gelukkig is daar ook waardering in sommige gevalle.

Opoffer

Dit is die taak van die blanke dosente om, bo en behalwe hul gewone pligte, probleme wat met hierdie toestand in verband staan, te bowe te kom. Hulle sal baie moet opoffer. Van die beste leerkragte sal afgestaan moet word vir die delikate taak en die staat sal die nodige geldelike middele, meer as tot nou toe, moet voorsien.

Die blanke dosent is veelal 'n tussenganger tussen twee wêrelde. Hy word dikwels deur beide die nie-blankes en die blankes verwerp. Op sy beste is daar 'n vae begrip van sy moeilike taak.

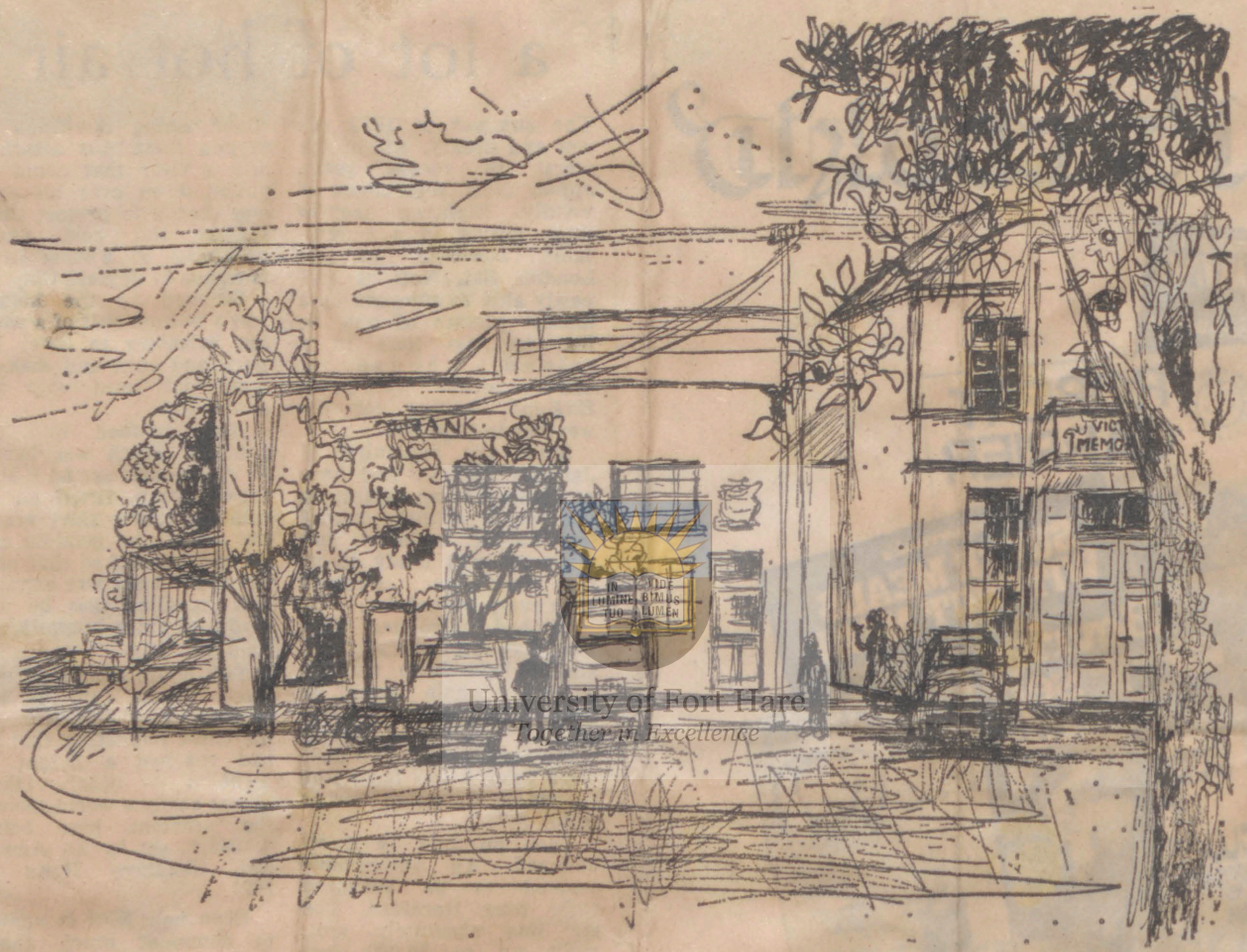
Gebonde deur die foute en die bande van gister moet hy herout wees van die nuwe môre wat daag. Daarom moet hy 'n idealis wees wat bestand is teen kritiek en teleurstelling. Hy is daarom ook geregtig op veel meer simpatieke steun as wat hy gewoonlik van sy blanke mede burgers ontvang.

Studente-belhamels bestempel die Bantoe-universiteite as rassistiese inrigtings. Elke volk behoort trots op sy eie universiteite te wees en persone wat sy land se eie universiteite as rassistiese inrigtings beskryf, kan nie as lojale burgers van hul land beskou word nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 APR 1974
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Some days and places in Alice



Alice quite clearly has some things going for it but it takes a time to see that and a while longer to sort it out.

Alice is a tiny town. The University of Fort Hare and the Federal Theological Seminary were the reasons for visiting.

On a grey wet world we drove past the campuses on over the bridge and to the left of the Y.

Down Longmarket, two, maybe three, blocks of shops behind covered sidewalks. A grassy square with a green cannon opposite. Then take a left there and you're out of the town centre. We stopped in front of the hotel.

"Is that all there is?".

"Yes," said Henry who had been there before.

We waited for the dining-room to open. Henry said everything closed in Alice during lunch.

Afterwards we stood on the verandah and looked across at grass growing in am empty site and rain dripping off the trees.

"Alice looks pretty bleak and grey in the rain . . ."

"Alice always looks pretty bleak," Henry said and got into his truck to go home.

In spite of the rain and the mud, it was a nice walk out to the university. Kitty corner from the Presbyterian Church is a garden with a sign propped up against a bush.

"One is nearer God's heart in a garden than anywhere else on earth."

A bit further on the left is a general store. A man there keeps a box of odds and ends like nails and screws and clips and if you only need a few, you can rummage through and have them free.

There are trees all along — on both sides of the streets. Alice is known as the town of trees.

In the centre of town is a store which has blankets at a good price and dresses with style that are one of a kind.

"We have ladies coming here to shop from Port Elizabeth and East London," a helpful lady on the second floor said.

When you ask direction, the store is one of the landmarks. The railway lines are the other. Places in Alice are in relation to one of these usually.

Dr Macvicar for instance. His tall house with the untidy fig tree at the side is on the far side of the line.

His father is the man who began the hospital at Lovedale and did many other things.

His son is no pale image either, having been Alice's doctor for most of the hours of every day for a great number of years.

Later in the week at a lunch in Dr Bryant's brick house at the Seminary, Maureen who is a local girl and the secretary said: "Dr Macvicar always knew what was the matter with you — you never had to go any further than that . . ."

Other women came for lunch — Matron Margery Salayi and Senior Sister Joyce Sagabi — both from Dr Macvicar's father's hospital. Pretty and Joy are their respective names in Xhosa and these suit them.

There is a new building started on the seminary campus.

Opposite the main hall, Dr Scott pointed to a small mound of dirt on green lawn. "They are beginning the new church," she said. "It will be a joint place of worship. We've had the money for it for some time, but we've been waiting to see what our situation would be regarding the university. I believe it has eased off somewhat."

Dr Scott said it would not be an elaborate building because of funds. "But I don't think" she said, "that lack of money is necessarily a bad thing because it is a urogsr yae'.'ilelilta form of discipline which after all, is a part of the religious reality."

On the other side of the line from the Macvicar's house lives a new Fort Hare art teacher who makes superb preserved figs. His address was given as 1 Bell Street but there weren't any street signs and the porter at the hotel didn't know of Bell Street.

"I'll find out," he said. He cranked the telephone.

"Hello, Exchange. Do you know where Bell Street is?"

". . . she's never heard of it," he said.

The street in question turned out to be the one running along the side of the hotel. This mystery was cleared up when someone mentioned later that streets had only just been named.

The sun came out on Wednesday and Mrs Lupton had a dinner party on Thursday. The brandy tart was delicious — also the lasagna.

"Lasagna is a popular dish in Alice," Mrs Lupton said.

"The social life in Alice is exception," Mrs Lupton said later and she believes this is because the people are of many interests and are well-educated.

"Alice — I believe I'm right in this — is said to have the largest percentage of teacher per capita of any place in the world."

On Friday night Good-bye Mr Chips played in the City Hall in Fort Beaufort. One feature plays Wednesday, another on Friday and Saturday.

At intermission we flute and it came down walked across the street. In the centre of the square gently and like music on Pan blew water out of his

"The skies in the Southern Hemisphere have more stars," he said. That did seem to be true.

I left on Saturday. The train leaves the Alice station at 7.15. At 7 the ground was still in shade but sun lighted the tops of everything and the dew was brilliant as diamonds.

Four men in black clothes stood at one end of the platform like a convention of preachers. A radio played the Andrews Sisters.

The train whistled beyond the row of gum trees.

A lady on a blue bench wearing a blue hat said to the little girl next to her, "When the King and Queen came to Alice you couldn't see the station for all of the palm trees.

"They came through right over there," she pointed. "Through an archway and strings of coloured lights on either side."

The station master came out of his office with a green flag and the train came around the corner.

In the compartment there was a sepia photograph of elephants in a varnished frame. Last time they were zebras.

Out of the window a dirt road led towards the ridge of the Hogsback. The sun outlined the tops of the trees on either side of the street.

The window was open and the air was fragrant with ripening apples which is Indian Summer no matter which hemisphere.

At the university the day before they had talked about the possibility of student demonstrations. At dinner they wondered about if the town would be black. At lunch they were apprehensive about the seminary being swallowed by the university.

But there was a sign in a garden in Alice. Classes convened at the university. And on the lawn at the seminary there were building stakes.

The whistle blew and the wheels ground underneath us.

A cobweb caught the sun for a silvered instant and then was gone . . .

— STORY, SKETCH BY BARBARA HUTMACHER

and I wives. Dr.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 JUL 1974
Fort Hare

Date 12 JUL 1974 Fort Hare
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Mr Maqashalala for Kenya

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The senior lecturer at the Department of Social Work at the University of Fort Hare, Mr. Theo N. V. Maqashalala, left South Africa last week to attend three important conferences in Kenya.

The first conference of the International Congress of Schools of Social Work took place at the Jomo Kenyatta Social Centre in Nairobi from Friday last week to Tuesday this week.

The second for the International Federation of Social Workers began in Mombasa on Wednesday this week and ends tomorrow.

The final conference (the International Conference on Social Work) begins at the Jomo Kenyatta Social Centre in Nairobi on Sunday and will end on July 20.

Mr Maqashalala will represent the Department of Social Welfare of the University of Fort Hare.

Papers on social work and the problems facing humanity will be read at the international conference by authorities in social work.

20 AUG 1974

P.E. EVENING POST

Appointed to Fort Hare post

ALICE. — Dr M. C. Laker has been appointed professor of soil science at the University of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof Laker matriculated from Ceres High School and took his BSc in agriculture at Stellenbosch University in 1961. He later took his MSc at the same university.

Later he joined the lecturing staff of the University of the OFS in Bloemfontein, where he took his DSc.

Prof Laker, married with two children, replaces Prof H. van der Watt. — Sapa.

27 APR 1974
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

137 will be capped at Fort Hare today

ALICE — The 1974 Fort Hare graduation ceremony takes place here this morning at 10 a.m. when the Chancellor of the University, Dr. P. E. Rosseau, will confer 137 degrees and diplomas on students.

The guest speaker will be the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Two honorary doctorates will be conferred at a Fort Hare graduation for the first time.

A total of 91 graduates from the faculties of law, arts, science, education, commerce, administration and agriculture will be awarded their degrees.

Forty six students will receive diplomas and certificates.

This is considerably fewer than last year when a record number of 166 students graduated. The decrease in number is due to the unrest at Fort Hare.

A Master of Education (cum laude) is to be awarded at Fort Hare for the first time to Mrs. Eunice Motshabi, at present teaching in Swaziland.

The Reverend N. Katiya, a senior lecturer in the Faculty of Education is also to be awarded an MEd degree.

Mr. Daniel Motse will receive an MSc. degree, to become only the third black in South Africa to hold a masters degree in chemistry.

The BEd degree will be conferred on six students. Mr. P. Kota passed two of his subjects for his B.Ed. with distinction, while Mr. S. Ngubentombi obtained one distinction.

Eight students graduate with a BA (Hons.), one, Mr. M. Ndima, passed with distinction.

Six B.Sc. (Hons.) degrees will be conferred.

Among the visitors attending the ceremony will be the Chief Justice of the Transkei Circuit, the Honourable Justice Munnik and Mrs. Munnik.

Other VIP's include the general manager and assistant general manager of the XDC, Mr. Franco Maritz and Mr. P. Ennis and their wives. Dr. B. J. Venter, head of the University section in Bantu Education.

For the first time this year three blacks were elected to the university council, two of whom will be attending the ceremony, Mr. G. L. Kakana of Umtata and Mr. M. P. Potelwa of Butterworth, their wives will be present.

The third plack member, Mr. R. Cingo, of Kroonstad, has sent his apology.—DDC.

The list of graduates

ALICE — The following degrees will be awarded at Fort Hare today:

Doctor of Laws: Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima.

Doctor of Literature and Philosophy: James James Ranisi Jolobe.

BACHELOR OF LAW

Lillian Gugu Baqwa; Thamsanqa Benjamin Theodore Mathebese; Richman Bambilizwe Mqeke; Pondolwendlovu Zanembeko Ndamse.

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Agrinette Nolwandle Adonis; Edward Silas Ngcongolo Bikitsha; Melrose Sizindzo Mackay Gwija; Nondumiso Dorah Ketshana; Noel Albert Khoapa; Patience Peliwe Madikiza; Nomahlubi Valencia Makunga; Sipo Mteteli Shakespeare Malotana; Sipho Maxwell Mandlana; Temba Chorrister Mavis Mcisely; Charles Matiwane Pretorius; Mandisa Mxenge; Eleanor Pindiwe Mausheni; Slabbert Mzuvukile Mbiza; Mzobanzi Matthewson Mboya; Arthur Themba Mhlanga; Agreement Mini; Alexis Azwell Mpono; Noel Linda Mutlane; Christina Nontutuzelo Nkumanda; Victor Mpucuko Nondabula; Thomas Ntsele Nxele; Mandisa Poswa; Simpiwe Barrington Rapiya; Leonard Duduma Rodolo; Obert Stemela; Molao Joseph Tsiane.

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN SOCIAL WORK

Inbell Soyiso Bodlo; Linda Alice Bosman; Nozoli Gloria Dondolo; Yvonne Eleanor Phindiswa Jali; Amicet Kholeka Jwaai; Nomonde Mapukata; Nomapelo Lucia Mfenyana; Ntombizanele Nondawo Mfono; Sikose Lucia Mjali; Daniswa Florence Mjoli.

Puseletso Priscilla Mpemnyama; Bukelwa Sibusisiwe Mzamo; Princess Julia Nombuyo Qobo; Lydia Matilda Noxolo Sishuba; Noeline Nomini Teka; Rosemary Nozuko Tshotsho; Nomakhwezi Patience Vabaza; Nonhlanhla Patience Vezi.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Nombango Lizzy Hlongwane; Kunene; Lawrence Sibusiso Kunene; Judith Mavis Nontobeko Magwaca; Humphrey Mabandla Mpofu; Sylvia Nombulelo Lindelwa Ndamse; Charles Dospan Ndhlovu; Joyce Mandisa Ngcume; Florence Thobeka Ngumbela; Sipho Wilfred Nhlapo; Sheila Nokuthula Nomnganga; Patiswa Matuse Ntsebeza; Noel Thabo Lehlohonolo Poho.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

Joseph Mnyamezeli Madikane, Shepherd Malusi Mayatula; Christian Gladstone Mputumi Sipunzi.

BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATION

Mandla Kwanele Dekeda.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

Christopher Mvuyisi Mbangeleli; Amerson Sandisile Ngcobo.

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONS.)

Victor Lionel Vuyisile Jojozi; Benjamin Thakampholo Khoali; Percy Sikelela Mosiah; Mlungisi Ndima (with distinction).

Sidney Fuyizizwe Nxala; Sizwe Churchill Satyo; Henry Mothebesoane Thipa; Elliot Zondi.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HON.)

Wandile Luman Maqagi; Maureen Langakazi Msengana, Ivan Fumbatha, Mxenge; Vuyani Sandile Nakani, Elizabeth Mamiesi Nxiweni; Mazizi Yekela.

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION

Lindibandla Heartlock Kentane; Peter Phindile Kota; Sekude Mangwevandile Matoti; Sidwell Vusumzi Sinda Ngubentombi; Phillip Gcinile Qokweni; Wellington Mkhululi Sobahle.

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Daniel Wesley Selebalo Motse.

MASTER OF EDUCATION

Ntsikelelo Katiya; Eunice Virginia Nomntu Motshabi.

PUBLIC SERVICE LAW CERTIFICATE

Monwabisi Vela Sonto Balfour; Crosby Mbulelo Dyantyi; Abedengo Mtase Madolo.

DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL WORK

Florence Saliswa Manciya.

SECONDARY TEACHER'S DIPLOMA

Joseph Mncedisi Jojo; Patricia Nokwanda Mgoduka; Arthur Themba Mhlanga; Makhonzwa Boniface Mlandu; Samuel Gilford Modise Mothlabane; Nozuko Patience Msongelwa; Daniel Mzwandile Mtombeni; Gertrude Nondwekazi Nomathemba Mtombeni; Herbert Zakhele Ndzoviya; Sylvia Neer; Mary Anne Thandeka Ngqula; Iris Tandeka Notango Ntshanga; Orsmond Mziwoxolo Potelwa; Zingisa Sibeko.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION DIPLOMA (NON-GRADUATE)

Motlalekgomo Mosidi Lenyai; Lindie Penley Lubelwana.

DIPLOMA IN COMMERCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Gwyneth Maureen S'Bongile Musa Mervyn Celani Dumisa.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION DIPLOMA (GRADUATE)

Elizabeth Eothen Nikiwe Bikitsha; Rosetta Nomatshaka Cokoto; Liziwe Nandipha Danyana; Gideon Mziwamandlovu Gcwabe; Melrose Sizindzo Mackay Gwija; Phillip Mpiyakhe Hlatshwayo; Bonaventura Patricia Hlongwane; Yolisa Hilda Kambule; Noel Albert Khoapa.

Blossom Mandisa Madikizela; Nomawabo Mafanya; Primrose Siyanda Makwabe; Benjamin Nikani Mazonda; Tennyson Dower Matiwane Mkosana; Humphrey Mabandla Mpofu; Beauty Rose Ncapai.

Zukiswa Nonkqubela Ndungane; Vuyiswa Melrose Njikelana; Buyiswa Mavis Njobe; Rovlina Nompakamo Nxiweni; Raymond Rasmoss Rululu; Obert Stemela; Patrick Keahang Tibinyane; Lebona Elephant Tseana; Louella Marlene Tandeka Tube. — DDC.

Date 26 APR 1974
E P HERALD

2 000 FOR FORT HARE CEREMONY

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — About 2 000 academics, graduands, parents and guests are expected to attend the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University tomorrow morning.

It will be the fourth graduation ceremony since the university became autonomous and the Chancellor, Doctor Pierre Etienne Rousseau, a leading industrialist, will confer the degrees and diplomas.

The university will also confer its first honorary degrees on two African leaders, one in the political and the other in the literary sphere. Both at one time attended Fort Hare and graduated from the then university college with degrees.

The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree and the Rev J. J. R. Jolobe, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa will receive an honorary doctorate in literature and philosophy. Chief Matanzima will deliver the oration at the graduation ceremony.

In addition to the two honorary degrees, 137 graduands will receive degrees or diplomas from the Chancellor. Among them will be the first two to receive Master's degrees in education from Fort Hare University.

One of them, Mrs E. Motshabe, a teacher in Swaziland, is the first woman to receive this degree at Fort Hare with a cum laude. The other Master of Education graduand is the Rev A. Katiya, who is on the Fort Hare staff. There will also be a Master's degree in chemistry for Mr D. Motse who will become the third from Fort Hare to gain this degree. Two graduated with similar degrees last year.

Four students will graduate with Bachelor's degrees in law, 27 will receive BA degrees, 18 BA degrees in social work and 13 BSc degrees. The second two men to graduate with BSc (Agric) degrees from Fort Hare, the only non-White university with an agricultural faculty, will be capped tomorrow.

Three students will receive BComm degrees and one, a BA degree in administration.

Twenty other post graduate degrees will be conferred.

Eight will receive BA honours degrees, one, Mr Mlungisa Ndima, with a distinction in history. Six will receive BEd degrees, two with distinction. They are Mr Peter Kota and Mr Sidwell Ngubentombi.

Six will receive BSc honours degrees. Twenty-five post graduate students will receive university education diplomas, four of them with distinction. Twenty - one others will receive diplomas or certificates in secondary teachers diploma, public service law, social work, commerce and administration and education.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Blacks sit on council

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Three Blacks last week sat for the first time on the previously all White governing council of the University of Fort Hare. It was the council's first meeting this year.

Three of the four Black councillors appointed in January are Mr R. Cingo, chairman of the National Bantu Advisory Board and inspector of schools in the Free State and who has served on the Fort Hare advisory council for many years; Mr G. L. Kakana, of the Department of Education in the Transkei; and Mr B. Potelwa, a circuit inspector of schools in the Transkei.

The fourth councillor, Mr H. Nabé, withdrew from the position after being appointed the first Black Dean of Students at Fort Hare, also in January.

Mr Nabe's post is still vacant.

There are 16 White council members, and the chairman is Professor J. J. Gerber of Rhodes University, who has served on the council since 1960.

Another new appointment to the council this year is Mr G. J. van Zyl, chairman of Saambou.

Date 10 MAY 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Indaba at Fort Hare graduation



Mrs S. Kondlo, of Umtata, Mrs G. Makunga, of Johannesburg, whose daughter obtained a B. A. degree, and Mrs F. Makunga.



Miss E. Ngesi, of Port Elizabeth, Miss W. Mbane, of Port Elizabeth, Mrs M. Mpati, of Grahamstown, Mrs E. Motshabi, first Fort Hare graduate to obtain a M. Ed. degree with distinctions, and Mrs W. Ntsaluba.



Miss G. Msongeld, of East London, Miss H. Ntutu, of Peddie, Mrs B. May and Miss S. Qinga, both of East London.



Mr Vukani Dlamini, of Durban, and Miss Pumla Nongogo, of Umtata.



Agricultural graduates now workign for the Dept of Agriculture in the Transkei: Mr C. Mbangeleli, Mr S. Memka and Mr E. Ngcobo.



Mr C. M. Mbangeleli receiving the prize for the best student of the year from Professor S. Stampa.

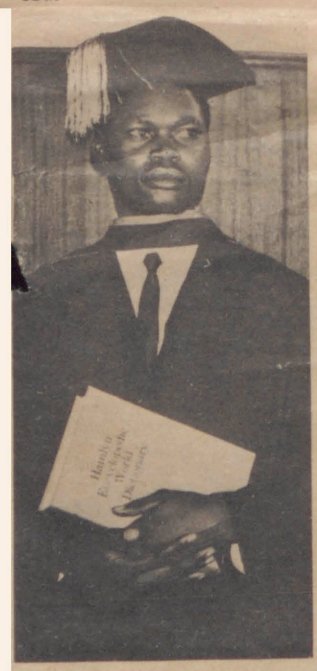


Above: Miss G. Msongeld, of East London, Miss H. Ntutu, of Peddie, Mrs B. May and Miss S. Qinga, both of East London.

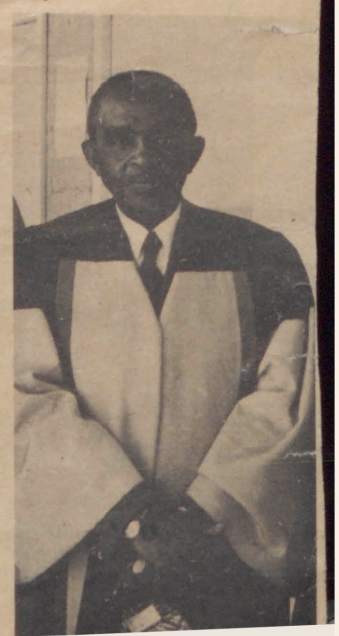
Left: Mrs M. Mbatani, of Tsolo (front). Back: Mrs C. Gamnca and Miss G. Ngwane, both of Tsolo, and Mr B. Hans, of Whittlesea.



The chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Rev J. J. R. Jolobe who received honourary doctorates.



Mr C. M. Mbangeleli who obtained a B. Sc. (Agric) degree.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 MAY 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Laws cannot stop progress, says chief

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

NO LAW could do more than impede a determined society from achieving its set programme of principles, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, said at the University of Fort Hare graduation ceremony.

"Provided that society has initiative and creative spirit to achieve its objective, it cannot be stopped from achieving its destiny," he said.

Chief Matanzima said it was basic quality of man to crave independence and that nobody wanted to be dominated. He said that, in time to come, he was convinced that the problems which were retarding the development of his country would be solved at "an ever accelerating pace as our development gains momentum and our universities produce more graduates."

These would be educated men and women who will be willing to serve their own people in their homelands, he said.

He told the students at the weekend that their land required development and that their societies were in "dire need of economic improvement", and asked the students if they had any programmes to meet these challenges.

He told the students that their aspirations should be directed towards acquiring knowledge which would enable them "to assert themselves in their communities in their drive for self determination."

JUN 1974

Date

THE CHRISTIAN LEADE

Appointed to College Staff

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Business Committee of the Bantu Presbyterian Church has recently approved the appointment of the Revd Elphas Ngobese to the staff of St. Columba's College, Alice.

Mr. Ngobese is a graduate of the University of Fort Hare and has also studied at the Federal Theological Seminary. He is at the moment minister to the Douglas Congregation, Wasbank in the Natal Presbytery of the Bantu Presbyterian Church and has had previous experience ministering to township congregations on the Reef.

He is the first Black tutor to be appointed a member of staff at St. Columba's College and this appointment is a milestone in the history of the College.

The appointment has in part been financed by a generous grant from the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

- 9 JUL 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Africans at law talks

Daily News Reporter

Two Africans are among the more than 100 South African delegates attending the week long fifth congress of the Society of University Teachers of Law at the University of Natal in Durban.

Professor W. M. van der Westhuizen, of the University of Stellenbosch, who opened the congress yesterday, dealt with the shortcomings in the system regarding inheritance and administration of estates in South Africa.

The two Africans are Mr M. T. Dalalana of the University of Fort Hare and Mr S. Sithole of the University of the North.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 APR 1974
Date
OGGENDBLAD

Bekeer die blanke voor die swartman

Ds. T. A. Mofokeng

DIT is nie meer 'n vermoede by baie mense wat oë het om te sien en ore het om te hoor nie, maar 'n werklikheid dat daar deur die jare heen meer verwydering ingetree het tussen die Afrikaner en die swartmense.

Dit is 'n werklikheid wat, volgens berigte, op Sabra se jongste jeugkongres in Bloemfontein deurgeskemer het. Daar het prof. Jaap Helberg en prof. J. M. de Wet, die rektor van Fort Hare, die saak bespreek.

As 'n mens na ou mense luister, hoor 'n mens dat hulle werklik meen die wêreld het verander. Hulle vertel dat hulle in hulle jeugjare saam, swart en wit, met kleiosse gespeel het, saam beeste opgepas het en soms lekker baklei het en weer vriende gemaak het. Hulle vergeet ook nie dat hulle almal saam onder een dak saans aan aandgodsdiens deelgeneem het nie. Dit lyk asof hulle meer vertroue in mekaar gehad het.

Maar nou het daardie ou wêreld verby gegaan. Die wêreld waarin ons nou leef, is 'n wêreld van meer polarisasie, meer wantroue in mekaar en ook in mekaar se eerlike pogings tot hulp en vriendelikheid.

Dit is te betwyfel of enige verandering besig is om in te tree. As daar enige blyke van 'n verandering is, kan dit miskien in die tuislande wees en beslis nie hier waar die twee groepe hulleself nog elke dag bevind nie.

'n Swartmanse siening

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Veralgemening

Veralgemening is die eintlike woord vir die gevolge van die verwydering. Baie blankes tref nie 'n onderskeid tussen swartmense nie, nie voor hulle weet met wie hulle te doen het nie.

Dan is daar ook diegene wat sal sê dat hulle nie omgee wie jy is nie; dit verander nie hulle siening nie. Aan die ander kant tref baie swartmense ook nie 'n onderskeid tussen Afrikaners nie. Dit is wat die twee professore kwel en dit is wat elke Afrikaner moet kwel.

Baie swartmense tref nie meer 'n onderskeid tussen Afrikaners en Engelse nie. Die mening is dat hulle elkeen 'n vennoot is in die proses van vernedering en verarming van swartmense.

Swartmense is bewus daarvan dat Afrikaners politieke mag het en niemand kan dit betwis nie. Hulle is ook daarvan bewus dat die oorsaak van hulle armoede by die Engelse gesoek moet word omdat hulle ekonomiese mag in hulle hande het.

Beeld

Wat ons elke dag van die kant van die Afrikaners hoor, is dat die Engelse koerante 'n skewe beeld oor die Afrikaner in die algemeen aan swartmense projekteer. Wat vir my nog 'n probleem is, is hoe Afrikaners seker is daarvan dat die beeld wat ons mense oor die Afrikaners het, die skepping van die Engelse koerante is. Het ons dan meer kontak met Engelse koerante as met Afrikaners?

Ons mense sit mos nie heeldag en Engelse koerante lees nie? Hulle is in persoonlike kontak met Afrikaners — meer Afrikaners as Engelse — by hulle werkplekke. Dit is die plek waar die beeld geskep word. Die koerant kom net om die gebeurtenisse van die dag te vertolk.

Daarom is dit eerstens die taak van die individuele Afrikaner om na sy optrede en woorde om te sien. Dit is verder die taak van die geleerde Afrikaner om nie eerstens met ons kontak te soek nie maar om eers sy kleur en taalbroer te bereik. Saam kan hulle die beeld verander. As blankes maar geweet het hoe dit voel om in 'n swartman se posisie te wees, sou hulle goed verstaan wat hier gesê word.

Voordeel

Daar is nie groter frustrasie vir 'n swartman as wanneer hy in een uur deur een blanke goed behandel en deur die ander sleg behandel word. Dit laat jou voel dat die een wat jou goed behandel het dit nie eerlik bedoel het nie. Hy doen dit vir eie voordeel.

Ek dink nou net aan een blanke predikant wat vertel het hoe 'n blanke motorbestuurder 'n swartman se parkeerplek geneem het. In plaas daarvan dat hy eers na die blanke gaan en met hom hieroor praat, gaan hy na die swartman toe om hom te troos deur te sê dat alle blankes nie so is nie. Praat eers met die een wat in 'n magsposisie staan.

Date 6 MAY 1974
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR CHRISTOPHER Mbangeleli (left), the third student to graduate with a degree in agriculture from the University of Fort Hare, was recently awarded a book prize for winning the Best Agricultural Student of the Year award. Professor S. Stampa (right), Professor of Veterinary Science at the university said, "If well trained men with a sense of responsibilty, integrity and industry take the lead we can look to the future with confidence." Mr Mbangeleli is now going to work in the Transkei Agricultural Department and will be stationed at Umtata.

8 MAY 1974

PRETORIA NEW

Multi-race motivation seminar for city

By a Staff Reporter

THE motivation and communication problems of Black workers in South Africa will be thrashed out at a three-day multiracial seminar starting at Pretoria's Burgerspark Hotel starting on May 28.

It is being organised by the Personnel Management Association an Afritute of Personnel Mancan body, and the Instiagement, Johannesburg, which is handling applications to attend.

The objectives of the seminar are to increase the accuracy and effectiveness of communication with Black workers, to develop a practical method of Black job enrichment, and to identify the motivational systems of Black workers and their implications for employer organisations.

The seminar leaders will be Dr L. Cortis and Mr J. Dickerson of Afrox, Mr B. Woodhouse of Roberts Construction, and Professor W. Backer, of the Department of Industrial Psychology, University of Fort Hare.

Fees will be R120 for IPM and PMA members, and R150 for non-members. Delegates had to arrange their own accommodation of the hotel.

6 MAY 1974

P.E. EVENING POST

Financial help for student

NEARLY R400 has been donated to the education fund started by the Westering Methodist Church to help Mr Christopher Matthews, an African student at Fort Hare University, who is in financial difficulties and might have to leave university.

The Rev Neil Robinson, the minister of the church, told the Weekend Post he had received donations totalling R190 from people not in his church. Members of the congregation have also contributed to the education fund. The Weekend Post has received two donations totalling another R190.

Special fund

Mr Robinson said the money received would be placed in a special fund which they hoped would provide enough money for all three years of Christopher's studies.

All donations should be sent to the Westering Methodist Church Education Fund, c/o The Rev R. N. Robinson, 81 Van Wyk Street, Westering.

25 JUL 1974

P.E. EVENING POST

Appointed by Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE University of Fort Hare has appointed four new members to its academic staff for the next term.

They are Prof M. C. Laker and Dr R. A. Basset, both to the Department of Agriculture, Mr P. Raking, Department of Social Work, and Mr P. B. Nel, Department of Organic Chemistry.

16 SEP 1974
RAND DAILY MAIL

Black varsities

Staff Reporter

THE THREE Black universities of Fort Hare, The North (Turfloop) and Zululand had a total of 3 306 students last year and issued 541 degrees and diplomas. According to the current edition of the Department of Bantu Education journal the University of the North had 1 274 students, Fort Hare 1 053 students and Zululand had 979 students.

The journal says the universities issued a total of 541 degrees, diplomas and certificates.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 5 JUL 1974

DAILY DESPATCH

Cut Ciskei stock call

GRAHAMSTOWN — A revision of stocking rates for livestock in the Ciskei was necessary if veld rehabilitation programmes were to be successful, Mr. W. S. Trollope, senior lecturer in pasture science at the University of Fort Hare, said here yesterday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In a talk and slide show, attended by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. L. Sebe, at the science congress at Rhodes University, Mr. Trollope said the Ciskei's grazing land was overstocked by about 39 per cent.

"This is due to socio-economic reasons as well as high stocking recommendations and the initially poor condition of the veld," he said.

Dr. N. C. Tait, of the Department of Geography at Fort Hare, said the breaking-up of land into political administrative areas instead of homogeneous physical units was a factor limiting proper land use in the Ciskei. — DDC

Date 29 APR 1974
E. P. HERALD

KAISER STRESSES EDUCATION NEED

HERALD REPORTER

EDUCATION was essential to the development of emergent countries and should be left entirely in the hands of those countries, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Alice at the weekend.

Speaking at the University of Fore Hare graduation ceremony on Saturday, where he received an honorary doctorate from the Chancellor, Dr P. E. Rousseau, he called on graduands to plan ahead and draw up a programme of advancement for the Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said the advancement of underdeveloped countries should not be based on economics but on education. The pattern of education in those countries was different from that in developed countries.

Education in underdeveloped countries must include motivation of adults toward greater economic activity. It must inculcate the values necessary for development, provide for a higher stage of technical vocational training, and include basic education for illiterate adults.

Change

It would be an agent of ideological change and acculturation and provide people with necessary skills and knowledge to meet the needs of a technologically advanced economy.

Chief Matanzima said: "It should be clear that education for Blacks was, prior to 1953, White orientated. In most cases it was only a means to an end convenient to White people and academically directed. This confirms my statement that self-determination in education is indispensable to any nation seeking development and advancement."

The Transkei Education Act of 1966 had given the country control over its educational system. Recently a new educational structure had been approved.

The new structure would consist of four three-year phases in primary and secondary education with greater opportunities for differentiation, particularly at secondary school level. A literacy campaign had also been started.

Dire

He told graduands: "Your land requires development, your societies are in dire need of social and economic improvement. Have you any programme to meet these challenges?"

He said in a free and independent country, such as was envisaged in the Transkei, the young people entering and leaving universities should be objective and have a pragmatic programme of principles.

"You should remember the difficult conditions under which your forefathers struggled to reach the climate you find yourselves in today. The Black people of South Africa have paid a heavy price for the preservation of peace and security in their multiracial country."

Historic occasion

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Saturday was undoubtedly a great historic occasion for the University of Fort Hare.

To record the university conferring its first two honorary doctorates on the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Rev James J. R. Jolobe, first Black Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, were television cameras of the BBC, an overseas film company and the State Information Department.

Crowds estimated at between 1 500 and 2 000 filled the university Great Hall to watch Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Rev Jolobe and 137 graduates receive their degrees or diplomas. These were conferred on them by the Chancellor of Fort Hare University, Dr Pierre Etienne Rousseau, a leading South African industrialist.

A feature of the occasion was the impressive singing of the Fort Hare choir under the direction of the world-famous Prof Georg Gruber.

From as early as 7am on Saturday, cars and bus loads of people started to arrive for the ceremony which began at 10am.

After the ceremony, staff, guests and graduands and their parents were entertained to tea in the dining hall. Later, the visiting dignitaries and members of the Fort Hare Council, Senate and Advisory Board dined together at a multiracial lunch.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 MAY 1974
Date

UMAFRIKA.

UHLELO LWENYUVESI YASETRANSKEI

Njengokusho kukaNgqongqoshe weMfundo kwelaseTranskei uMnuz. N. A. Jonas uthe sekufinyelele esikhathini njengamanje sokuba kuthathwe izinyathelo zokuba kubekhona amathuba eNyuvesi kwelaseTranskei.

Ngokubukeke kuluhlelo lokuzama ukuba iNyuvesi yaseFort Hare yenabe isuka e-Alice kweliseMpumalanga Koloni ize iyofinyelela kwelaseTranskei uMnuz. Jonas kwelaseTranskei uMnuz. Jonas ukuba ubhekisise kahle indaba yokuba kuhlelwe ngasohlangothini lweMfundo.

Ebeka inkulumo yakhe yenqubo uthe ngenxa yohlelo olusha lwesakhiwo semfundo oluzoqala ukusebenza ngonyaka ozayo, okuluhlelo oluyokwenza ukuba iminyaka elishumi nantathu yehlele kweyishumi nambili esithubeni sabafundi abancane, izindleko eziqondene nemfundo yamasekondali luzokwenza ukuba zisheshe zizwele.

Kusho ukuthi abazali bekuzofanela ukuba bathenge izincwadi ezibiza imali engama-R35 ingane iyinye efunda uStd. 5, 6 kumbe 7. Lokhu kungasho ukuthi ukwethwesa umthwalo onzima kwabaningi abebengeke baba namandla okuthwala lezi zindleko kusho uMnuz. Jonas.

Ngokunjalo-ke umnyango wakhe usubuyisele eceleni imali engama-R20 ezinganeni eziyi-64 000 okulindeleke ukuba zibe kuleli zigaba ngonyaka ozayo, ukuze kwenziwe lula umthwalo wezindleko zezincwadi.

UMnuz. Jonas uthe esithubeni seminyaka emihlanu ezayo umnyango wakhe uzogxila kakhulu emfundweni eyelama ephansi.

- 8 MAY 1974
Date
P.E. EVENING POST

NEW BANTU EDUCATION STRUCTURE

A TOP African educationist today welcomed the new 12-year educational structure which will come into force in 1976 in all schools under the Bantu Education Department.

The Rev G. B. Molefe, chairman of Port Elizabeth's Joint Bantu Advisory Board education committee and a member of the Advisory Council at Fort Hare, described the new system "as a great step forward in the education of our children."

According to a statement released in the city this week by Mr H. C. Wallis, Education Planner in the Department of Bantu Education in Pretoria, the projected system would take one year off the present structure, bringing African education into line with that of all other race groups.

"Our children always took 12 years before reaching matric and the result has been that they were leaving early," Mr Molefe said. "Fewer children will be leaving school under the new system."

Four types

African teachers in the city who were approached for comment on the new system also expressed similar sentiments.

Under the restricted system the four types of school would be:

- The lower primary from Sub Standard A to Standard 2.
- The higher primary from Standards 3 to 5. Though Standard 5 forms part of the junior secondary stage, it will be retained in this section to allow the school leaving examination of the primary school to be conducted at this stage.
- The junior secondary school, from Form I to Form III.
- The senior secondary school, from Form I to V, or in certain cases from Form III to Form V only.

The present Standard 6 class will disappear once the system is introduced. The first matriculation examination based on the new requirements will be held in 1976.

Same for all

The work previously done in Standards 5 and 6 and in Forms I and II will now be done in three years.

The reconstructed system would also bring the African syllabuses "more or less" in line with syllabuses taught in White schools, a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Education in Port Elizabeth said today.

The standard of education would now be the same for all races, he added.

It was pointed out that as in the past matric candidates would continue to write the exam set by the Joint Matriculation Board or the Senior Certificate Examination of the Department of National Education.

White pupils wrote the same exams, the spokesman said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date JUL 1974

AFRIKA POST

Erster Ehrendoktor der Universität von Fort Hare

Zum ersten Male hat die Universität von Fort Hare für Nichtweiße einen Ehrendoktorgrad verliehen. In einer Feierstunde verlieh der Kanzler der Universität, Dr. P. E. Rousseau, den Ehrendoktorgrad für Rechtswissenschaften an den „Premierminister der Transkei", Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, für seine großen Leistungen im öffentlichen Dienst und seine Verdienste auf dem politischen Sektor, nicht nur für die Transkei, sondern auch für ganz Südafrika. Weiterhin erhielt auch Pfarrer James Jolobe von der Prebyterianischen Kirche Südafrikas einen Ehrendoktorgrad für Literatur verliehen. Dieser Ehrendoktorgrad wurde Pfarrer Jolobe für seine Verdienste als bekannter Xhosa-Autor verliehen, der sich für die Xhosa-Literatur und für seine Kirche besonders einsetzte.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 MAY 1974

Uswelekile Emhlabeni Owabe enguNgqongqoshe eTranskei

UMnuz. Curnick Ndamse (54) owabenguNqgongqoshe kwiKhabhinethi yaseTranskei nangokunjalo owake wavalwa ngaphansi koMthetho wokuCindezela ubuKhomunisi, udlulele esibhedlela sase-Edendale eMgungundlovu ngoMgqibelo owandulele lona esisuka kuwona.

Phela umufi lona wake wafundisa eNyuvesi yaseFort Hare kanti futhi wayeneziqu zika M.A. kweze African Studies nakwezemfundo akuzuza eHartford University kwelaseMelika.

Wavalwa ngonyaka we-1965, kodwa kwabuye kwasunduzelwa eceleni emveni kokuba udaba lokukhululwa kwakhe lwasukunyenlwa nguNkosinkulu Kaiser ~~Mathe~~nzima owalulwa noHulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika.

Emveni kwalokho uMnuz. Ndamse wabesenikezwa isikhundla sokuba nguMhloli wesiyingi eTranskei. Wabesekhethwa futhi ukuba angene ku-Sishayamthetho sakhona ngonyaka we-1968 lapho athola khona ukukhethwa ukuba abe nguNgqongqoshe wezangaPhakathi.

UYINGOZI

Kamuva wakhethelwa ukuba nguNgqongqoshe weMfundo nokuba ngu benzi Ngqongqoshe wezemiGwaqo nemise-

Waxoshwa kwiKhabhinethi ngonyaka we-1971 ngoba kwatholakala umbiko wokuthi uyingozi ngasohlangothini lwezombangazwe kuNkosinkulu Mathanzima. Kusukela lapho ubephezu kwezifundo elwa neziqu zobudokotela kwezemfundo futhi eyintatheli yelinye lamaphephandaba aseThekwini.

Laphaya esibhedlela sase-Edendale ungene ngenyanga ephelile njengoba eze wadlula emhlabeni ngoMgqibelo owandulele lona esisuka kuwona, ngenxa yokungasebenzi kahle kwezinso zakhe. Umufi ushiye uNkosikazi kanye nezingane eziyisithupha.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 MAY 1974
E. P. HERALD

University honours two pioneers

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Two pioneers of what is today the prestigious Agricultural Faculty at Fort Hare University were honoured at a special function over the weekend at the university.

They were Mr Paul Germond, one of the first four lecturers at Fort Hare, then known as the South African Native College, who pioneered agriculture as a subject from 1918 to 1956, and his successor, the late Prof J. van Wyk, who devoted himself to establishment of an Agricultural Faculty at the university. He was represented by his wife, Mrs Martie van Wyk.

Mr Germond, 80, son of French missionaries to Basutoland, is living in retirement in Alice. Many of his former students hold high positions in many parts of Africa today.

In presenting Mr Germond with an illuminated address, Prof D. Brown paid tribute to "a man whose indomitable Christian faith and dedicated service laid the foundations of agriculture at Fort Hare." Afterwards Mr Germond planted a tree in front of the agricultural faculty building.

Mrs Van Wyk was also presented with an illuminated address. She planted a tree in memory of her late husband who took over from Mr Germond in 1956 and remained there until his death in 1969, aged 43.


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MRS MARTIE VAN WYK



MR PAUL GERMOND

Date 16 JUL 1974

NATAL WITNESS

ACADEMIC ON LECTURE TOUR

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Staff Reporter

MR Arthur Ravenscroft, senior lecturer in English Literature at the University of Leeds in Northern England, arrived in South Africa yesterday to begin a lecture tour of the country.

He will speak at the conference marking the opening of the 1820 Settlers Monument in Grahamstown and will delvier lectures at the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice and at the University of Fort Hare.

Lectures are also planned at the Universities of Natal and Durban-Westville from August 4-6, at the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg on August 7 and at the University of Zululand on August 8-9.

Date 9 MAY 1974
E. P. HERALD



A visiting American veterinary scientist, Dr Eugene Adams (right), is invited to sign the visitors' book at Fort Hare University by Mrs Una Graven, wife of Professor E. Graven, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

US scientists visit Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

FIVE BLACK American veterinary scientists, currently touring the Republic, visited the University of Fort Hare at the weekend.

The scientists, visiting the country under the guidance of Ford Motor Company, have been meeting homeland leaders and visiting research farms and veterinary institutions.

The men are Professor Walter C. Bowie, dean of the faculty for Veterinary Science at Tuskegee University, Alabama; Dr Eugene Adams, associate dean of the Faculty for Veterinary Science; Dr Edward Brave, chairman of the Department of Large Animal Medicine; Dr Henry Vanbalek, assistant professor in the Department of Large Animal Medicine; and Dr Edward M. Wilson, assistant professor of animal science in the Department of Agriculture.

At Fort Hare they met Prof Earl Graven, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; Prof D. Brown, professor of animal science; and Prof S. Stompa, who is in charge of the Department of Veterinary Science at Fort Hare. They had lunch with the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet and his wife.

Fort Hare is the only non - White university in South Africa with an agricultural faculty and a Department of Veterinary Science.

The purpose of their visit to South Africa is to acquaint themselves with the methods of veterinary and agricultural training and practice in this country.

Assisted

The five men are all from the University of Tuskegee, in Alabama, which is one of the many universities in the United States assisted financially by Ford Motor Company.

Fort Hare's first Black professor, Prof D. D. T. Jabavu, studied at Tuskegee University.

During their 10-day tour the party will visit the homelands of Bophuthatswana, the Ciskei, the Transkei, and Kwazulu, where they will meet homeland leaders. They will visit Lesotho and Swaziland for talks with government officials. They will also visit Onderstepoort and two experimental farms before they depart for the United States on June 1.

Date - 2 JUL 1974
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare

Cattle fattened on newspapers

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Cattle farmers have been advised not to throw away their local newspaper when they have read it, but to feed it to their animals.

A donation of 250kg of unsold copies of the "Daily Dispatch" figured prominently in a feeding experiment conducted by animal scientist, John Bishop, of Fort Hare University. The shredded newsprint constituted a 10 per cent portion of a feed mixture on which three 15-month-old Aberdeen Angus cross Friesland oxen gained an average of 1,40kg per day over a period of 96 days.

Paper waste in the form of newsprint offers a possible solution to farmers who wish to fatten cattle and who do not have readily available sources of low quality roughage which needs to be incorporated into complete fattening rations.

The price of paper waste is of importance in that it is available at a price similar to that of low quality hays and straw which are normally used in fattening rations.

The nutritive value of paper waste is important. Reported results in the USA indicate that paper waste can be successfully used in the fattening rations of cattle.

These reports indicated that newsprint which had been fed at the rate of 30 per cent of the total diet for 120 days had not caused toxic efforts or accumulations of toxic elements in the liver.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 MAY 1974
E. P. HERALD

Interest in Fort Hare computer

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A computer course of two lectures a week to stimulate interest in the recently installed R92 000 computer, started at the University of Fort Hare last week.

The course, which will go on for the next month, is under the direction of Dr Keith Greggor. The first lecture, last Thursday evening, attracted great interest and over 100 staff members and students attended.

Dr Greggor has a BSc in engineering for the University of the Witwatersrand, an MSc in land survey from Pretoria University and a doctorate in survey from Natal University.

On his return to South Africa he worked in Port Elizabeth before joining the Computer Science Division of the CSIR where he was for 6½ years before becoming a senior lecturer in land survey at Fort Hare 18 months ago.

The new Fort Hare computer is to be used for academic, administrative and research work. A two-year course for students as part of a BSc course, as well as a diploma course in computer application is being planned. The university is looking for a computer manager to act as supervisor of the new Computer Centre.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DR KEITH Greggor, a computer scientist at the University of Fort Hare, with the R92 000 electronic "brain" installed on the campus recently.

Date 31 JUL 1974
DIE BURGER

Belangrike brugbouers

IN 'n nugtere kyk op die moeilike en delikate taak van die blanke dosent aan die universiteite vir bruin en swart het prof. J. M. de Wet, Rektor van Fort Hare, die klem laat val op die dosent se rol as brugbouer wat wedersydse begrip en vertroue moet bevorder. In sy artikel, waarvan uittreksels gister op hierdie bladsy verskyn het, bepaal hy hom streng by die rol van die blanke dosent aan sulke universiteite, maar sy boodskap behoort in veel wyer kring uitgedra te word.

Die waarskuwing wat gerig word aan dosente dat hulle moet waak teen paternalisme — „niks is meer verwoestend nie" — kan net so oorgedra word op talle ander terreine waarop van dag tot dag 'n ontmoeting tussen blank en nie-blank plaasvind. Gelukkig is daar in die laaste jare al dikwels deur die leiers van al die Suid-Afrikaanse gemeenskappe met groot nadruk gewys op die noodsaaklikheid van goeie gesindhede. 'n Gesindheidsjaar is selfs al voorgestel.

Die beroepe wat gedoen word dat ons die regte gesindhede moet openbaar, word byna vanselfsprekend veral tot die blankes gerig. Dis eenvoudig omdat niemand dit eens nodig vind om te twis oor die feit dat die blankes veronderstel is om in hul ontwikkeling verder te gevorder het nie. Maar juis daarom gaan die beroepe gepaard met waarskuwings teen 'n paternalistiese houding. Uit prof. De Wet se verdere ontleding van die probleme van die betrokke dosente blyk hoe uiters fyngevoelig die studente hieroor is.

Wat ewe duidelik aan die lig kom, is die sterk gevoelens van verset en verwerping by die studente. Hy sê dat hul houding teenoor hul eie universiteite varieer tussen „algehele verwerping, koelheid en die opvatting dat die witman dit aan hulle verskuldig is". Dit is natuurlik 'n verskynsel wat nie tot die nuwe universiteite beperk is nie. Politici, onderwys- en kerkmanne het in die jongste verlede soortgelyke houdings by bruin en swart op ander terreine uitgewys.

Dit sou nie veel nut hê om te wonder of te gis oor wie se skuld dit is dat so 'n verontrustende toedrag van sake ontstaan het nie. Dit is veel beter dat die dosent, die student en elkeen wat daagliks in sy werk of selfs maar vlugtig en in die verbygaan met iemand van 'n ander rasse- of volksgroep kontak maak, homself sal beskou as 'n brugbouer tussen mense en wêrelde.

Om dit te kan doen, vereis nie net realiste wat die verskille tussen mense kan sien nie, maar ook idealiste wat kritiek kan verduur en in staat is om teleurstellinge op moeilike paaie te bowe te kom.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 2 JUL 1974
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Professor retires

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday. — One Fort Hare University's longest-serving lecturers, Professor A. Scott Galloway, has retired after 31 years.

For the past 25 years he has been professor of chemistry.

Born in Scotland and educated at St Andrews University, Professor Galloway came to South Africa in 1937 as a Rhodes Trustee Scholar to study at Rhodes University where he later lectured before joining up in World War 2.

He has served on the local branch of the 1820 Settlers' Association and is an elder of the Alice Presbyterian Church. His wife Anne is a former deputy chief commissioner of the Girl Guides in South Africa.

The couple plan to retire in either East London or Cape Town.

Date 18 MAY 1974
NATAL WITNESS

don or Cape Town.

PERSONALITIES



Professor D. M. JOUBERT, first chairman of the South African Council of Professional Animal Husbandrymen.



Professor E. GRAVEN, formerly of Pietermaritzburg, who has been elected vice president of the S.A. Society for Crop Production. He is Professor of Agronomy at the University of Fort Hare.



Mr. S. A. G. ANDERSON, chairman of the Fertiliser Society of South Africa, was educated at Michaelhouse, Rhodes University and the University of the Witwatersrand.



Mr. K. A. SCHEFERMANN, vice chairman of Stock Owners Co-op. Co. Ltd., of Natal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mr. H. L. MALHERBE, Secretary for Forestry.



Mr. JAN VAN WYK, managing director of the Wool Commission.



Mr. P. T. FELLOWES, chairman of Stock Owners Co-op. Co. Ltd., Natal.

31 JUL 1974
STAR



Up-to-the-minute topics to be discussed at the conferences to be held during the International South African Building exhibition include the training of Black labour.

Mr C H R Kincaid (above), president of BIFSA, will introduce the subject and Professor W Backer, professor of industrial psychology at Fort Hare University will speak on communications and the training of Blacks. Mr G Malherbe, director of BIFSA, will speak on objectives in training Black labour.

The exhibition, which is organised by Building Trades Exhibition, part of the Hortors group, and the International Building Exhibition of London, opens at Milner Park, Johannesburg, on Thursday August 1 and ends on August 8.

Date 25 JUN 1974

HOOFSTAD

Bantoes leer om te boer

DIE Xhosa-Ontwikkelingskorporasie se afdeling landbou gaan in die toekoms van oudiovisuele hulpmiddels gebruik maak om die Bantoes op te lei vir die belangrikste landbouprojekte.

Verskeie vervaardigers van landboutoerusting het reeds aangebied om met die verskillende kursusse behulpsaam te wees. Nywerhede wat met die landbou gemoeid is, sal gratis raad bedien oor die verbouing van landbougewasse.

Ook die Universiteit van Fort Hare se departement van landbou onder leiding van prof. J. Craven sal by die opleidingsplanne betrek word. Hy het baie navorsing oor mielieboerdery onder besproeiing gedoen.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 31 JUL 1974
OGGENDBLAD

Gekleurde studente wantrouig, sê rektor

DIE gekleurde student beskou homself as iemand wat van sy regte ontneem is. Die witman, tot watter party hy ook al behoort, is die oorsaak daarvan en is dit aan die gekleurdes verskuldig om die saak reg te stel.

Dit skryf prof. J. M. de Wet, die rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, in die jongste uitgawe van Sabra se Tydskrif vir Rasseaangeleenthede.

In 'n artikel — Die taak van blank dosente aan die universiteite vir gekleurdes — sê prof. De Wet die taak van die blanke dosent, ongeag sy politieke siening, word begrens deur die breë stelsel waarin die gekleurde universiteite funksioneer. Die politieke implikasies word deurgedra na elke faset van sy saambestaan met die gekleurde studente.

ONTAARD

Sy taak lê veral daarin om in die geval van die swart student aan hom te toon dat nasionalisme op sigself 'n noodsaaklike voorwaarde vir die ontwikkeling van die onderskeie swart volke is, maar dat dit nie in 'n nasionalistiese engheid van gees moet ontaard nie.

Die antwoord moet ook polities gesoek word langs die weg van aanvaarding gegrond op wedersydse respek. Hierin word die taak van die blanke dosent dikwels bemoeilik deur blankes wat steeds die swartman as 'n minderwaardige mens beskou of wat die ontwakende swart nasionalisme veroordeel as 'n uitwas van die Kommunisme.

VERTROUE

Prof. De Wet skryf: „Die blanke dosent aan 'n universiteit vir gekleurdes staan in die branding en sy taak is om brûe te bou waardeur begrip en vertroue nie net moontlik is nie, maar 'n werklikheid sal kan word. Die ontwikkelde en beskaafde gekleurde moet as medemens deur die blankes erken en aanvaar word. Dit geld ook vir die gekleurde: aan die blanke moet nie net sy eie bestaansreg nie, maar ook sy eie beskikkingsreg gegun word."

Dit is 'n wêreldwye verskynsel dat studente hulle „doel" deur protes en rewolusie wil bereik. Jongmense glo dikwels nie dat die ouer geslag dit goed met hulle bedoel nie.

Bykomende tot die gaping tussen geslagte, kom in die geval van die gekleurde universiteite die rassegaping by: die gekleurde studente glo en aanvaar eenvoudig nie dat die blanke dosente dit eerlik en goed met hulle bedoel nie.

ander soos sielkunde, wysbegeerte, staatsleer en volkekunde lewer egter groot probleme op. Die gekleurde studente is uiters sensitief en agterdogtig.

Selfs 'n hoogs wetenskaplike aanbieding word soms deur hulle as indoktrinasie of propaganda bestempel. Dit is die moeilike taak van die blanke dosente om hierdie situasie met die nodige takt, versigtigheid en kundigheid te hanteer, sonder die student nie sy vertroue verloor nie.

Die gekleurde student beleef sy situasie in die Suid-Afrikaanse gemeenskap meer as een vol verwerping en vernedering. Hierteen kom die student aktief in opstand, want hy wil eerstens 'n mens wees wat in sy eie reg as mens gelykwaardig met ander mense bestaan. Dit is ook die belangrikste vereiste wat gekleurde studente aan alle dosente stel.

AANVAAR

'n Besondere toetssteen is of en hoe die dosent die studente groet en wat sy algemene gesindheid jeens hulle is.

Blyk hy hoflik, vriendelik en opreg te wees, word hy gewoonlik aanvaar en die student sal dan gewoonlik ook redelik goed in die dosent se vak vaar.

BELEDIG

Hierdie houding van die studente is ook die gevolg van 'n ander verskynsel. Gekleurde studente is volkome vry op hulle kampusse. Hulle word as volwaardige studente behandel. As hulle egter die kampusse verlaat, is dit dikwels 'n ander storie.

Dan word hulle as minderwaardige mense op 'n beledigende en onbeskofte wyse deur sommige blankes behandel. Hierdie onverantwoordelike optrede van blankes saboteer die werk van de die blanke dosent aan dié universiteite. Die student glo dan nie dat die blanke dosent eerlik en opreg is nie.

RESPEK

Prof. De Wet sê daar is seker niks wat meer verwoestend inwerk op die blanke dosent se posisie as 'n meerderwaardige paternalistiese houding nie. Studente wil soos volwassenes behandel word en gerespekteer word. Dit geld in 'n besondere sin vir die gekleurde student.

Met sy lewens- en wêreldbeskouing as grondslag moet die dosent sy vak wetenskaplik aanbied. Hoewel absolute objektiwiteit nie moontlik is nie, „streef ons na objektiwiteit binne die raamwerk van ons beginsels".

In die geval van die natuurwetenskappe soos wiskunde, fisika en chemie, is dit maklik. Teologiese vakke en

Prof. De Wet sê ondanks die vryhede wat gekleurde studente op hulle kampusse het, die groot finansiële opofferings, die feit dat hulle studies en losies sowat eenderde van dié van die blanke student kos en dat by verre die meerderheid van hulle met beurse studeer, is die houding van dié studente teenoor hulle universiteite dikwels negatief.

VERSKULDIG

Aan die een kant is 'n houding van algehele verwerping en koelheid en die opvatting dat die witman dit aan hom verskuldig is, maar in sommige gevalle is daar ook waardering.

Dit is die taak van die blanke dosente om bo en behalwe hulle gewone pligte, probleme met hierdie toestand te bowe te kom. Hiervoor sal die blanke baie moet opoffer.

Van sy beste leerkragte sal afgestaan moet word om hierdie delikate taak te verrig en die owerheid sal die nodige geldelike hulp — meer as tot nou toe — moet voorsien.

Dit is die Universiteit van Fort Hare se taak om in die ware sin 'n universiteit vir die vier miljoen Xhosas te wees: op akademiese, sosiale en kultuurgebied.

„Dit is 'n moeilike taak, indien nie 'n onmoontlike een nie, wat die blanke dosent gestel word," skryf prof. De Wet.

Date 19 JUL 1974
CAPE ARGUS

Lectures given on veld burning

AT a symposium on veld burning which was well supported by more than 100 farmers from Postretief, Queenstown, Cathcart, Bedford and Adelaide lively interest was shown in the paper presented by the guest speakers.

Among the speakers were Professor J. D. Scott of Natal University, Professor Brian Roberts of the university of the Orange Free State, and Mr W. Trollope of the University of Fort Hare. Professor Scott said the time of burning veld should be calculated by moisture and temperature and not by calendar. He warned against burning too late and said that rather than do this the burning should be left until the following year.

No hard and fast rule could be laid down on how often to graze the veld after these burns as this depended on the climatic conditions of each particular season.

Fire has the effect of reducing production in comparison to mowing the veld, but mowing is generally too expensive and impracticable.

Mr T. F. Dreyer of the Killaloe Farm said that if veld is not grazed and kept in a sub-climax condition it would deteriorate.

He said that fire had to be used to maintain the veld in a sub-climax condition and that this burning should take place from mid-August onwards, as frost could occur well into September for the first season after the burn.

He recommended that the veld should be grazed by cattle only.

Another Postretief farmer, Mr E. K. Moorcroft, explained how he was burning gwashu grass and improving the veld into a rooigras cover. He also said that grazing after the burn should be limited to cattle only as sheep do not damage the gwashu grass but only the rooigras. This could only lead to trouble after the burn in spring. Mr Moorcroft grazes with cattle until December and then rests for 12 months to establish a good rooigras cover.

Date 5 JUL 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Professor urges lawful abortion

GRAHAMSTOWN — The homeland governments when they reach full independence should be prepared to introduce legalised justifiable abortions and sterilisation so that many children who would die or starve and grow up with stultified brains would be prevented from being born at all, a professor told a conference here.

A hush fell over the lecture theatre yesterday when delegates attending the conference of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science listened to these words from Professor M. A. Hough, head of the Department of Social Work at the University of Fort Hare.

He spoke on social science's contributions to development, in particular to the homelands.

Prof. Hough said social workers in the homelands were spending their time with poor relief and other forms of assistance. These tasks should be left to clerks and the police and these trained social workers should be involved with community development programmes.

Community development at the local level could be valuable in the acceleration needed in a national development programme.

"If we are to begin to stop the ever-widening gap between rich and poor nations mankind will have to restore some of its back-bone and discard some of its sloppy permissive and pacifist attitudes. We will have to gain some better equilibrium between human rights and human duties," he said.

A big number of illegitimate children were born in the homelands and left in the care of grandparents. They had poor nutrition which led to stunted brains at an early age and they could thus never develop into full contributing members of the community. "Many development programmes fail because of a kid glove attitude towards people," he said.

"When the homelands gain full independence their governments should be prepared to take the radical step to legalise justifiable abortions and sterilisation so that the many children who will in any case die young or grow up with stunted brains are prevented from being born at all."

No woman in the world should be allowed to have more than three children, he said. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 5 JUL 1974
RAND DAILY MAIL

Prof calls for legal abortion in homelands

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The homeland governments, when they reach full independence, should be prepared to legalise justifiable abortions and sterilisation, a conference at Rhodes University was told yesterday.

If that were done, said Professor M. A. Hough, head of the department of social work at the University of Fort Hare, the birth would be prevented of many children who would die, starve or grow up with stultified brains.

No woman anywhere in the world should be allowed to have more than three children, he said.

Professor Hough was speaking to the conference of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. His subject was the contributions made to development by social science, and in particular to the development of the homelands.

Together in Excellence

Professor Hough said social workers in the homelands spent their time on poor relief and other forms of assistance. Those tasks should be left to clerks and the police.

Trained social workers should be involved with community development programmes Comunity development at the local level could be valuable in giving necessary acceleration to a national development programme.

"If we are to close the ever-widening gap between rich and poor nations, mankind will have to restore some of its backbone and discard some of its sloppy permissive and pacifist attitudes. We will have to gain better equilibrium between human rights and human duties."

A large number of illegitimate children were born in the homelands and left in the care of grandparents. They received poor food, which led to stunted brains at an early age, and they could never develop into useful members of the community.

"Many development programmes fail because of a kid- glove attitude towards people," he said.

When the homelands gained full independence, their governments should be prepared to take the radical step of legalising justifiable abortions and sterilisation so that the birth was prevented of many children who would in any case die young, or grow up with stunted brains.

"If people are too careless and unconcerned to curb the size of their families, or the unrestricted birth of thousands of illegitimate babies, the birth of these babies must be restricted by the legislation of methods to end undesired and unrequired pregnancies," Prof Hough said.

6 JUL 1974
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

Buthelezi hits at abortion talk

Staff Reporter

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI of KwaZulu, last night hit out at the suggestion of abortions and sterilisation in the homelands. He said illegitimacy there was a direct result of migratory labour.

"The problem arises because of the evils of the system in which the Black man finds himself. The imbalance of men and women in the homelands and also in the cities is bound to result in illegitimacy."

He was replying to an address by Prof M. A. Hough, head of the department of social work at the University of Fort Hare.

Prof Hough said at a conference at Rhodes University in Grahamstown that the homeland governments, when they reach full independence, should be prepared to legalise justifiable abortions and sterilisation.

A large number of illegitimate children were born in the homelands and left in the care of grandparents. They received poor food, which led to stunted brains at an early age, and they could never develop into useful members of the community.

With justifiable abortion and sterilisation, the birth would be prevented of many children who would die, starve or grow up with stultified brains, Prof Hough said.

Last night, Chief Buthelezi said that before the system of migratory labour there was never the problem of illegitimacy among African people.

"Family planning should be looked at not in isolation, but as one part of the comprehensive scheme for people throughout the world," Chief Buthelezi said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 4 JUL 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

SASO HITS AT RECTOR

Daily News Reporter

WILGESPRUIT, Thursday. — SASO has adopted a motion condemning statements by the rector of Fort Hare University, Mr J. M. de Wet in a letter.

The Fort Hare SASO delegation to the sixth general students' council here reported that a letter was sent to their local committee chairman on June 14 refusing SASO the use of a university hall for a meeting.

The reason given was that "there is ample proof that it is the outspoken policy of SASO to endeavour to effect the closure of the Black University."

The rector based his claim on articles in SASO's newsletter and on Press statements and declarations issued by leaders and conferences.

INQUIRY

Other reasons given by the rector were "the reports of the one-man commission of inquiry (Judge van Wyk de Vries) in regard to the role played by SASO during the unrest at the University of the Western Cape, whereby the academic careers of hundreds of students were ruined," and similarly the parts played by SASO in the 1972/73 unrest at Fort Hare.

The letter continues: "It is obvious that your organisation is an enemy of Fort Hare and I have no intention of providing facilities for or subsidising For Hare's enemies."

The rector also said that any SASO activities on or off campus would be regarded with "suspicion and disapproval".

A motion condemning the rector's statement will be sent to him emphasising the fact that "Black students are concerned more about their roles in the stuggle for liberation than their careers".

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 JUL 1974
STAR

Social workers quit over pay

THE National Black Social Workers' Association is worried at the number of Black social workers quitting state and municipal employment to join industry because of poor pay.

The association meets next month at Welkom for its annual conference to discuss the issue.

Mr Ben Nteso, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the association, says the question of equal pay for equal work has been raised time and again with the White social workers association.

He said the co-ordinating council of the African, Coloured and Indian social workers raised the issue at a meeting last November and submitted recommendations to the Public Service Commission. Nothing has been heard since.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

WORRIED

He said the Black association was worried about its members leaving Government and municipal employ for industry.

"In fact, what Black social workers are doing is to use these agencies as stepping stones for better posts with commercial firms," he said.

He added that members will discuss at length at the conference what could be done, not only to narrow the gap but to have people with the same basic training receive the same pay.

THEME

Mr Nteso said the theme of this year's conference is the "Social worker's role in a changing society."

Mr D S Maqashalala, senior lecturer in the department of social work at Fort Hare University, will deliver the main address.

Reports from the international federation of social workers, where South Africa was provisionally accepted, will be read.

About 300 delegates are expected at the conference.

Date 4 JUL 1974
CAPE ARGUS

Blacks 'must set own targets'

By a Staff Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A plea that the final land quota for Black areas be left as an open and negotiable issue until the consolidation of, and the feasibility studies on, these areas had been finalised, was made today by Professor J. R. Seretlo of the University of Fort Hare.

Speaking at the congress of the SA Association for the Advancement of Science on 'Science in an African milieu,' Professor Seretlo said estimates of the population of South Africa at the turn of the century ranged from 45 to 75-million people.

If the present ratio of Whites to Blacks was maintained then it could be expected that the Blacks would constitute about 80 percent of the population. The indications were that a substantial fraction of the Black population would be settled in the homelands, some of which would be independent states by that time.

The picture that emerged of South Africa 25 years from now was of a vast country — relatively speaking — with patches of land amounting to no more than 13 percent of the total area of high concentration of population.

The problem posed by this situation was whether these areas could be rapidly developed socially and economically so as to, firstly, raise the standard of living of the existing inhabitants to a decent level and, secondly, to absorb the expected natural growth of this population as well as the people to be moved from White areas to be settled there.

While it was appreciated that the problem of development in the Black areas was mainly political, one was also keenly aware that its solution had a technical base. Thus practical considerations might demand more surface area than the 13 percent allocated.

In view of the realities of the political situation in South Africa, said Professor Seretlo, it seemed to be highly desirable that the Blacks be allowed to set their own development goals. White expertise and technical know-how would certainly be needed. This should, however, be used in achieving these goals, but with the objectives, the programmes and the priorities being determined by the Blacks themselves.

The Black governments would have to give serious attention to employing the services of scientific administrators and scientifically literate civil servants, for without them no large-scale development schemes and projects would be possible.

Homeland call for brain-power

The Argus Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Only a spectacular increase in agricultural production and industrial development would make it possible for the inhabitants of the homelands to be fed adequately and provided with sufficient jobs, Mr L. L. Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, said here today.

Mr Sebe, who led off a discussion on the role of science in homeland development at today's session of the SA Association for the Advancement of Science conference, said in most of the homelands the really big problem was the limited potential and limited capital for industrial development.

Several homelands possessed mineral resources, but for the most part the basis of the economy in all the homelands for the foreseeable future would be agriculture and the industries springing therefrom.

Bearing in mind that hunger and idleness formed a very explosive mixture, and that the population of South Africa was expected to double before the turn of the century, it was obvious that a great deal of brain power — professionally-trained men Black and White — would have to be found very quickly and directed urgently to the task of developing the homelands as speedily and effectively as possible.

The role of the scientist in industry was unquestioned and fully accepted. Unfortunately this did not appear to be the case in the agricultural industry.

According to the annual report for the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, 78 percent of the Ciskei had been planned. By this was meant 'physical planning.'

It meant, in effect, that people had been moved into villages, arable areas set aside and grazing areas fenced off into camps, as Phase One — the foundation for production planning. This was excellent, but unfortunately this was where the matter seemed to have ended.

A closer look at the physical planning revealed that no soil scientists, agronomists, economists, animal scientists and other professional people were involved to any appreciable extent. But scientists trained in these subjects were not available at the time and planning could not wait.

So a great deal of credit had to go to these early planners for having achieved so much with so little at their disposal. At least some sort of order was created out of what was rapidly becoming desolation and chaos.

TOO LITTLE

However, an economic unit of arable land had been arbitrarily laid down as between four morgen and nine morgen and it was possible to allocate this amount to only 10 percent of the families of the Ciskei.

The majority of the rural people eked out an existence on one morgen or even less. And to earn a living from one morgen of land was impossible in an area of low and erratic rainfall.

Livestock carrying capacities and livestock ratios laid down for the Ciskei had resulted in an improvement, but the Ciskei was generally overstocked and grazing areas were deteriorating appreciably. Stocking rates were still too high and production was pitifully low.

This was a sad story that emphasised the need for competent and well-paid scientists for the job.

At present, potential students avoided agriculture because they could do better in other fields.

Mr Sebe said he was glad to be able to report that the need for second phase planning had now been realised.

A comprehensive survey and planning project for the whole of the Ciskei was receiving top priority and was at present being carried out by the Institute of Planning at Stellenbosch University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 6 JUL 1974
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

How to control population

IT was pretty rough stuff that came from the Grahamstown Land Use and Society conference yesterday when a Fort Hare professor suggested homelands consider enforcing birth restrictions. But it was indicative of how environmental conferences tend to home in on the population crisis — and how the suggested remedies are so often unnecessarily harsh.

In South Africa we have an almost perfect microcosm of the global situation. a White population whose growth rate is not much above replacement level and a Black population fast outstripping its food resources. Fortunately few Black leaders are still under the impression that vast populations make them militarily powerful. They have in fact the opposite effect. An overpopulated region is usually underfed and vulnerable.

Birth control is essential, but it needs to be seen for what it is: self interest untainted by political or race considerations. It is common cause that the world's White nations control their populations because too many children have become a liability. In impoverished regions such as Africa children are still sometimes regarded, mistakenly as an investment because daughters often mean lobola and sons mean mealies for the old folk too feeble to farm. The answer then is obvious enough: raise the Black standard of living by giving them greater education and job opportunities—as well as social security. The initial outlay is going to be enormous. The price of ignoring the problem is going to be disastrous.

FRIDAY JULY 5

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 JUL 1974
E. P. HERALD

New Fort Hare men named

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—There are six new appointments to the staff of Fort Hare University this term.

Professor M. V. Laker has been appointed head of the department of soil science in the Faculty of Agriculture.

He has been a senior lecturer at the University of the Free State. He obtained his BSc(Agric) and his MSc(Agric), both cum laude, from Stellenbosch University.

Dr R. A. Bassett, who will become senior lecturer in biochemistry in the Faculty of Agriculture, obtained his MSc with distinction and his PhD, both from London.

Social work

Mr P. Rankin has been appointed lecturer in Social Work. Formerly from the Social Welfare and Pensions Department in Port Elizabeth, Mr Rankin hold a BA(Hons) social work degree from the University of Port Elizabeth.

Mr P. B. Nel is to take up the position of lecturer in organic chemistry on August 1. He is at present with the Atomic Energy Board at Pelindaba and has an MSc degree from Potchefstroom University.

Mr M. J. Rheeder has been appointed senior clerk in the accounts section of Fort Hare administration. He is from the University of Pretoria.

Mr F. Gerber, formerly of East London, has been appointed stores officer.

Date 11 JUN 1974

E P HERALD

Ex-estate manager dies

ALICE. — The death occurred here yesterday of Mr John Scott Macdonald Clark, a former estate manager at Fort Hare University.

Born in Scotland in 1906, Mr Clark completed his schooling in Vereeniging and Maritzburg, and attended the Witwatersrand Technical College, where he was trained in the building industry. He was the manager of an insurance and estate agency in Vereeniging before being appointed at Fort Hare in 1959. He retired in June last year.

He is survived by his wife, three daughters and a son. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 1 JUL 1974
STAR

Scientists to discuss homelands

BACK-GROUND TO THE news

THE Association for the Advancement of Science met in Grahamstown today for its week-long annual congress. For the past 70 years this has been an event unique in South African science as no other meeting has consistently covered such a wide range of subjects.

What will probably be the most important of this year's sessions are those dealing with science in the African homelands. With a pitifully small number of African scientists graduating each year — and an even more alarming shortage of African engineers — it will be many years before the homelands will be self-sufficient in these fields.

CANCER

Among those taking part in a discussion on this topic are the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L L Sebe, as well as scientists from the University of Fort Hare.

A special session will also be held on medical research in the African homelands. Earlier this year a correspondent in the association's journal pointed out that the Ciskei and Transkei have the second highest rate of cancer of the gullet in the world.

This has been known for the last 16 years but there has been a monumental inertia on the part of the authorities in establishing a concentrated research effort.

URGENCY

Another correspondent felt that much good work had been done in spite of precarious financial conditions dependent on the goodwill of those in charge of research awards.

The future of research on cancer of the gullet in the homelands is not at all certain. In the Transkei further investigations can only be carried out as and when funds are made available to individual researchers.

Such precarious living from hand to mouth is incomprehensible when the remarkable urgency of the problem is realised.

The keynote address to the congress today was given by Dr Raymond Dasmann, chief ecologist of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. He is a world authority on the farming, as opposed to the hunting, of African game.

In South Africa the technique needs encouragement.

Eland, for example, show a liveweight gain double that of domestic stock. They also need less water, are more resistant to the endemic diseases of Africa, and are less damaging to the ecology of the land than are cattle.

VIABLE

More than one species of game can be farmed at the same time on one piece of land.

Ecologically speaking this socalled polyculture system is more viable since overgrazing and overbrowsing are less likely to occur than in the traditional system of monoculture.

In a time of rising inflation the association finds it difficult to make ends meet.

It will decide this week whether to continue or to disband after nearly three-quarters of a century in the South African scientific arena. If it does dissolve then South African science will be all the poorer for its passing.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date -5 JUL 1974

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Blacks must set own goals says scientist

GRAHAMSTOWN — Although the black homelands and their governments would need white expertise and technical know-how, the blacks must be allowed to set their own goals and determine their own priorities.

This is the opinion of Professor J. R. Seretlo of the University of Fort Hare and the first South African black to obtain a doctoral degree in nuclear solid state physics.

Professor Seretlo spoke on science in an African milieu to the South African Association for the Advancement of Science congress here yesterday.

He said that although the Western scientist identified reality with unseen factors such as energy, his processes of abstraction of knowledge remain accessible to the learner.

The situation in traditional black culture was completely different. The methods employed for arriving at any knowledge remained the secret of the witchdoctor and were thus inaccessible to the learner.

Science education at universities for blacks was originally geared to medicine and the unsuccessful candidates became science teachers, he said. There was prejudice against the ability of blacks by potential employers.

Now, science student numbers at Fort Hare had risen dramatically and the course offered a wide choice of subjects. However, job opportunities for those graduates remained scarce.

Prof. Seretlo said prospects were bright for a steady growth in the number of scientifically educated blacks. The cultural background would no longer stand in the way of the spread of science.

Professor Seretlo recommended the establishment of a network of communications between the governments, universities and all institutions in the black community concerned with the task of development.

Research efforts at black universities should be directed mainly to problems connected with this development. These facilities must be extended and consolidated by the black and white governments, he said. — DDC.

Date - 5 JUL 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Population danger

PROFESSOR M. A. Hough of the University of Fort Hare did not mince words yesterday when he warned that the homeland governments would have to adopt drastic population control measures in the future. Population projections show why. Africa, heading towards 1 000 million souls by the turn of the century, currently has the highest birth rate in the world. In this continent, the homelands could become the world's most densely populated areas in 30 years.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Present efforts at world population control will be all but useless if, as seems to be the case, they are heeded only by the socially and intellectually advanced. This minority will be swamped if present trends continue.

Professor Hough said homeland governments should be prepared to legalise sterilisation and abortion. These are controversial subjects. But research by a wide range of authorities has provided enough evidence to show that radical, and consequently controversial, action is needed if the world is to be stopped in its apparently headlong flight towards a hell of overcrowding, social breakdown and despair.

1 JUN 1974
Date
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DR MATILDA Nelson, centre, University of Cape Town Medical School, who is an authority on genetics, has been giving a series of lectures on this subject to staff and students at the University of Fort Hare this week, under the auspices of the Department of African Studies.

With her are Mr Peter Banghart, lecturer in Africa Studies, who organised the lectures by Dr Nelson, and Sister Assumpta Nkosi, who is from Natal.

She is studying anthropology at Fort Hare and showed keen interest in Dr Nelson's lecture on cytogenetics, the study of heredity factors in cells.

20 AUG 1974

PE EVENING POST

Appointed to Fort Hare post

ALICE. — Dr M. C. Laker has been appointed professor of soil science at the University of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof Laker matriculated from Ceres High School and took his BSc in agriculture at Stellenbosch University in 1961. He later took his MSc at the same university.

Later he joined the lecturing staff of the University of the OFS in Bloemfontein, where he took his DSc.

Prof Laker, married with two children, replaces Prof H. van der Watt. — Sapa.

Date =5 JUL 1974 Fort Hare
E. P. HERALD

Seven experts to discuss disease

HERALD REPORTER

SEVEN experts have been asked to pool their knowledge in an effort to combat a mystery disease, thought to be tick borne, which is attacking and killing angora goats and dorper sheep.

Albany Mohair Growers' Association has arranged a symposium on angora goat losses on Paardekraal, farm of Mr J. Ford, on July 17, when the men, all leading veterinarians and tick research authorities, will take part.

The opening address will be given by Dr C. W. A. Belonje, assistant director of Veterinary Services in the Eastern Cape.

Other speakers are Prof S. Stampa, of the Department of Animal Science, Fort Hare University, Prof Graham Whitehead, director of the Tick Research Unit in Rhodes University, Dr Andy Norvan, a member of the tick research team; Dr B. McCulloch and Dr J. Erasmus, state veterinarians in Grahamstown; and Dr Brian Rippon private veterinarian.

The symposium will be followed by the annual meeting of the Albany Mohair Growers Association.

The diesease, which has so far bewildered farmers and veterinarians, first struck more than two years ago with the first rains after a long period of drought.

With the rains was a marked increase in the incidence of ticks which affected small stock adversely.

Farmers were losing up to 12 per cent of their dorpers and about 15 per cent of their angoras until recent heavy rains, when Angora goat losses doubled and dorper losses went up by about 3 per cent.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 MAY 1974
E. P. HERALD

CISKEI FARM PRODUCTION AMONG THE LOWEST

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The Ciskei had possibly the lowest agricultural production per unit area in the world, Dr Norman Tait, an authority on the Ciskei, told a conference of university lecturers at Fort Hare this week.

Dr Tait, senior lecturer in geography at Fort Hare, was addressing the eighth annual conference of university lecturers of comparative African government, on human and physical problems in development programmes of the Xhosa Ciskei.

He said one of the most serious economic problems in the Ciskei was the extremely low production from farming enterprises. This problem not only began in the people and the physical environment but also in the interaction between the two.

He said that although the Ciskei was normally regarded as one of the better endowed areas of Southern Africa, it had some definite physical handicaps.

600mm

More than half the area had less than 600 millimetres of rainfall a year. Rainfall variability, shallow soils in some areas, steep slopes and broken topography as well as limited high quality grazing areas, were only some of its physical limitations.

Dr Tait said rapid population growth also put excessive demands on limited resources. The absence of economically active men and the high percentage of old people and children were probably associated with migratory labour and a young population structure.

These were only some of the many human problems but even more were created by the interaction of human and physical problems.

Degrading of grazing resources, uncontrolled erosion, wrong evaluation and use of rainfall for unsuitable crops, and lack of appreciation of the value of stored water were only some of the "inter-action problems resulting in the Xhosa Ciskei having perhaps the lowest agricultural production per unit potential in the world".

Dr Tait said it was no wonder there was a vast gap between production and potential in the Ciskei.

The conference is being attended by representatives from most South African universities, both Black and White.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 JUN 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Ex-Fort Hare man dies

ALICE — The former estate manager of Fort Hare University, Mr. John Scott McDonald Clark, has died here.

Born in Scotland in 1906, Mr. Clark completed his schooling in Vereeniging and Pietermaritzburg.

He attended the Witwatersrand Technical College where he was trained in the building industry.

Mr. Clark was the manager of an insurance and estate agency in Vereeniging for ten years before being appointed at Fort Hare in 1959.

He retired in June last year.

Mr. Clark is survived by his wife, Mrs. Muriel Clark, three daughters, Mrs. Margret Cotton, of Britain, Mrs. Jiny Knott, of Fort Beaufort, Mrs. Alison Pringle of Adelaide, and a son, Mr. Jonathan Clark, a student at the University of Pietermaritzburg.

A memorial service will be held at the Presbyterian Church here tomorrow.

Mr. Clark will be cremated in East London tomorrow. — DDC.

Date 29 ADD 1974
E. P. HERALD

TOP DISTINCTION FOR TEACHER

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Mrs Eunice Motshabi, who graduated from the University of Fort Hare on Saturday with a Master's degree in Education with distinction, is the first Black woman to gain a distinction in this degree from the university.

Added to her academic achievements, Mrs Motshabi is an ordained Baptist minister and has a congregation of over 200 at a church at Mbabane in Swaziland.

Mrs Motshabi, born Miss Eunice Mabusela, is the daughter of a former school principal in the Transkei. She has always been keenly interested in education. In 1963 she came to Fort Hare and completed her BA. In 1965 she majored in English and History.

In 1966 Mrs Motshabi gained a UEd and then studied part time for her BEd, teaching at various schools in the area. In 1968 she gained her BEd and then studied full time for her MEd.

Since 1972 Mrs Motshabi has been teaching at King Sobuza's National School in Swaziland.

In September this year she is going to America to study for a doctorate in Education at the North West University in Chicago.

Mrs Motshabi has a 12-year-old son. Her mother was a nurse and her father a teacher. "We grew up in a home with strong missionary spirit where we always tried to achieve and serve," she said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



MRS EUNICE Motshabi who graduated from the University of Fort Hare on Saturday with a Master's degree in Education with distinction.

Date 9 APR 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor L. Kritzinger (right), head of the department of accountancy at the University of Cape Town, has been invited to spend two weeks at Fort Hare University. He is giving a series of lectures to accountancy students on the new Companies Act. With him is the rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet.

needed.

29 APR 1974

Date

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Blacks have paid heavy price for peace — Kaiser

Chief Matanzima said the political and economic sacrifices blacks had made in their acceptance of a situation where they were wrongly adjudged inherently inferior to whites, could not be measured or calculated in any way.

He told the students that in a free and independent country such as was envisaged for the Transkei, the youth who were entering the leaving universities should be objective and have a pragmatic programme of principles.

The aspirations of youth should be properly directed towards acquiring knowledge that would enable them to assert themselves in their communities in their drive for self-dtermination.

They should remember the difficult conditions under which their forefathers struggled to reach "the climate in which you find yourselves today."

Chief Matanzima said the land needed development and the people needed social and economic improvement.

Many people had been protesting at repressive laws enacted by the white parliament which they maintained, negated all attempts by the black man to self-determination.

do more than impede a determined society from achieving its set programme of principles.

Black society had changed to a sophisticated Westernised community under the profound impact of Western civilisation on its laws, traditions and life in general.

There was a need for independence or political self-determination in every society.

Chief Matanzima said education in an under-developed country must differ from developed counties.

It should not only include academic education but should serve as an agent of ideological change and provide people with the necessary skills and knowledge to meet the needs of a technoligically advanced economy.

"I must conclude that the problem of under-development is not only economic. The mentality of the people inhabiting the country can in some cases be the main reason for its under-development," Chief Matanzima said.

"I am convinced, however, that in time to come these problems will be solved at an ever accelerating pace as our development gains momentum and as our universities produce more and more graduates who are willing and prepared to serve their own people in their homelands.

"All these problems await your peaceful, dedicated and patriotic reaction," Chief Matanzima concluded. — DDC-SAPA.

- 7 AUG 1974

RAND DAILY MAIL

Help Black universities, urges Prof

Labour Editor

A CALL to White universities to help staff South Africa's three Black universities was made yesterday by Professor W. Backer, head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Referring to Black universities' difficulties in filling teaching posts in certain subjects, Professor Backer said it was "high time the White universities assisted.

"This could be done by seconding staff members for periods of from one to three years to the Black universities, until such time as Black lecturers are qualified to take over the teaching responsibilties," he said.

- 4 JUL 1974
Date
STAR

'Leave land quota open'

Own Correspondent

Grahamstown — A plea that the land quota for the Black areas be left open and negotiable until feasibility studies on these areas had been made, was made today by Professor J R Seretlo of the University of Fort Hare.

Speaking at the congress of the Association for the Advancement of Science Professor Seretlo said estimates of the population of South Africa at the turn of the century ranged from 45-million to 75-million.

If the present ratio of Whites to Blacks was maintained, it could be expected that the Blacks would constitute about 80 percent of the population. The indications were that a large part of the Black population would be settled in the homelands —some of which would be independent by that time.

The picture that emerged of South Africa 25 years from now was of a vast country — relatively speaking — with patches of land representing 13 percent of the total area but containing a high population concentration.

The problem was whether these areas could be rapidly developed socially and economically to raise the standard of living of the present population, to absorb its expected natural growth, and to absorb more people from White areas.

Professor Seretlo said it was highly desirable that the Blacks be allowed to set their own development goals, although White expertise and technical know-how would be needed.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
Evening Standard, London

- 2 JUL 1974

Lincoln's Inn a far cry from Vorster's prison

By LIONEL MORRISON

IF JARIRETUNDU Kozonguizi—Kozo to his friends—had been one day earlier across the Rhodesian border one summer morning in late 1959, he would not today be comfortably ensconced in his legal chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

For on that fateful morning Rhodesian troops had swooped on the friends Kozo was to have stayed with, and detained them for their opposition to then Central African Federation of Roy Welensky.

If Kozonguizi had been with them, the Rhodesian special branch would have undoubtedly handed him over to the South African police and Kozo would have found himself languishing in one of Dr Vorster's many prisons. Kozo, it must be remembered, had clandestinely escaped from South Africa, without a passport and he was naturally a "wanted" man because of his political activities.

Kozonguizi was on his way to the United Nations to represent his people from Namibia (South West Africa) against South Africa's control of the area.

Born in Windhoek, Namibia, 42 years ago, Kozo is one of the few black barristers in London, who is not only practising but who is also successful. He is a likeable and charming person who is greatly respected in the black community where his legal expertise is in great demand.

He comes from a poor but industrious family who has always been involved in community politics.

He obtained his Batchelor of Arts degree at the University of Fort Hare in the Cape Province, which many well known Southern African leaders had attended. A year at the University of Cape Town and back to Fort Hare where he obtained a Diploma in Education.

"I was always interested in politics right from my teens," he told me in his office. His political involvement got him into trouble when the government grant he had received for his university studies was withdrawn without any notice.

Kozo is a member of the Herero tribe, who were the first to fight the German occupation of South West Africa. They are also known for their bravery, independence and stubbornness.

To serve

In 1954 whilst at university he was called to serve as advisor to the Council of Chiefs under Chief Hosea Kutako. As the first black in Namibia to obtain a university degree, he was approached for advice by various people in a country which had only a few professional people as a result of the neglect of the territory on the part of the South African government who administered the area since World War One as a League of Nations Mandate.

"My politics in relation to my country was simple. All I wanted was that South West Africa should be removed from South African occupation and placed directly under United Nations administration until independence," he said.

And then in 1959 his academic career was interrupted when he was asked by the Council of Chiefs to become their representatives at the United Nations.

"Little did I know all the work it would entail, and that it would mean leaving my family, friends and country for so long," he said.

Since he could not get a passport because of his political activities, he decided to leave the country without a passport, which was a criminal offence. "I also got wind that the Special Branch was looking for me," he said.

A suitcase

And so during that summer he crossed the South African border into Botswana and then into Rhodesia. "All the time I feared I would be spotted and arrested. I had some narrow escapes. But I knew my luck would hold when I narrowly escaped by a day the police swoop on the friends I was supposed to have stayed with in Rhodesia." After that his passage to the United Nations, where he represented the people of Namibia for a number of years was easy going.

During the next seven years he publicised the Namibian case in various capitals of the world as unofficial "ambassador" for South West Africa. His face was as familiar in the United States as it was in China, Ghana, Norway, Britain and Indonesia.

"I've been to nearly every country in the world. My life was practically organised from a suitcase," he said.

It was during this period that his interest in the legal profession started. "The 1966 International Court's judgment at The Hague in favour of South Africa brought to an end the mission I had been sent out for. The legal arguments involved in the case turned my attention to the law. I could not return to Namibia as it would have meant instant imprisonment for the stand I took against South Africa," he said.

After getting permission from the people he represented to remain in London he read law at Lincoln's Inn and completed in the autmn of 1970. During his studies he taught as a temporary teacher in various schools in order to earn some money to help with his studies.

In 1970 he started practising as a barrister.

"Although black people are now more accepted socially than they were when I first came here it is still difficult to get various jobs.

'Ive had very few bad experiences of racial discrimination. I am personally accepted as one of the legal fraternity and respected as such," he said.

What was the biggest problem facing the black community? "Our youngsters. They expect a lot from society, so that when they cannot get the opportunities, the jobs, they think they should have had, they naturaly become frustrated, then disillusioned and then angry. And that is when the real trouble starts.

"It is essential that we blacks in this country involve ourselves fully in life here. Professional people like myself have a great responsibility. We must not become isolated from the grassroots."



Evening Standard: Michael Fresco

JARIRETUNDU KOZONGUIZI . . . "my politics are simple."

Date 16 AUG 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

FOR RECREATION

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday. — A R300 000 recreational complex for students at Fort Hare University is to be built here.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 JUN 1974
THE CHRISTIAN LEADER,

CONGRATULATIONS DOCTOR JOLOBE!

Hon. Degree for Moderator

Edwin Pons reports

It was a real thrill to be present at the Graduation Ceremony of Fort Hare University on 27th April on which occasion our Moderator received an honorary Doctorate in Literature and Philosophy. Also attending as representatives of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, were Rev. Dr. Calvin Cook, the Rev. W.M.J. Lund and the Rev. Luther Mateza.

The large University Hall was packed for the occasion. Some 140 degrees were awarded. The two Honorary Doctorates, which in fact are the first ever to be given by Fort Hare, were awarded to Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and to our own affectionately esteemed Moderator of General Assembly.

It is with joyful pride that we congratulate him and greet him as the Right Rev. Dr. James J.R. Jolobe.

It was a moving moment when after the reading of the citation, the whole convocation gave Dr. Jolobe a prolonged and enthusiastic ovation. In the ensuing silence, as he knelt before the University Chancellor, the words conferring the degree were solemnly spoken, whereupon our 'Doctor' Moderator rose to receive the colourful Hood which was graciously placed on his shoulders over his equally resplendent Doctor's gown.

In a subsequent conversation referring to this moving moment and ovation the consensus of several African students was — "Well, you see, he deserved it; all through his life he worked for it." We in the Church know and value his service to the Church in a variety of forms but the Xhosa people as a whole know and cherish his large and significant contribution to Xhosa literature, mainly in the form of poetry and novels. Some of his books published over 40 years ago are still on the market and many are those that have come on to it since then.

Yes, we are proud of our Moderator. We congratulate him and wish him well.


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Rt Revd J. J. R. Jolobe with Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima after both had received honorary Doctorates at the University of Fort Hare.

Date 12 JUN 1974
E. P. HERALD

Death of Mr J. S. M. Clark

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The death occured here on Sunday morning of John Scott Macdonald Clark, a former estate manager of Fort Hare University.

Born in Scotland in 1906, Mr Clark completed his schooling in Vereeniging and Maritzburg. He attended Witwatersrand Technical College where he was trained for the building industry.

He was manager of an insurance and estate agency in Vereeniging for 10 years before being appointed at Fort Hare in 1959. He retired last June.

He is survived by his wife, three daughters, Mrs Margaret Cotton, of Britain, Mrs Judy Knott, of Fort Beaufort, and Mrs Alison Pringle, of Adelaide, and a son, Mr Jonathan Clark, a student at the University of Natal.

A memorial service will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Alice, at 10am today.

He will be cremated in East London.

28 JUN 1974

DIE TRANSVALER

Staatsleer se tydskrif verskyn

Die eerste uitgawe van Politikon, die Suid-Afrikaanse tydskrif vir Staatsleer wat deur die Staatkundige Vereniging van Suid-Afrika uitgegee word, het pas in Pretoria verskyn.

Politikon sal sesmaandeliks verskyn en die hoofdoelstelling daarvan is die bevordering van die studie van Staatsleer en Internasionale Betrekkinge in die algemeen en die wye bekendstelling van navorsingsresultate, sowel as tendense in politieke denke, en institusionele en sosio-politieke ontwikkelings betreffende die verskillende politieke gemeenskappe in suidelike Afrika.

Die Raad van die Staatkundige Vereniging bestaan uit die volgende lede: Prof. C. W. Nieuwoudt, Universiteit van Pretoria; Prof. D. Worrall, Universiteit van Rhodes; mnr. M. Hough, Universiteit van Pretoria; Prof. W. B Vosloo, Universiteit van Stellenbosch; Prof. G. C. Olivier, Universiteit van Pretoria; Prof. M. C. Eksteen, Universiteit van Fort Hare; Dr. C. E. Mulder, Universiteit van Pretoria; Mnr. D. J. J. Timmermans, Universiteit van Suid-Afrika.

4 MAY 1974
Date
C. P. HERALD



TWO HONORARY degrees of the University of Fort Hare were conferred for the first time to two important African personalities at a graduation ceremony held at Alice last Saturday.

An honorary Doctorate of Laws was conferred on Paramount Chief Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei (right), in recognition of his outstanding public service and leadership.

An honorary Doctorate in Literature and Philosophy was conferred on the Rev James Ranisi Jalobe, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa (left), in recognition of his outstanding services to Xhosa literature and the church.

Ten local students gain degrees

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

IT WAS A proud moment for many parents including those from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, when they saw their sons and daughters capped by Dr P. E. Rousseau at the graduation ceremony of Fort Hare University at Alice last Saturday.

Ten students from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage were awarded their university degrees and diplomas at the ceremony.

They are Mr Arthur Themba Mhlanga (Port Elizabeth) and Mr Mzobanzi Mboya and Mr Thomas Nxele (Uitenhage) who obtained their BA degrees. Miss Judith Mavis Magwaca (Port Elizabeth) obtained her BSc degree.

Those who received the BSc honours degrees were Mr Wandile Maqagi (Port Elizabeth), who majored in botany, Mr Ivan Mxenge (Uitenhage) in chemistry, and two former Port Elizabeth students, Mrs Elizabeth Mamiesa Nxjweni (nee Chabula) chemistry, and Mr Mazizi Yekela, botany.

Mr Maqagi who graduated in absentia is now doing medicine at Wentworth at Natal University .

Three local students who received their University Education Diplomas were Mr Benjamin Mazonda, Mrs Thandeka Mbopa and Mrs Vuyiswa Melrose Maqagi.

Another young woman student, Miss Pindiswa Jali of Grahamstown received her BA in social work. She is the daughter of Mrs Olive Jali, a former Port Elizabeth-born woman, who is now in Grahamstown.

Rev James J. R. Jolobe, a former resident minister of the St Patrick's Presbyterian Church in New Brighton, who is now the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern African General Assembly, was also honoured at this ceremony when he was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature and Philosophy.

Another former Port Elizabeth man, Rev Ntsikelelo Katiya, a senior lecturer in the Department of Education at Fort Hare University, received the Master's degree in Education.



AMONG the proud parents who saw their children receiving their degrees and diplomas at the graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare last weekend were Mr and Mrs Jerry Magwaca, of New Brighton.

Their daughter, Mavis Judith Nontobeko Magwaca, graduated with a BSc degree, majoring in Botany and Chemistry.

Miss Magwaca is seen with her father, Mr Jerry Magwaca, an Inspector of Schools in the Ciskei, and her mother, Mrs Elizabeth Magwaca, a Sister at Livingstone Hospital.

12 JUN 1974
Date
E. P. HERALD

Death of Mr J. S. M. Clark

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The death occured here on Sunday morning of John Scott Macdonald Clark, a former estate manager of Fort Hare University.

Born in Scotland in 1906, Mr Clark completed his schooling in Vereeniging and Maritzburg. He attended Witwatersrand Technical College where he was trained for the building industry.

He was manager of an insurance and estate agency in Vereeniging for 10 years before being appointed at Fort Hare in 1959. He retired last June.

He is survived by his wife, three daughters, Mrs Margaret Cotton, of Britain, Mrs Judy Knott, of Fort Beaufort, and Mrs Alison Pringle, of Adelaide, and a son, Mr Jonathan Clark, a student at the University of Natal.

A memorial service will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Alice, at 10am today.

He will be cremated in East London.

28 JUN 1974

DIE TRANSVALER

Staatsleer se tydskrif verskyn

Die eerste uitgawe van Politikon, die Suid-Afrikaanse tydskrif vir Staatsleer wat deur die Staatkundige Vereniging van Suid-Afrika uitgegee word, het pas in Pretoria verskyn.

Politikon sal sesmaandeliks verskyn en die hoofdoelstelling daarvan is die bevordering van die studie van Staatsleer en Internasionale Betrekkinge in die algemeen en die wye bekendstelling van navorsingsresultate, sowel as tendense in politieke denke, en institusionele en sosio-politieke ontwikkelings betreffende die verskillende politieke gemeenskappe in suidelike Afrika.

University of Fort Hare

Die Raad van die Staatkundige Vereniging bestaan uit die volgende lede: Prof. C. W. Nieuwoudt, Universiteit van Pretoria; Prof. D. Worrall, Universiteit van Rhodes; mnr. M. Hough, Universiteit van Pretoria; Prof. W. B Vosloo, Universiteit van Stellenbosch; Prof. G. C. Olivier, Universiteit van Pretoria; Prof. M. C. Eksteen, Universiteit van Fort Hare; Dr. C. E. Mulder, Universiteit van Pretoria; Mnr. D. J. J. Timmermans, Universiteit van Suid-Afrika.

Date 18 JUL 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



Professor J. P. A. du Preez

Small differences lead to problems

Prof. J. P. A. du Preez, tidying his desk for a photograph, came upon a 1970 edition of the University of Fore Hare papers, leafed through it to find an article by fellow staff member, anthropologist Mr. V. Gitywa — "Initiation Among the Xhosa at Ncera near Alice."

"I'm for initiation," Dr. Du Preez says. "My contention is that this is something we have lost in our society. Young people today don't earn their manhood, it's given to them.

PROBLEMS

"I maintain this is why we get so much trouble with our youth. The blacks I've talked to agree with me. They say in cases where they have broken with tradition, they have exactly the same problems.

"Until recently, problems we have with white youth, truancy, vagrancy and sexual deviations, were fairly unknown among blacks."

Prof. Du Preez is head of the psychology department of the university in Alice.

In his own field, Prof. Du Preez is a follower of Carl Jung. This particular ideology encompasses depth psychology and investigation of the collective unconscious and Prof. Du Preez's work in it includes a research project on religious attitudes.

OBSERVATION

"My own observation had been that Africans do not understand the Christian religion as it is conventionally taught in our schools and churches. This premise has been borne out by what they have told me," Prof. Du Preez said.

"A two year survey of 175-180 teachers and teachers-in-training showed a positive attitude toward Christianity. However," he continued, "most blacks do not take the Bible story literally.

TRADITIONAL

"I do feel that the African's traditional religion — which includes ancestor worship or the calling upon of ancestors to intercede between him and God — has a place in the regular religious instruction in schools."

Prof. Du Preez said he found that blacks have a high regard for Christ but do not approve of many of the actions of Christians.

An unexpected result of the research, Prof. Du Preez says, is that he has only now discovered how much he does not know about African traditions and customs.

DIFFERENCES

Very small differences in such things as hand gestures, for an example, can, he said, cause big problems.

"Even in this university, we don't understand them — they don't understand us. I have discovered how frightfully important it is to be aware of these small differences. It is this awareness which will make it possible for us to live together peacefully."

Prof. Du Preez is a South African, born and educated in the Orange Free State. He studied at the University of Pretoria and through the University of South Africa and has been at Fort Hare for two years. Before that he was head of the department for advanced technical education, Johannesburg, and taught psychology.

He finds students at Fort Hare "not very different" — then amends this to add he does feel Africans have a better grasp of depth psychology.

"Our standards here are high and degrees from Fort Hare are comparable to those from any other South African university. I came with an open mind and was met with friendliness and co-operation. This hasn't changed."

CONTRIBUTIONS

As far as the contributions of psychology, Prof. Du Preez believes "the little hope there is for mankind is held by the ideas of Jung. His beliefs are completely opposite to behavioural psychologists. Jung believes we are a neurotic society in the sense of things being incomprehensible and chaotic on the surface.

"I could compare it to neurosis in a person. While the behaviourists try to rid us of the symptoms, Jung sees a positive aspect to a neurosis, actually an indication of a disbalance.

"There's no use to get rid of the symptoms. You need to delve within and find out what causes this imbalance. This is hard but rewarding work. A person needs to consider that perhaps his approach, his aims, his outlooks are wrong. He may find he has goals that don't tally with his abilities. This same approach needs to be applied to our western culture.

SYMTOMS

"The symptoms are indeed there — that we are living in a sick society. How can we remedy this illness?

"I believe each of us needs to find out where he went wrong — to find rules for our life according to religion — and by religion I don't mean a definite creed, I mean the real personal religious experience we have that comes from deep inside — religion in the sense that one is true to oneself.

"The remedy for mankind lies within the individual. It takes courage to seek the strength within one's self. But to do this is like a yeast and it can influence those near us who in turn can influence still others.

"This is a practical way to live. It really has nothing to do with philsophy."

—Barbara Hutmacher

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 5 JUL 1974 Fort Hare
Date
E. P. HERALD

Make abortion in homelands legal—professor

HERALD REPORTER

A PLEA for legalised abortion and sterilisation in the homelands after they reached full independence was made in Grahamstown yesterday by Professor M. A. Hough, head of the department of social work at the University of Fort Hare.

A hush fell over the Rhodes chemistry lecture theatre yesterday when delegates attending the conference of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science heard Prof Hough make his appeal.

He said many illegitimate children were born in the homelands and left in the care of grandparents. They had poor nutrition which led to stunted brains at an early age and they could thus never develop into full contributing members of the community.

"Many development programmes fail because of a kid glove attitude towards people," he said.

Pregnancies

"No woman in the world should be allowed to have more than three children. If people are too careless and unconcerned to curb the size of their families or the unrestricted birth of thousands of illegitimate babies, these births must be restricted by legalising methods to end undesired and unrequired pregnancies," he said.

Professor Hough said homelands should tax migrant labourers and employers should also pay a levy to the homelands. All this money should be used in development.

There was no greater need at present than a feeding scheme in the Ciskei. Homeland leaders should ensure that all underfed children were provided with nutritious food.

"If a man is too idle and unable through his own will to develop his own potential he has to submit to the control of others who can effectively direct his energies for productive use," he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 JUN 1974

DIE BURGER

PAPIER AS VOER VIR BEESTE

PORT ELIZABETH. BEESBOERE is aangeraai om hul ou koerante nie weg te gooi nie, maar dit aan hul beeste te voer. Proefneminge in Amerika dui aan dat papierafval gebruik kan word in die vetmaak-rantsoene vir beeste.

Teen 'n hoeveelheid van 30 persent van die hele kosinname van die diere is oor 'n tydperk van 120 dae geen vergiftiging bespeur nie, het die proefneming aangedui

'n Skenking van die onverkoopte eksemplare van 'n plaaslike koerant is in 'n voedingsproefneming gebruik deur 'n dierewetenskaplike, mnr. John Bishop van die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Die verflenterde koerante is gebruik as 10 persent van die kosmengsel wat gevoer is aan drie vyftien maande oue osse, 'n kruis tussen Aberdeen Angus en Friesland. Die gewig van die osse het oor 96 dae met gemiddeld 1,40 kg per dag toegeneem. — (Sapa.)

Date 21 JUN 1974

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



A Fort Hare lecturer in the Faculty of Commerce and Administration, Mr T. Jordan, held a four-day administration course for 26 teachers at the Lumko Institute, Lady Frere. Mr Jordan, graduated from UNISA in 1968 with a B.Com. degree. He worked in accountancy with the XDC. After completing his articles in 1973 he went to Fort Hare. He hopes to qualify as a chartered accountant in 1976.

Date 24 JUN 1974
CAPE ARGUS

SYMPOSIUM ON VELD BURNING

The Argus Correspondent

ADELAIDE. — A symposium on veld burning has been arranged by the Post Retief Farmers' Association and will be held in the Post Retief Community Hall on July 17.

The symposium is for farmers who have been burning veld for the past decades to express their views and for officials of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services to comment on the opinions put forward.

The opening address will be presented by Mr L. A. Stretton, president of the Eastern Agricultural Union. Some of the speakers invited to attend will be travelling from the Orange Free State and Natal. They are Professor B. R. Roberts of the University of the Orange Free State and Professor J. D. Scott, formerly of Natal University.

Mr Winston Trollope of the University of Fort Hare will also attend and will discuss experiments done by him and his staff and the control of fynbos and acacia Karoo in the area under the guidance of these three experts in the field of pasture management.

New interest will be fostered in this particular field of veld management, which in the past has not been used to its full potential.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 JUL 1974
DIE BURGER

Blanke dosent het groot taak onder nie-blanke studente

DIE taak van die blanke dosent aan die universiteit vir nie-blankes is om brûe te bou waardeur begrip en vertroue 'n werklikheid sal kan word. Só skryf prof. J. M. DE WET, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, in die Julie-uitgawe van SABRA se tydskrif vir rasse-aangeleenthede.

Ons lewe in 'n tydperk van gapings en dit is die taak van die universiteitsdosent om hierdie gapings te oorbrug. Jong mense glo dikwels nie dat die ouer geslag dit goed met hulle bedoel nie. Bykomend tot die gaping tussen geslagte kom daar in die geval van die nie-blanke universiteite die rassegaping. Die nie-blanke studente glo en aanvaar eenvoudig nie dat die blanke dosente dit eerlik en goed met hulle bedoel nie.

In die algemeen is daar twee gesindhede wat vermy moet word:

1. Minderwaardigheid. Nie die studiemateriaal, studiepeil of eksamenstandaard is minderwaardig nie. Die studente moet as gewone universiteitstudente beskou word.

2. Paternalisme. Daar is seker niks wat meer verwoestend inwerk op die blanke dosent se posisie nie as 'n meerderwaardige paternalistiese houding. Nie alleen versteur dit persoonlike verhoudings nie, maar dit belemmer ook die onderrigsituasie. Studente wil behandel en gerespekteer word soos volwassenes. Dit geld in 'n besondere sin vir die nie-blanke student.

Die andersheid van die nie-blanke student moet nie in die eerste instansie in persoonlike verskille gesoek word nie, maar in sy situasie.

(a) Onderrig. Die meeste studente kom uit skole waar hulle òf hoofsaaklik òf uitsluitend deur nie-blanke onderwysers onderrig is, terwyl op universiteit die meeste van die dosente blankes is. Verder is hul moedertaal gewoonlik nie die amptelike tale nie. Hulle word dus onderrig in 'n vreemde medium wat deur onderwysers en dosente as 'n tweede taal gehanteer word.

Dit bring mee dat die student op universiteit besonder terughoudend en onseker is. Hulle beperk hul reaksies tot wat hulle dink vir die dosent aangenaam sal wees, veral met die hoop om so hul eksamen te slaag. Probeer hy nog 'n vraag vra (of beantwoord) en daar is in die minste 'n negatiewe reaksie by òf die dosent òf die medestudente, sal hy waarskynlik in sy dop kruip. Dit is die taak van die dosent om hierdie probleme te bestudeer en te oorbrug en enige agterstand uit te wis sodat die vereiste standaard bereik kan word.

Die blanke dosent moet die vertroue van sy studente wen deur hulle te probeer oortuig dat hy hul welsyn op die hart dra. Die inisiatief om die studente se samewerking te verkry: Pus vierkant op die skouers van die dosent wat gewoonweg as blanke onder verdenking staan.

Objektiwiteit

Hoewel absolute objektiwiteit nie moontlik is nie, streef ons na objektiwiteit binne die raamwerk van ons beginsels. In die geval van die sogenaamde eksakte vakke soos wiskunde, fisika, skeikunde, ens., is dit maklik. Teologiese vakke, sielkunde, wysbegeerte, staatsleer, volkekunde en dergelike vakke lewer egter groot probleme op; die nie-blanke studente is uiters sensitief en agterdogtig. Selfs 'n hoogs wetenskaplike aanbieding word soms deur hulle as indoktrinasie en/of propaganda bestempel. Dit is die uiters moeilike taak van die blanke dosente om hierdie delikate situasie met die nodige takt, versigtigheid en kundigheid te hanteer sodat die student nie vertroue verloor nie.

(b) Navorsing. Dit kan seker van enige universiteit gesê word dat die meerderheid van sy studente goeie eksamenskrywers is, maar slegs 'n klein persentasie bevoegde navorsers is. Dit is miskien in besondere sin waar van die nie-blanke student. Deels om ekonomiese redes het die nie-blanke student nog nie na wense op hierdie vlak gepresteer nie.

Inisiatief

Die blanke dosent moet inisiatief en verantwoordelikheid aanvaar om die nagraadse studente met hul navorsing tot hulp te wees. Dit is 'n besonder veeleisende taak, veral in geesteswetenskappe waar dit gaan om die navorsing van verskynsels onder nie-blanke mense en in die nie-blanke gemeenskap, 'n gemeenskap waar die blanke steeds as vreemdeling buite bly staan.

(c) Opvoeding. Hierdie aspek lewer die belangrikste probleme, maar maak terselfdertyd die basis van die sukses of mislukking van die blanke dosent se werk onder nie-blanke studente. Die volgende aspekte verdien besondere aandag:

Aanvaarding: Die nie-blanke student beleef sy situasie in die Suid-Afrikaanse gemeenskap, soos reeds aangedui, meestal as een van verwerping en vernedering. Teen hierdie toestand kom die nie-blanke student aktief in opstand, want hy wil in die eerste instansie 'n mens wees wat in sy eie reg as mens gelykwaardig met ander mense bestaan. Dit blyk dan ook die vernaamste vereiste te wees wat nie-blanke studente aan blanke dosente stel. Indien die dosent enigsins meerderwaardig of paternalisties optree, word hy as sodanig deur die studente gebrandmerk. 'n Besondere toetssteen is of en hoe die dosent die studente groet en wat sy algemene gesindheid jeens hulle is. Blyk hy hoflik, vriendelik en opreg te wees, word hy gewoonlik aanvaar en die nie-blanke student sal dan in die reël ook betreklik goed vaar in die dosent se vak.

Lewensbeskouing: Dit is een van die moeilikste fasette van die werk van die blanke dosent aan die universiteit vir nie-blankes. Nie alleen het die blanke 'n Westerse kultuurbeskouing nie, maar gewoonlik is ook sy godsdiensopvatting basies verskillend van dié van die nie-blanke student. Die meeste blankes is en bly relatief 'n vreemdeling t.o.v. die nie-blanke mense se gebruike en sedes en gee dikwels aanstoot sonder dat hulle daarvan bewus is. Die blanke bly 'n buitestaander en kan nie aan die nie-blanke voorskryf wat sy siening behoort te wees nie.

Dialoog

Tog moet die blanke dosent die nie-blanke student lei om selfstandig die antwoorde te vind vir die moderne nie-blanke samelewing in 'n vertegniseerde bestaan, 'n bestaan waarin die pastorale vredigheid gewyk het voor die gedreun van masjiene, die geblêr van pop-orkeste en 'n wêreld waarin die Westerse kodes self aan die wankel is. Deur ervaring, dialoog en volharding moet geprobeer word om hierdie probleem op te los.

Polities: die nie-blanke student sien homself as iemand wat van sy regte ontneem is. Die witman, aan watter politieke party hy ook al behoort, is die oorsaak daarvan en is dit daarom aan hom verskuldig om hom in ere te herstel. Die taak van die blanke dosent, weer eens ongeag wat sy politieke siening ook al mag wees, word begrens deur die breë stelsel waarbinne die universiteite vir nie-blankes funksioneer.

Nasionalisme

Sy taak lê dan veral daarin om bv. in die geval van die swart student aan hom te toon dat nasionalisme op sigself 'n noodsaaklike voorwaarde vir die ontwikkeling van die onderskeie swart volke is, maar met die voorbehoud dat dit nie in 'n nasionalistiese enggeestigheid sal ontaard nie: wat ek vir myself vra, moet ek die ander man gun.

Die antwoord moet ook polities gesoek word langs die weg van aanvaarding gegrond op wedersydse respek. Hierin word die taak van die blanke dosent dikwels bemoeilik deur blankes wat nog steeds die swartman as 'n minderwaardige persoon sien, of wat die ontwakende swart nasionalisme veroordeel as 'n uitwas van die Kommunisme. Die blanke dosent aan die universiteit vir nie-blankes staan in die branding, op die voorpunt, en sy taak is om brûe te bou waardeur begrip en vertroue nie alleen moontlik nie, maar 'n werklikheid sal kan word. Die ontwikkelde en beskaafde nie-blanke moet as medemens deur die blankes erken en aanvaar word, maar dieselfde geld ook vir die nie-blanke: aan die blanke moet nie alleen sy eie bestaansreg nie, maar ook sy eie beskikkingsreg gegun word.

Verwerping

Ondanks die vryhede wat nie-blankes op hul kampusse geniet, die groot finansiële opofferinge, die feit dat hul studie- en losiesgelde maar ongeveer een derde van dié van die blanke student is, en ondanks die feit dat verreweg die meeste met beurse studeer, varieer die houding van die nie-blanke studente teenoor hul universiteite van die een uiterste van algehele verwerping, tot koelheid en die opvatting dat die witman dit aan hom verskuldig is, tot gelukkig ook waardering in sommige gevalle. Dit is die taak van die blanke dosente om, bo en behalwe hul gewone pligte, probleme wat met hierdie toestand in verband staan, te bowe te kom. Hiervoor sal die blanke baie moet opoffer: van sy beste leerkragte sal afgestaan moet word om hierdie delikate taak te verrig, en die owerheid sal die nodige finansiële middele — meer as tot nou toe — moet verskaf. Dit is van basiese belang.

Tussenganger

Die nie-blanke universiteit is 'n belangrike orgaan in die realisering van 'n nuwe era vir die geskiedenis van menslike verhoudinge in Suid-Afrika. Die blanke dosent is veelal tussenganger tussen die twee wêrelde. Daarom moet hy 'n idealis wees wat bestand is teen kritiek en teleurstelling. Maar ook daarom is hy geregtig op veel meer simpatieke steun as wat hy gewoonlik van sy blanke medeburgers ontvang.

Die blankes se taak en strewe is om die nie-blankes te help om hul onderskeie universiteite in egte, volwaardige volksuniversiteite te ontwikkel, universiteite wat hul plek op normale wyse, volgens moderne internasionale standaarde, sal kan inneem. Elke volk behoort trots op sy eie universiteite te wees, en persone wat hul land se eie universiteite as rassistiese inrigtings beskryf, kan nie as lojale burgers van hul land beskou word nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 3 MAY 1974
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR Gerald Weinbren (right), an internationally known film director and producer of documentary films, interviews Prof Earl Graven, professor of agronomy at Fort Hare University, Alice, as part of a film he is preparing on Southern Africa.

Mr Weinbren and his camera team filmed the Fort Hare graduation ceremony over the weekend, as well as some of the work being done at the university's agricultural faculty. Entitled "Southern Africa — the other side of the coin", the film is intended for British and American television.

Fort Hare on UK telly

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. —The Fort Hare graduation ceremony and some of the work being done by the agricultural faculty of the university has been filmed for overseas television.

The Fort Hare scenes were filmed by Mr Gerald Weinbren, a South African-born film director and producer of documentary and scientific films, now living overseas. They will be included in his latest film, "Southern Africa — the other side of the coin", intended for British and American television programmes. Mr Weinbron said the film was an attempt to correct the imbalance of information on Southern Africa given on a lot of overseas programmes.

Mr Weinbron's documentary film on "Gold" won an international award. His index film and television production library, the first of its kind in the world, is used by film and TV producers from many parts of the world.

Date 20 AUG 1974

E. P. HERALD

PROF OF SOIL SCIENCE

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Dr M. C. Laker has been appointed Professor of Soil Science at the University of Fort Hare.

Born in Cape Town Professor Laker matriculated at the Gharles Hofmeyer High School, Ceres coming in the first ten in the Cape Province in 1957.

He won a bursary, the first of many, which enabled him to start on his academic career. A bursary from the Cape Education Board sent him to Stellenbosch University where he graduated, with a BSc in agriculture in 1961. This was followed by a grant from the Maize Board allowing him to study and work in the Department of Agricultural Technical Services.

The department sent him back to university and through merit bursaries he obtained a MSc in 1964.

After graduating, Professor Laker returned to the Department of Agriculture Technical Services for another two years before joining the lecturing staff of the University of the Free State as a lecturer.

In 1970 Professor Laker was appointed a senior lecturer and in the same year he got a DSc at the University of the Free State.



Professor M. C. Laker

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

AUG 1974
RAND DAILY MAIL

Students 'feel deprived'

Staff Reporter.

THE BLACK student sees himself as deprived of his rights, and the White man as the cause of this and responsible for restoring him to his rightful position, the Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, writes in the latest edition of the Sabra publication.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He says it was a world-wide phenomenon that students wanted to achieve their "aim" through protest and revolution. Young people often did not believe the older generation meant well for them.

Black students were completely free on their campuses, and were treated as mature students. When they left the campuses it was often another story.

14 AUG 1974
E P HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Malcolm Sainsbury who has been selected to look after the University of Fort Hare's new R92 000 computer. Until his appointment as computer manager at the university he was a computer firm executive in Port Elizabeth. He is also a well-known Eastern Province soccer player.

Date 1 JUL 1974

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

400 scientists for Albany congresses

GRAHAMSTOWN — Five medals for distinguished service in different fields of South African science will be awarded at the junior and senior congresses of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science here next week.

The senior congress of the South African Society for the Advancement of Science will draw about 400 scientists.

This is the 72nd annual congress of the society.

The opening address will be given at the new conference centre of the 1820 Settlers Monument by the director of the Leather Industries Research Institute, Dr. S. G. Shuttleworth today.

This will be followed by a plenary session at which the theme of the congress, "Land use and society" will be introduced by the chief ecologist for the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Dr. Raymond Dasman, based in Geneva.

The honorary president of the congress, Dr. J. M. Hyslop, gives his presidential address tomorrow.

On Wednesday, various excursions will be undertaken.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. L. Sebe, will open the symposium on science and the bantustans and the next day a paper on black attitudes to science will be read by Professor J. R. Seretlo, Professor of Physics at Fort Hare University.

Thirty-three scientists of the junior section will exhibit their own working models or investigations during the congress. These will be judged today.

The chief judge is Professor Leslie Glasser, Professor of Physical Chemistry at Rhodes University. — SAPA.

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

16 AUG 1974
Date
NATAL WITNESS

Talks on taxes for farmers

THE topic "Farm Tax and Estate Management" will be the subject of a two-day course to be held by Rhodes University, Grahamstown, on September 24 and 25 this year, writes our Agricultural Editor.

The course, which will be opened by Prof H. M. Roberts, professor in accounting at Rhodes University, will include a farm tax expert in private practice as well as lecturers from the universities of Fort Hare and Rhodes.

RANGE

It will cover the entire range of farm tax problems, including a discussion of calculating taxable income, how to minimise tax, the effect of companies on tax payable, buying and selling of farms, estate duty, methods of minimising estate duty and other matters.

Mr Geoff Antrobus, MSc Agric. of Natal University, the course leader, said: "We will not be showing farmers how to dodge tax, that is tax evasion and is illegal, but it is quite legal to avoid paying too much tax."

The course fee will be R11 a person, that will include teas, lunches, notes and tax guide. Groups of two will be charged R20, and a R5 charge will be made for wives who will not be attending the course — this covering lunches and a morning tour of Grahamstown.

Full information regarding deposits, accommodation and other matters may be obtained from Prof Geoff Antrobus, Economics Department, Rhodes University, Grahamstown 6140. Telephone: business, 2023 Grahamstown.

University of Fort Hare
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19 SEP 1974

RAND DAILY MAIL

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort to grow

ALICE. — Plans for new buildings and extensions at Fort Hare, in the next few years, will completely alter the present campus of the University of Fort Hare.

Date -6 AUG 1974
NATAL WITNESS

NEED FOR 'TRUST AND RESPECT'

Agricultural Editor

WHAT happens when the head of an African family, who at home is looked up to and revered, applies for work on a South African farm?

This is the question Prof C. L. S. Nyembezi, former Head of the Department of Bantu Languages at Fort Hare, and now Editor of African school books, asked when addressing the first ever day held by farmers on African farm labour in Natal.

Prof Nyembezi said that such a man at home was a most important person, having his own private eating utensils and own calabash. "If his wife comes in to his room, she will not speak to him standing, but will sit down. Children will either kneel or at least sit down.

"This man does not just come from nowhere, and it is unfortunate that it is the habit of some employers to be brusque to such a man, instead of treating him with respect."

On the question of names, Prof Nyembezi said that when a child was born he given a name by his father. Later when out tending cattle he was given other names by other herd boys. Prof Nyembezi said that calling an African by his first name was offensive. He should be called by his clan name, such as Mkize or Zuma, and not by his name given by his father.

When a farmer had several Zumas or MKizes on his farm, Prof. Nyembezi advised that discussions should be held about the matter.

He pointed out that many farmers did not realise that an older man would resent sharing his sleeping accommodation with younger men. This was especially so if the man came from a community where he was an induna or church leader.

Among the other hints Prof. Nyembezi gave to the farmers was not to threaten with dismissal; not to use vulgar language; and not to demand a man to run.

"If you make a man run, he will do so, but every step he takes will be in protest."

Appealing not to "drive from behind," Prof. Nyembezi said that the African wanted to be trusted, given security and responsibility. He described the Zulu as traditionally "a loyal person" and asked employers always to bear this in mind.

INSULT

Another act that could cause offence to an African was when an employer threw an object to him to pick up. Prof. Nyembezi explained that the African's viewpoint was that you only threw an object to a dog, and because of this such an act was an insult to him.

Prof. Nyembezi pointed out that any death in an African's family was something that was of grave importance to the person concerned, with custom decreeing that no work should be done until the period of mourning was over. Relatives must officiate at the funeral, and this had to be taken into consideration by the farmer, who should not place any obstacle whatever in the way of this taking place.

Date 8 AUG 1974
RAND DAILY MAIL
INSIDE MAIL

Setting for the East London strikes

JOHN IMRIE: Labour Editor

JACOB, let us call him, is a packet-filler with one year's service earning R8,50 a week. Joseph, whose job in the same firm is to weigh products, earns R9,25 a week—after 16 years' service.

Take another firm, where an African carpenter with 31 years' service earns R13 a week — barely R3 more than a fellow African carpenter with three years with the company.

The companies in question are in East London, and the two examples quoted above reflect something of the attitudes of employers there towards their Black workers.

The surprising thing about the recent East London strikes is that they did not occur earlier, for two independent investigations in the area have produced evidence that the situation was ripe for labour unrest.

In an investigation in January by four Whites and three Africans for the Student Wages Commission of the University of Cape own, workers at 21 factories and managers at 11 factories in the East London, King William's Town and Queenstown areas were questioned.

These are border areas where low wages form part of the incentives to attract industries.

Double

The student researchers made the following points about the East London wages:

- They were unsupportably low, ranging between R8 and R20 a week, with two furniture firms paying labourers an average of about R8 a week and textile firms paying just above the Government-prescribed minimum of R8.
- Virtually every worker questioned felt he should be earning approximately double his present wage, with R30 a week the figure most frequently mentioned.
- Minimum wages laid down for East London were 33,3 per cent below Port Elizabeth's although the University of Port Elizabeth's poverty datum line (PDL) wages for the two cities differed by only two per cent.
- The university's PDL for East London and King William's Town were R76,63 and R68,96 respectively, considerably higher than the wages being paid, which averaged between R8 and R15 a week.
- Every firm with foreign interests paid significantly more than most South African firms.

The minimum paid by foreign firms was R15 a week, one exception being the Cyril Lord textile plant where some workers earned as little as R7,15 a week.

All but one firm refused to divulge their profits, so it was impossible to examine the crucial question of wages in relation to profitability.

The report noted that employers generally favoured the border areas programme because the concessions and low wages helped boost profits, but at the same time they complained about being isolated from major markets.

"Management appears to be using concessions in the area to capture the local market in competition with products from other areas of the Republic."

A notable feature was the almost total lack of wage advance with length of service as illustrated at the beginning of this article.

Unaware

The researchers found that where managements claimed their workers were covered by a pension fund and were helped with education costs, many workers were often unaware of these benefits; many too, were unaware of their legal rights to paid leave and sick leave.

This, in part, showed a lack of employer-employee communication.

Some firms admitted extremely high labour turnover figures — 90 per cent in the case of one firm where wages fell in the R7 to R10 a week range and where management repeatedly mentioned the "laziness of the Bantu", their "limited capabilities" and the necessity for "disciplinary measures."

On the other hand, another firm which paid a minimum of R16 a week, which had better training facilities and which communicated with the workers through their elected representatives, had a labour turnover of only 4 per cent.

Nearly every firm, however, showed an almost complete lack of effective management-worker communication and the almost universal complaint among Black workers was that "nobody takes any notice" when problems were raised.

Five firms appeared to have works committees and workers at three of the factories felt they were working satisfactorily in that they dealt with complaints, but they considered them powerless to gain wage increases.



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"It must be stressed that while management is of the opinion that channels of communication with workers are satisfactory . . . the workers are generally of the opinion that no effective communication exists."

Of management's attitudes to workers, the report said few generalisations were possible, except that management appeared to be incapable of identifying with the problems, grievances and aspirations of their employees.

Managements did not see the PDL as one below which it was impossible to live a decent, healthy life, but rather as a target level.

Although some did pay wages above the PDL, others justified lower wages because "most of our labour is rural" or because "my hands are tied by competition and the low profit rate" or because "in one family there are often about three wage-earners".

The report found that management desire for higher profits and to maintain the status quo often led to contradictions—job reservation, for example, was opposed since employers felt that Blacks should be allowed to do the job at a cheaper rate, but influx control was seen as necessary.

The report concludes by recommending that the Effective Minimum Level (about 50 per cent higher than the PDL) be recognised as the lowest wage on which a family could live decently and that wage scales be adjusted accordingly.

It could not find any justification for setting lower wages in East London than Port Elizabeth, arguing that it was illogical to penalise East London workers for what was essentially a Government decentralisation programme to keep Africans away from the major industrial centres.

Instead, the report suggests that the Government provide industrialists with greater incentives from its own resources (such as bigger tax concessions) and allow workers in the area to earn increased wages.

Managements for their part should regard their Black employees as human beings with problems and not merely as tools for a job of work. They should take note of workers' problems and give them opportunities for advancement through training and recognition in the form of greater responsibilities and increased wages.

Finally, the report recommended that workers should establish trade unions as the only means of obtaining effective bargaining power.

Similar

The commission's findings are remarkably similar to those of Professor W. Backer, head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare University, who interviewed more than 2 000 Black workers, mainly in the East London area.

The professor's findings are to be presented at a conference on work motivation in East London in October, but preliminary analysis has already suggested to him that "dramatic changes will have to be brought about in our approach to the management of the Black worker."

He has found "a powder keg of racial tensions" which is likely to blow up if managements do not take action.

There is evidence from Africans interviewed that many of them are deliberately not giving their best and are even "sabotaging" work because of dissatisfaction.

Food for thought for employers everywhere.

16 AUG 1974

Date - 8 AUG 1974

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare man: why workers are dissatisfied

JOHANNESBURG — The results of a study of more than 2 000 black workers showed that dramatic changes in management approaches to blacks were needed, the head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare University, Professor W. Backers, said here.

Addressing a conference of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa, he said the full findings would be published later this year but preliminary analysis showed that ineffective communications and poor wages were the major causes of job dissatisfaction.

To improve communications he suggested:

(a) Re-training white supervisors for higher managerial posts and replacing them with trained black supervisors, and at the same time orientating blacks to accept black supervisors.

(b) Urgently taking steps to increase literacy among black workers, which will enable them to be better trained and to be able to communicate more effectively with white managers.

(c) Introducing works of liaison committees "an absolute necessity" in every company which must be democratically elected, chaired by the managing director and be taken seriously, with decisions being conveyed back by the management in the shortest possible time.

Professor Backer and his researchers found that wage administration in many companies was haphazard and that workers did not understand complicated pay systems.

He urged that to ensure a satisfactory level of productivity, employers should "be on a par at least with the poverty datum line."

Criticising the many different poverty datum wage calculations in existence, Prof. Backer suggested that if sociologists, nutriotionists and statisticians refused to get together to seek agreement on a standard formula, then "the only way out seems for the Minister of Labour to put a curb on the publication of such data by any other body than the Department of Labour, which has to lodge a proper investigation into this matter."

Another outcome of his investigation was the discovery of "a disturbing unwillingness or indifference on the part of employers regarding proper training of black workers."

Prof. Backer suggested that job reservation should be gradually lifted, since its function of protecting white workers was falling away in view of the shortage of white workers, and be replaced by paying all races according to the level of skill attained.

Professor Backer said the building industry offered tremendous scope for job enrichment for blacks, even within the present legal framework.

"Black workers could be trained to work with less supervision and to be fully responsible for the quality and quantity of their jobs. Entire building projects should be assigned to them which they could tackle as a team according to each team worker's capabilities. They should be given the chance to acquire specialist knowledge, such as how to read building plans." he said. — DDC

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Date 7 AUG 1974
RAND DAILY MAIL

Prof urges new work approach

Labour Editor

THE RESULTS of a study of more than 2 000 African workers showed that dramatic changes in management approaches to Africans were needed, Professor W. Backers, head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare University, said yesterday.

Addressing a conference of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa at Milner Park, he said the full findings would be published later this year, but preliminary analysis showed that ineffective communications and poor wages were the major causes of job dissatisfaction.

To improve communications he suggested:

- Retraining White supervisors for higher managerial posts and replacing them with trained African supervisors, and at the same time orientating Africans to accept their own supervisors.
- Urgently taking steps to increase literacy among African workers, which enable them to be better trained and to be able to communicate more effectively with White managers.
- Introducing works of liaison committees, "an absolute necessity in every company," which must be democratically elected, claimed by the managing director and be taken seriously, with decisions being conveyed back by management in the shortest time possible.

University of Pretoria
Tuks
Master in Excellence

HAPHAZARD

Professor Backer and his African researchers found that wage administration in many companies was haphazard and that workers did not understand complicated pay systems.

He urged that to ensure a satisfactory level of productivity, employers should "be on a par at least with the poverty datum line."

Many of the workers interviewed felt they had been cheated or were being treated unfairly by their companies and did not give of their best or deliberately sabotaged their work.

Professor Backer suggested that job reservation should be gradually lifted, since its function of protecting White workers was falling away in view of the shortage of White workers, and be replaced by paying all races according to the level of skill attained.

Date 15 AUG 1974
NATAL WITNESS

MOTIVATION OF FARM LABOUR

Agricultural Editor

A SYMPOSIUM on "Men, Motivation and Management," organised by the South African Institute for Agricultural Extension, will be held at the Athlone Hotel, Durban, on Thursday, August 29, starting at 8.30 am.

According to the institute farm labour and its management is the most important factor affecting agricultural productivity today.

Mr L. C. Zeeman, Director of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services (Natal) will open the proceedings.

Men and Machines in Agriculture will be th subject of the talk by Dr A. G. de Beer of the South African Sugar Association Experimental Station. Mr D. Sinclair, president of the Natal Agricultural Union will speak on Agricultural Labour in Natal.

The Motivation of Labour will be the subject of a talk by Prof W. Backer, of Fort Hare University, and Mr H. J. Misselhorn, of Huletts Corporation, will deal with Training Labour.

Automation and Mechanisation will be the subject of the address by Mr P. Meiring fron. Natal University.

MANAGEMENT

In the afternoon Mr K. Morrow, of Unilever, will speak on Management; Mr W. M. H. Cherry, of South African Farm Consultants, will talk on Motivating Management, and after a discussion period, Mr C. Whitehead, of the South African Sugar Association's experimental station, will talk on Future Needs — Short and Long Term.

The fee for the symposium is R4, which includes tea and lunch, and all interested persons are welcome to attend. Further details may be obtained from the Pietermaritzburg Extension Officer, Mr Ray Goebel, telephone 41532, Pitermaritzburg.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 AUG 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Symposium on farm labour, management

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

FARM labour and its management will be the subject of an open symposium organised by the South African Institute for Agricultural Extension at the Athlone Hotel in Durban tomorrow.

The institute says farm labour and its management are considered the most important factors affecting agricultural productivity today.

There will be three sessions during the day, the first starting at 8.30am in which Dr A. G. de Beer of the South African Sugar Association experimental station will speak on "Men and machines in agriculture" and Mr D. Sinclair, president of the Natal Agricultural Union, will speak on "Agricultural labour in Natal."

In the second session "The motivation of labour" and "training of labour" will be the subjects of talks by Professor W. Becker of the University of Fort Hare and Mr H. J. Selhorn of Huletts Corporation.

Mr P. Meiring of Natal University will speak on "Automation and mechanisation".

In the final session, Mr K. Morrow of Unilever will talk on "Management" and Mr W. M. H. Cherry of South African Farm Consultants will speak on "Motivating management". After a period of discussion a talk on "Future needs — short and long term" will be given by Mr C. Whitehead of the South African Sugar Association experimental station.

The public is welcome to attend the symposium. The fee is R4 which includes tea and lunch.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 APR 1974
OGGENDBLAD

Gekleurde besorg oor sy regte, sê rektor

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Suid-Afrika is 'n veelrassige land en langs die weg van nasionalistiese eksklusiwiteit wag veel stryd, veel teleurstelling en miskien selfs 'n rewolusie.

Só het prof. J. M. de Wet, die rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare gister hier gesê. Hy het 'n referaat op Sabra se Jeugkongres in dié stad gelewer.

Volgens hom sien die gekleurde student homself as iemand wat van sy regte ontneem is. Die witman — aan watter politieke party hy ookal behoort — is die oorsaak daarvan. Daarom is dié blanke dit aan hom verskuldig om hom in ere te herstel.

Die taak van die blanke dosent aan 'n universiteit vir gekleurdes word dikwels bemoeilik deur blankes wat die swartman steeds as 'n „minderwaardige kaffer" sien, of wat die ontwakende swart nasionalisme veroordeel as 'n uitwas van die kommunisme.

Die blanke dosent aan so 'n universiteit staan in die branding, op die voorpunt. Sy taak is om Brûe te bou waardeur begrip en vertroue nie net moontlik nie, maar 'n werklikheid sal kan word.

Medemens

Die ontwikkelde en beskaafde gekleurde moet as 'n medemens deur die blankes erken en aanvaar word. Dieselfde eis geld egter ook vir die gekleurde.

Aan die blanke moet nie net sy eie bestaansreg nie, maar ook sy eie beskikkingsreg gegun word.

Nieteenstaande die vryhede wat gekleurdes op hulle kampusse geniet, die groot finansiële opofferinge, die feit dat hulle studie- en losiesgelde maar ongeveer een derde van dié van die blanke student is — en nieteenstaande die feit dat by verre die meeste met beurse studeer — wissel die houding van die gekleurde studente teenoor hulle universiteite van die een uiterste van algehele verwerping tot 'n koelheid en die opvatting dat die witman dit aan hom verskuldig is, tot — gelukkig ook — waardering in sommige gevalle.

Dit is die taak van die blanke dosente om bo en behalwe sy gewone pligte probleme wat met dié toestand in verband staan te bowe te kom.

Hiervoor sal die blanke baie moet opoffer: van sy beste leerkragte sal afgestaan moet word om dié delikate taak te verrig en die staat sal die nodige finansiële middele — meer as tot nou toe — moet voorsien.

Die universiteit vir gekleurdes is 'n belangrike orgaan in die realisering van 'n nuwe tydperk in die geskiedenis van menslike verhoudinge in Suid-Afrika.

Die blanke dosent is veelal tussenganger tussen dié twee wêrelde. Hy word dikwels deur beide die gekleurdes en die blankes verwerp.

Daar is net 'n vae begrip van sy moeilike taak.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 SEP 1974
STAR

Family is the pivotal point

AFRICANS living in old age homes seemed suspicious and insecure in the presence of people involved in social welfare, according to Mr Theo Maqashalala, senior lecturer in social work at Fort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

They saw them as people "who may uproot them at any time" and that was because the extended family in African life had been disintegrated.

Consequently, many ambitious programmes in the social welfare field, planned and piloted out of the family context, were unlikely to meet favourable response or consideration among Africans.

"In order to be in a position to begin to talk about social welfare in a Black society, the family should be the control or pivotal point," he says.

Date 26 JUL 1974 Fort Hare
E P HERALD

'Sauna' suggested to save goats

HERALD REPORTER

A SAUNA bath-type of shock treatment for angora goats could reduce deaths from exposure, Professor S. Stampa, a Professor of Animal Science in the University of Fort Hare, said recently.

He was one of seven experts in different fields who introduced ideas for a panel discussion on Angora goat losses in Albany. The meeting was held at Paardekraal, Mr and Mrs F. D. Ford's farm. Others were veterinarians and entomologists.

"Shear an Angora goat and put him in a refrigeration chamber and he will not turn what's left of his hair; but expose him to a cold wind chilling his left or right side and he suffers.

"He refuses food, lies down and will not get up," Dr Stampa said.

It appeared that a sudden chill disturbed the mechanism regulating body temperature. Inability to adapt produced a state of shock. This dramatic drop in temperature often resulted in death.

Sauna bath-type treatment enabled the skin and underlying blood vessels to adapt to temperature changes. This theory would be the basis of the next approach to solving the problem of death due to exposure.

A second means would be experimenting with raising the hydrogen level.

Deaths due to other causes were also explored. Improved management could reduce death from coccidiosis. Much research had still to be done to combat heart water, experts said.

Other causes of death were poisoning from toxic plants, pulpy kidney disease, blue tongue, enzootic abortion, foot rot, blue udder or mastitis and possible combination diseases.

Veterinarians warned that parasites were alarmingly active after recent heavy rains. Nor was the appearance of new diseases discounted. There is no ready - made answer to the question of a mystery disease until the matter has been subjected to intensified research.

"I would not discount the possibility of a new disease appearing until this was established," Dr Stampa said.

The panel included Dr C. W. A. Belonje, assistant director of veterinary services for the Eastern Cape, Dr B. McCulloch and Dr J. Erasmus, state veterinarians, Prof Graham Whitehead, head of the tick research unit at Rhodes University; Dr A. Norval, tick researcher officer; and a private veterinarian.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 JUL 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

Blacks see science value

Post Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Science is a major instrument for the development in any country and this is increasingly apparent among the African homelands.

This was said by Professor J. R. Seretlo, of the University of Fort Hare, at the SAAAS congress in Grahamstown.

Professor Seretlo the first non-White in the country to hold a PhD in Nuclear Physics was addressing delegates on "Science in an African milieu".

Reorganised

Professor Seretlo said that at the University of Fort Hare there was a steady growth in the number of students enrolling for science courses.

The science programme had been so reorganised that students were now offered a variety of options leading to various directions of study, for example, agriculture, medicine, engineering and education.

The results in science subjects compared favourably with those in arts subjects and a steadily increasing number of students had opted for post-graduate studies in the various science subjects.

Lack of jobs

"On the debit side, we are still beset with problems stemming from job opportunities available not only to students with post-graduate degrees but also to ordinary graduates who do not intend taking up teaching as a profession.

"It may interest you to learn that some of these graduates take on jobs ranging from clerical work, insurance agents, factory workers and on through the gamut of non-professional jobs.

"Thus a situation is developing wherein some sort of an internal brain drain is taking place. This situation no doubt creates a problem of a new dimension to the Black universities."

Steady growth

Professor Seretlo said that the number of enrolments for degree courses at Back universities indicated that science had been catching on over the years among the Blacks and that prospects are bright for a sound and steady growth of a number of scientifically educated people.

The rate at which this growth can keep pace with developments in Black communities will depend on a number of factors including student motivation, the extension of existing facilities as well as the creation of new ones.

- 1 OCT 1974

Date

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare honour for professor

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE — The status of Professor Emeritus has been accorded to Professor J. T. Green by the Council of the University of Fort Hare, in recognition of his many years of distinguished service to the university.

Professor Green retired as professor and head of the Department of English last year, after serving on the staff for 13 years. He is the fourth person to have been accorded this high honour at Fort Hare. Born in Graaff-Reinet, he matriculated at the Hoër Volksskool in 1928.

His wife, Stella, is a lecturer in the Department of Education at Fort Hare. He has two daughters, a first-year BA student at Rhodes and one of the semi-finalists for Rag Queen, and Clare who is headgirl of Kaffrarian Girls High School in King William's Town.

20 SEP 1974 / fort H

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



MR MDLALANA

Fort Hare man is advocate

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Mr Templeton Mdlalana, senior lecturer in Private Law at Fort Hare, was admitted as an advocate of the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, yesterday.

Born in Butterworth, Mr Mdlalana matriculated at the Welsh High School in East London.

He attended Fort Hare and obtained his B.A. degree in 1960, majoring in history and psychology.

He registered for his LL.B. in 1961 and completed his teaching diploma in 1962.

He gained teaching experience at schools in Swaziland, Natal and the Transkei.

Mr Mdlalana registered at the University of Natal in 1972 and obtained his LL.B. degree at the end of last year.

He joined the staff of Fort Hare at the beginning of this year. — DDC.

Date 11 SEP 1973

ORT HARE GRIEVANCES OUTLINED

Students' parents to seek talks with Minister

NATIONAL parents' committees representing Fort Hare University students are to seek interviews with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Mr Janson, to plead for a reconstruction of rules and regulations at the university.

They will also ask for the re-admission of those students who have been rejected from the university following recent disturbances there.

The decision was taken at a meeting of parents and some students held at the Donaldson Orlando Community Hall in Orlando East, Soweto, on Saturday.

The committees — from Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, King William's Town and Queenstown — would draw up a memorandum to be presented to the Deputy Minister.

Students told the meeting some the their grievances at the university. They complained that the rules and regulations of the university were "unreasonable".

They claimed that they were not allowed to take food away from the dining room hall and that even if a student went out of the hall with two slices of bread he would be accused of breaking rules.

DISCIPLINE

The students also claimed that the university had an expulsion committee instead of a disciplinary committee. Every time a student was accused of breaking rules, he would be expelled when they thought he ought to be tried by the disciplinary committee.

When returning to the university after holidays, they were not allowed to arrive after midnight and if a student did he would not be allowed into the hostel until the following day. He would have to sleep outside.

They also claimed that there was no communication between staff and students at the university and some White lecturers insulted them by calling them "Bantus".

"We find these conditions intolerable. All we want at the university is to be ourselves. We do not want lecturers to be trying to make us something else," a student told the meeting.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 AUG 1974
NATAL WITNESS

Medical students granted passports

DURBAN—The Government has granted passports to the two young Zulu students who in June won scholarships to study medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, Mr. Barney Dladla, KwaZulu's Executive Councillor for Justice, announced yesterday.

Mr. Dladla said that Miss Busisiwe Nyembezi and Mr. Fumbatha Mgxenge would leave for Ireland at the end of September.

The two Fort Hare graduates were granted the United Nations development scholarship in June, which will cover the entire cost of their studies at the medical school. On their graduation they will return to work in KwaZulu.—Sapa.

Date - 4 JUN 1974
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof A. Scott Galloway and his wife, Anne.

Fort Hare professor retiring

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Professor A. Scott Galloway retires from Fort Hare University this month after being on the staff for nearly 31 years. For the past 25 years he has been Professor of Chemistry.

Born and educated in Scotland, he was awarded a Carnegie Research Senior Scholarship in 1934 and the following year a Carnegie Research Fellowship in the University of St Andrews.

In 1936 he was awarded a Rhodes Trustee Scholarship for British graduates at Rhodes University and came out to South Africa.

He taught at Kingswood and then lectured at Rhodes until going on active service in 1941.

During the war he contracted an obscure disease which paralysed him overnight. He was bedridden for two years and later confined to a wheelchair. He was determined to walk again and after three years, with courage and determination, he achieved his goal. Only in recent years has Professor Galloway been forced to return to a wheelchair.

He married Miss Anne Greeff, daughter of a well-known Western Province farming family. In 1936 they came to live in Alice when Professor Galloway was appointed to the Fort Hare staff in 1944.

Since that time he and his wife have participated widely in the civic and cultural life of the town.

An elder of the Alice Presbyterian Church, Professor Galloway has devoted much time to both the White and Black members of the Presbyterian Church. For 25 years he has been honorary treasurer for the Black Presbyterian congregations of Alice, Fort Beaufort, Zwelitsha and Mdantsane. Recently Dimbasa has also been added to his list.

Professor and Mrs Galloway, who have two sons, hope to retire in East London or Cape Town.

Date 14 SEP 1974

RAND DAILY MAIL

Ninety Africans hold down jobs as lecturers

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — Only 90 Africans out of a total of 397 lecturers give lessons at the three African universities. Nine Africans serve on the senates and 14 Africans on the councils of the three universities.

These figures were revealed yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, in reply to questions put by the Progressive Party MP for Rondebosch, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert.

The maximum salary scale for African professors, he revealed, is the same as for White senior lecturers.

White professors can earn a maximum of R9 900 plus 15 per cent, while the maximum for African professors is R8 100 plus 15 per cent.

Mr Botha gave the following figures for the three universities:

University of Fort Hare: 36 White professors and one African; 44 White senior lecturers and six Africans; 36 White lecturers and 16 Africans; no White junior lecturers and four African junior lecturers.

University of the North: 29 White and four African professors; 37 White and four African senior lecturers; 36 White and 30 African lecturers; and no White and seven African junior lecturers.

University of Zululand: 29 White and one African professsor; 46 White and five African senior lecturers; 14 White and seven African lecturers; no White and five African junior lecturers.

Salaries for White professors range from R7 500 to R9 900 plus 15 per cent. Those for African professors range from R6 000 to R8 100 plus 15 per cent.

White senior lectures earn between R6 300 and R8 100 plus 15 per cent. Africans between R5 040 and R6 600 plus 15 per cent. Lecturers who are White are paid between R4 800 and R6 900 plus 15 per cent, Africans between R3 900 and R5 520 plus 15 per cent.

Junior lecturers get between R2 600 and R4 500 plus 15 per cent if White and between R2 880 and R3 600 plus 15 per cent if African.

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

Date - 6 JUL 1974
DIE TRANSVALER

‚Swartes sal nooit ja sê vir aborsie en sterilisasie'

ABORSIE en sterilisasie sal nooit as te nimmer vir die swartes aanneemlik wees nie. Daar moet eerder in die rigting van gesinsbeplanning gedink word.

Dit is die mening van volkekundiges na aanleiding van die stelling van prof. M A. Hough van Fort Hare dat die tuislandregerings aborsie en sterilisasie moet wettig om die bevolkingsaanwas in die tuislande in toom te hou.

Prof. D. J. Bosch van Unisa, wat self 15 jaar in die Transkei gewoon het, sê hy kan nie sien dat aborsie en sterilisasie onder die Bantoe sal posvat nie. Daarvoor stel hulle te 'n hoë prys op vrugbaarheid. Die Bantoe se rykdom is sy kinders.

„Ek dink eerder dat 'n mate van sukses met gesinsbeplanningsklinieke behaal kan word. Voorligting is egter ook alleenlik suksesvol met die Bantoe wat al 'n mate van opvoeding het.

Die neiging by die blankes van hoe welgestelder hoe minder kinders, kom ook reeds by die Bantoe voor.

„Die Bantoe aanvaar ook nie dat die blanke vir hom sê hoe hy sy kindergetalle moet beperk nie — veral nie as die blanke andersyds aangespoor word om groter gesinne te hê nie. Hy sien dit as 'n set van die blanke om sy eie getalle te laat toeneem terwyl hy die swartman s'n beperk.

„Teologies is daar ook baie besware teen aborsie in te bring, terwyl daar nie sodanige besware teen geboortereëling is nie," het prof. Bosch gesê.

Together in Excellence

-3 SEP 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

New look planned for Fort Hare

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday.

MILLIONS of rands are to be spent on new buildings and extensions to the Black Fort Hare University to cope with an expected 25 percent annual increase in students.

The 1975 building grant has been increased from the R465 000 last year to R750 000 and the university has for the first time been allowed to raise a loan to finance more buildings.

Extensions include:

- A R500 000 chemistry block with audio-visual facilities;
- A new physics department at a cost of R367 000;
- A students recreational centre with cafeteria, guest rooms and committee rooms;
- New administration buildings at a cost of R375 000;
- A new arts building at a cost of R2 million.

Date - 5 JUL 1974
CAPE TIMES

Legal abortion in homelands urged

Cape Times Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Delegates at the conference here of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science were yesterday told by Prof M A Hough, head of the Department of Social Work at the University of Fort Hare, that the homeland governments, when they reach full independence, should be prepared to introduce legalized, justifiable abortion and sterilization.

This would prevent the birth of many children who would, in any case, die or starve and grow up with stultified brains.

Professor Hough said social workers in the homelands were spending their time with poor relief and other forms of assistance. These tasks should be left to clerks and the police, and trained social workers should be involved with community development.

"If we are to begin to stop the ever-widening gap between rich and poor nations, mankind will have to restore some of its backbone and discard some of its sloppy permissive and pacifist attitudes. We will have to gain some better equilibrium between human rights and human duties," he said.

Many illegitimate children were born in the homelands and left with grandparents. They had poor nutrition which led to stunted brains at an early age and they could thus never develop into full, contributing members of the community.

"Many development programmes fail because of a kid-glove attitude towards people", he said.

University of Fort Hare

Date 26 SEP 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

AFRICAN ART AT FORT HARE

THE annual exhibition of contemporary African art will be opened on Monday in the A. J. D. Meiring Art Gallery at Fort Hare by Professor E. J. de Jager, dean of the faculty of arts.

Thirty-five Black artists from throughout South Africa will exhibit 36 pieces of sculpture and more than 100 paintings and graphics.

This is the largest number of entries received for the exhibition. On show will be four bronze sculptures by Stanley Nkosi varying in price from R600 to R1 100.

He has held two exhibitions in Johannesburg and a one-man exhibition in London at the beginning of this year.

Some of the better-known artists exhibiting are John Muafangejo, considered one of the best lino cutters in South Africa. Durant Sihlali, a water colourist, has exhibited in Munich and other European cities and held a one-man show in Johannesburg this year which was a sell-out.

Dan Rakgoathe, who has exhibited in the USA, Denmark, Sweden and London, will show lino cuts. Solomon Sedibane, who has exhibited in New York, has two sculptures. He recently completed a commission for St. John University, Newfoundland, Canada.

Also on show is a wood panel by Lucky Sibiya, who has held one-man shows in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban and whose work is in the South African National Gallery. — Daily News Correspondent.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 SEP 1974
STAR

3 306 at varsities

A TOTAL of 3 306 students were studying at the three African universities —Fort Hare, Turfloop and Ngoye—last year.

Of the 3 306, 2 381 were men and 925 women. A total of 295 degrees and 541 diplomas and certificates were conferred to graduating students during the period April-May last year.

The figures have been published in Bantu Educational Journal", a Bantu Education Department's monthly publication.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 4 SEP 1974
NATAL WITNESS

Fort Hare plans huge expansion programme

ALICE—New building plans for Fort Hare in the next few years will completely alter the present campus. The university serves the Xhosa people of South Africa and in particular, the Transkei and Ciskei homelands.

Millions of rand will be spent to expand an modernise the university and enable it to keep up with the unprecedented 25 percent annual growth in student numbers.

For years, lack of accommodation has proved a serious problem. Last year two three-storey hostels accommodating 150 men students each, and a new dining hall to accommodate 300 students, were built at a cost of R250 000.

BUILDING GRANT

A smaller women's hostel for 90 students was also erected. Plans now allow for at least two and possibly three such hostels every year.

The 1974 building grant was increased from R465 000 last year to R750 000 but this is still too little.

For the first time ever the university has been allowed to raise a loan in order to build a new chemistry block. It is to cost an estimated R500 000.

Chemistry is one of the most popular courses and according to Prof D. Meiring, head of the department, there are more second and third year chemistry students than at any other university in South Africa. Chemistry research work at Fort Hare has already been well established — the first Black MSc students graduating in 1972.

The first floor of the chemistry block will have a central complex where sophisticated scientific instruments such as X-ray equipment, nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers and electro-microscopes will be accommodated. Also, a special section will house a R92 000 computer bought by the university earlier this year.

The chemistry block will not only incorporate the new idea of separating graduates from post-graduates, but will also have modern laboratories quite apart from the lecture complex. The lecture complex will be one of the most modern of its kind, and includes a large central lecture hall for 500 students plus two smaller halls for 100 students each. They will be equipped with projectors and the latest audio and visual aids.

Once the existing chemistry block is vacated, work will commence to renovate and incorporate it into a new physics department, at an estimated cost of R367 000.

According to the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, a students' sports and recreation centre is most urgently required. All building funds provided are swallowed up in hostels and academic buildings, so Prof De Wet has appealed to industries and interested outside bodies to assist in sponsoring this worthwhile project. The original cost was estimated at R300 000 but with rising costs this figure is now nearer R400 000, of which R200 000 has already been donated.

The whole facade of Fort Hare will be changed next year when the new administration buildings, estimated to cost R375 000, are completed.

Earlier this year an impressive law building, three storeys high, built at a cost of R180 000, was completed This stands in front of the new commerce block erected last year. In the last four years Fort Hare has seen the addition of a modern new library (R500 000), a new central kitchen and the impressive agricultural faculty — the only one in South Africa for Black students (R400 000).

ARTS BUILDING

Preliminary plans for a four-storey arts building to cost over two million rand, have already been drawn up.

Prof De Wet said that the development of the university largely depends on how soon the district and town of Alice can keep pace with the tremendous increase in both student and staff numbers. He said that lack of amenities affects student discipline and behaviour and if Fort Hare is to develop as quickly as anticipated student facilities must be provided.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 SEP 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Millions will be spent to modernise Fort Hare

ALICE — Plans for new buildings and extensions at Fort Hare in the next few years will alter completely the present campus to make the campus most modern and impressive.

Plans drawn by architects and landscape artists show that millions will be spent to expand and modernise the university and enable it to keep up with the unprecedented enrollment growth over the past years.

Lack of accommodation has proved a serious problem for years and denied some students admission. Last year two three-storey hostels with modern facilities accommodating 150 men students each, and a new dining hall to accommodate 300 students were built at a cost of R250 000.

A similar, but smaller, women's hostel for 90 students was also erected. Plans now allow for at least two and possibly three such hostels every year. It is hoped this will keep up with the steady increase in the number of applicants.

The 1974 building grant was increased from R465 000 last year to R750 000 but with rising costs and the urgent need for expansion, there is still a great shortfall in building funds.

The university has been allowed for the first time to raise a loan to build a new chemistry block, and also for the first time the building has been put out to contract.

All the Fort Hare buildings have been erected by a large and competent Fort Hare Building Dept, who are having difficulty in keeping up with the rapid demands.

The new chemistry block being built, will cost an estimated R500 000.

Prof D. Meiring, the new head of the Chemistry Dept, said there were more second and third year course students at Fort Hare taking chemistry this year than at any other university in South Africa. Chemistry research work at Fort Hare has already been well established.

The first black MSC students in South Africa graduated at Fort Hare in 1972. This year the first black woman MSC student, Mrs C. Tshabalala, is expected to graduate.

The new chemistry building will be four storeys and will have entirely separate facilities for undergraduates, who will occupy one entire section, and the post graduate and research students.

The first floor will have a central instrument complex where all the sophisticated scientific instruments such as X-ray equipment, nuclear magnetic resonance spectronmetres and electro-microspoes will be accommodated. It will also have a special section for the R92 000 computer bought by the university earlier this year.

The block will also have modern laboratories quite apart from the lecture complex. Students will cross through closed passageways to the new adjoining lecture complex which is also being constituted.

The new lecture complex, built at an estimated cost of R500 000, will be one of the most modern of its kind at any university in South Africa. A large central lecture hall for 500 students plus two smaller halls for 100 students respectively, will be furnished with upholstered theatre seats in a raised auditorium. All three halls will be equipped with projectors and the latest audio and visual aids.

There will also be three seminar rooms where 35 students at a time will be able to attend lectures around a horse-shoe shaped table, which is one of the latest ideas in the education of small groups, as it permits all present to be equi-distant from the lecturer.

Provision has been made to couple the lecture complex to an audio-visual aid centre which is planned for the future. This complex will accommodate TV and all the most modern teaching aids, under technical supervision. Films and tapes played at this centre will be transmitted to other lecture halls.

Eventually it is envisaged that the student will be able to go to this centre, select any material and look at it or listen to it in a separate individual cubicle.

Once the chemistry block is vacated, work will commence to renovate and incorporate it into a new physics dept. at an estimated cost of R367 000.

The Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, said a students' centre where students could relax after studies, was the most urgently required building. Yet funds for this building have had to be raised personally by Prof De Wet, who has long been concerned about the lack of student recreational facilities.

All building funds provided are swallowed up in hostels and academic buildings, so Prof De Wet has appealed to industries and interested outside bodies to assist.

The original cost was estimated at R300 000 but with rising costs, this figure is now nearer R400 000, of which R200 000 has already been donated.

Excavations are well underway and once complete, this three storey building with its facilities for all indoor sports, as well as a cafeteria, guest rooms, flat rooms and committee rooms, will be an impressive feature at Fort Hare. In front will be a large swimming pool, and behind a students hall. It will overlook the present recreation and sports fields.

The new administration buildings are estimated to cost R375 000. The national road from Alice to Hogsback, which traverses the campus, is also to be moved so that it will skirt the campus and allow more space for buildings.

Preliminary plans for a four-storey arts building to cost over R2m have been drawn up. Once the funds are available, work will commence. The arts block will mean the university will be able to accept 2000 to 2500 annually.

Prof De Wet said development at the university depended on how soon the District and Alice could keep pace with the tremendous increase in student and staff numbers. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 2 AUG 1974

EL DAILY DESPATCH

BASIL IS OFF TO DENVER

Mr Basil Somhlahlo, field director in applied social work at the University of Fort Hare left South Africa last week for London on the first leg of his journey to the United States.

He has been offered a scholarship by the United States Government to study for a master's degree in social work.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He will study at the University of Denver in Colorado.

Mr Somhlahlo will stay in Denver for two years.

It is not the first overseas trip for Mr Somhlahlo.

He spent a year in London in 1964, where he studied art and drama.

Mr Somhlahlo was born at St Cuthbert's, Tsolo, Transkei. He left to settle in Johannesburg.

He was the head of the African Music and Drama Association in Johannesburg and ran the African Theatre Academy.

Mr Somhlahlo has written and produced plays.

Before taking up his present post at Fort Hare in 1972, Mr Somhlahlo worked as a social worker in the Transkei for two years under the Department of Interior.

He is a father of three children.

Date AUG 1974
BANTU XXI







GRADUATION OF THREE M.A. STUDENTS FROM FORT HARE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Three M.A. degrees were recently awarded at the graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare. A Magister Scientia was awarded to Daniel Wesley Selebalo Motse (above, left) for his dissertation on the "Reductive Cleavage of the Alpha-pyrone Ring: Part III: Synthesis and Spectrometric Characterisation of the Coumarins with Emphasis on their Mass Spectra"

Two Magister Educationis were awarded. One to Ntsikelelo Katiya (above), who delivered a dissertation on "The Development of the Bantu Rural Secondary Education in the Ciskei 1941–1968 (A Historical Survey)". The other (with distinction) was awarded to Eunice Virginia Nomntu Motshabi who did a dissertation on "The use of the text book in the teaching of History in Bantu High Schools, with Special Reference to the Form II Class"

XDC DONATES R7 000 TO TRANSKEI GOVERNMENT

The Xhosa Development Corporation has donated R7 000 to the Transkei Department of Agriculture and Forestry to further its Livestock Improvement Project. The money was handed to Mr Z. M. Mabandla, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, by Mr Spider Viviers, manager of the XDC's Hides, Skins and Wool Project, at a special ceremony in Umtata, which was attended by Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima and several members of his cabinet. The money came out of the profits made by the Hides, Skins and Wool Division of the XDC.

Mr Mabandla said the Transkei Government was greatly indebted to the XDC for this gift which would help the Transkei to stand on its own feet. He said this was a wonderful gesture on the part of the XDC which would foster better relations between the Transkei Government and the XDC.



Pictured at the handing over of the R7 000 cheque to the Transkei Government, are from left to right: Mr A. S. Jonas (Minister of Education), Chief J. D. Moshesh (Minister of Health), Miss S. Sigcau (Minister of the Interior), Mr Spider Viviers (Manager of the XDC's Hides, Skins and Wool Project), Mr Z. M. Mabandla (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry) and Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima

Date 11 OCT 1974
BEELD

S A literatuur oorsee nagevors

STUDENTE wat navorsingswerk doen oor Suid-Afrikaanse letterkunde is deesdae genoodsaak om baie van hul werk oorsee te doen, omdat die bronne nie in Suid-Afrika self beskikbaar is nie, het dr. Richard Rive, wat sy doktoraat vroeër vanjaar aan Oxford behaal het op 'n proefskrif oor die werk van Olive Schreiner, eergister in 'n lesing voor studente van Fort Hare gesê.

Dr. Rive was die derde besoeker wat die afgelope twee weke 'n lesing voor studente van die departement van Engels aan Fort Hare gegee het. Prof. Guy Butler van Rhodes het hom vergesel.

Dr. Rive het gesê dis jammer dat navorsingswerk oor Suid-Afrikaanse letterkunde buite Suid-Afrika gedoen moet word. Die grootste oorsaak van dié toestand is die feit daar buite Suid-Afrika veel meer geld beskikbaar is om oorspronklike manuskripte en dokumente op te koop. Die feit dat werke van verskeie skrywers hier verbied is, is 'n ander rede.

Die grootste versameling van skaars inligtinge oor die Suid-Afrikaanse letterkunde is vandag waarskynlik die Universiteit van Texas se biblioteek, aldus dr. Rive. Ook hy moes van daardie bronne gebruik maak in sy studie van Olive Schreiner.

Dr. Rive het ook 'n berig ontken waarin hy aangehaal is dat hy 'n beroep sou gedoen het op swart skrywers om meer te skryf oor hoe hulle eie mense leef, aangesien die meeste werke oor die swartman dan nog deur wit skrywers geskryf is.

So 'n onderskeid tussen wit en swart skrywers sou onsinnig wees. Niemand kan 'n wit skrywer verhinder om oor swart karakters en hul wedervaringe te skryf nie, en andersom.

Dr. Rive het ook 'n lesing oor die lewe van Olive Schreiner gehou voor die Engelse Vereniging se tak op Alice. Hy is nou besig om in Kaapstad sy doktorale proefskrif in boekvorm te verwerk.

Date AUG 1974 Fort Hare
BANTU XXI

R1-Million Homeland projects

Three agricultural projects amounting to nearly R1-million are to be launched in Bophuthatswana this year by the Bantu Investment Corporation's agricultural division, according to a statement by the Chief Minister, Chief Lucas Mangope. The projects are a fish hatchery, an irrigation scheme and a fresh milk scheme.

Chief Minister Mangope said that he welcomed these steps by the BIC as they would assist in training Tswana farmers in the tecniques and management of various agricultural activities. They would eventually be able to acquire shares in the undertakings and share in the profits.

A fish hatchery is to be established at the Klipvoor Dam on the Pienaars River, at a cost of more than R300 000. Covering an area of about 100 hectares, it will provide employment for 50 Tswanas. The Bophuthatswana Government will levy a cent per kilogram of fish caught in the dam.

A fish canning and freezing industry which will employ many more Tswana workers, is also contemplated, but the development of the hatchery will receive priority because orders for fingerlings have already been received from farmers in the Vaalwater and Marble Hall districts, and also from the Department of Water Affairs. Fish for the hatchery will be imported from Israel.

The fresh milk scheme is to be established at Elandsfontein in Bophuthatswana at a cost of R350 000 and will supply fresh pasteurised milk to the Ga-Rankuwa/Mabopane complex. It is intended to settle dairy farmers near the project, and the BIC will take care of management services, credit facilities and training.

Chief Minister Mangope said that he is very taken up with this scheme because all the homeland's milk is presently supplied by the Republic. This was the first step towards making the Tswana Homeland self-sufficient in the supply of milk.

Dr Koos van Marle, Chief Executive Officer of the BIC's agricultural division, said that production would begin in September and be in full swing by March, 1975, when about 2 880 litres of milk a day would be provided. Forty Tswana workers will be employed initially.

When it is fully established the undertaking will be converted into a company in which the Tswana Government and Tswana individuals will be able to acquire shares. It will be a very specialised undertaking and Tswana workers will undergo intensive training right from the start.

A R280 000 irrigation project employing 68 Tswanas is to be developed at Taungs, near Vaalharts. It will be an extremely efficient and modern project and more than 200 hectares should be fully developed by the middle of next year. The climate is suitable for summer and winter crops, especially cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, wheat and peas. Water for this project will be obtained from the Vaalharts canal and in five years' time 40 to 50 Tswana farmers should be established in the area.

Dr van Marle says that this project is merely the start of a bigger one that is to be undertaken later. The BIC will assist the Bophuthatswana Government to establish a farmers' co-operative society with a Bantu directorate, and it will also provide co-operative societies in the area with services such as ploughing, spraying and marketing of their products. The BIC will initially manage and finance the co-operative ventures while Tswanas are being trained to take over.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Braam Briers, Manager of the BIC's freshwater fish project, undertook an extensive tour abroad to investigate the hatching of freshwater fish. The BIC intends promoting the large-scale production of freshwater fish in various homelands, among others in Bophuthatswana. Mr B. [illegible] has already visited the U.S.A. and Israel and he is also studying the latest hatching methods in Scotland and Japan

GRADUATION

BY HEINRICH UNGERER



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The recent graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare was very much the same as those of previous years, but with the exception that this year this university became the first Bantu university to award two honorary doctorates. The university chose to bestow this honour on two prominent members of Xhosa society: Paramount Chief Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei (honorary Doctor of Law), and Mr James James Ranisi Jolobe, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa (honorary Doctor of Arts). To mark this occasion BANTU decided to give a short history of the University of Fort Hare and short life sketches of the persons concerned.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

The inauguration of the University College of Fort Hare on February 8, 1916, was the culmination of a persistent endeavour for the establishment of a central college for the training of Non-White teachers in order to create facilities for higher education for the Non-White sections of South African society.

As a college, Fort Hare had a very small and tentative beginning. The full-time staff numbered two and classes were held in a small bungalow.

The college was incorporated as an institution for higher education under the Education Act of 1923. Although from 1924 the college assumed the dual role of a secondary school and a university college, it was possible since 1937 to concentrate on the studies of a higher education programme.

In March 1951 the University College of Fort Hare became allied to its nearest friend and neighbour, Rhodes University, approximately 70 km away.

Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima receiving his honorary doctorate in Law from the Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare (74/399/5)

This association was most valuable in ensuring that its students at all times were on a par with standards that applied at White universities.

On January 1, 1960, the University College of Fort Hare was transferred to the Department of Bantu Education. This step became necessary in the implementation by the department of government policy regarding the provision of more adequate and more effective university training for the Bantu, by creating separate university colleges for the different ethnic groups. This university caters for the Xhosa-speaking nation.

The university has grown to such an extent that a conservative estimate puts the total number of students for 1975 at 2 000.

As from January 1, 1970, only ten years after the university college had been transferred to the Department of

Bantu Education, the college was awarded full university status. Fort Hare is therefore in a position to adapt both the content of its curricula and the methods of presentation more effectively to the needs of the people it serves, without in any way sacrificing the high standards of a university education. There is every indication that the University of Fort Hare will, as in the past, make an outstanding and invaluable contribution to the development of the Xhosa people.

KAISER MATANZIMA

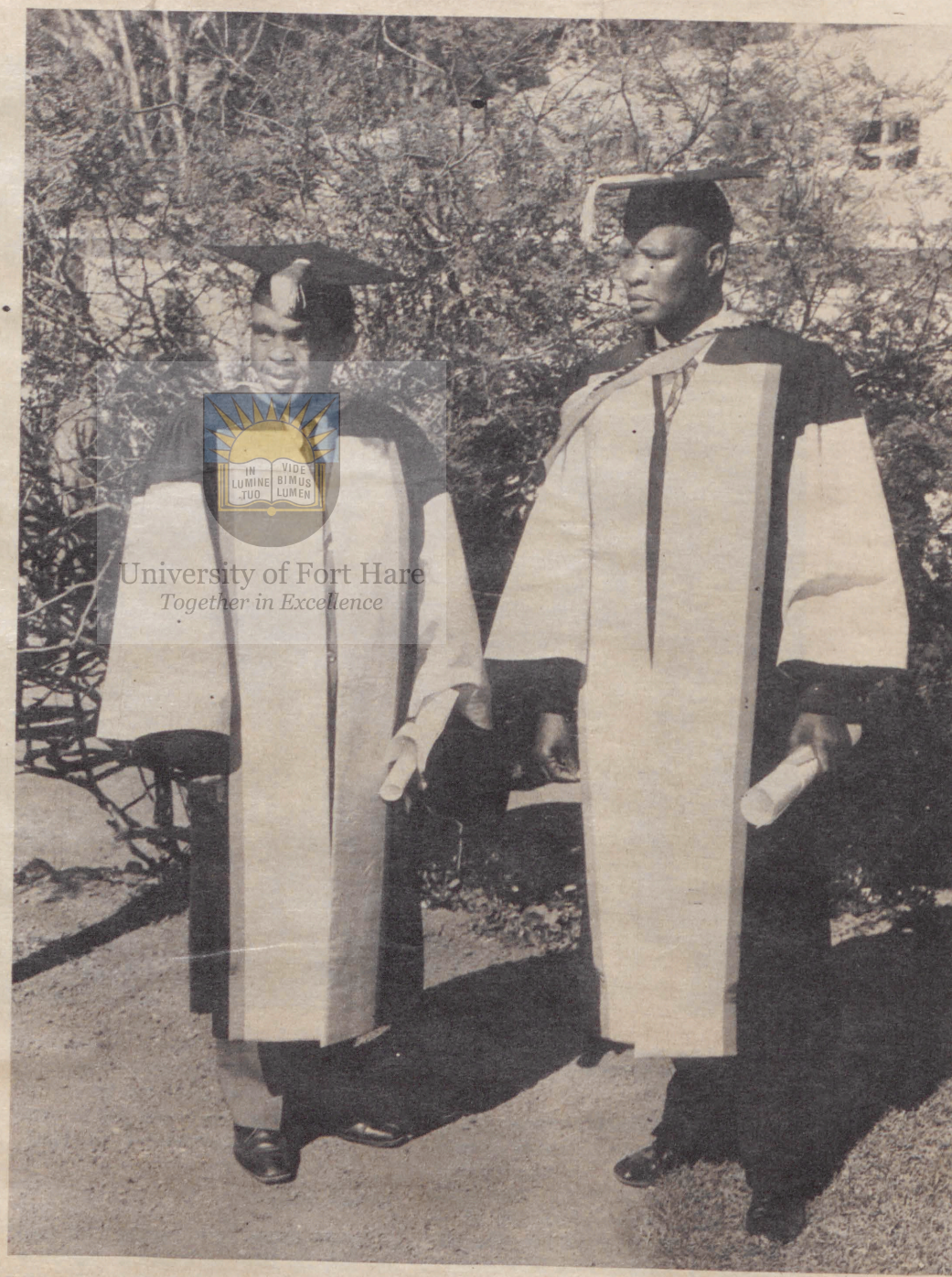
Paramount Chief Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima was born on June 15, 1915, at Qamata in the district of St. Marks. After attending the Mhlobo School and Lovedale College, he graduated from the University College of Fort Hare in 1939. He became an articled clerk and later qualified as an attorney. In 1940 he became Senior Chief in Emigrant Tembuland.

In 1954 he became a member of the United Transkeian Territories General Council and upon the promulgation of the Bantu Self-government Act of 1959 he was elected as Chairman of the Territorial Authority in 1961.

After discussions with the former South African Prime Minister, Dr H. F. Verwoerd, the Transkei became the first self-governing homeland within the borders of the Republic.

Chief K. D. Matanzima played a crucial role in the drafting of a constitution for the Transkei and with the approval of the draft constitution by the South African Government came the Transkei Constitution Act of 1963, marking an important milestone in the progress of the territory towards self-government.

The first elections were held on November 20, 1963 and K. D. Matanzima became the first Chief Minister. In 1966 the South African State President appointed him Paramount Chief of the emigrant Tembu.


IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The two men who received their honorary doctorates at the University of Fort Hare, Mr J. J. R. M. Jolobe and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima (74/396/19)



A section of the crowd outside the main building after the graduation ceremony (74/396/16)

In 1964 the Chief Minister formed his own party, the Transkei National Independence Party. During the third election, held in 1973, the Chief Minister called upon the electorate to endorse his policies and leadership. The outcome of the elections left no doubt as to the confidence displayed in him by the Xhosa of the Transkei.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima was for a number of years a member of the Advisory Council of the University College of Fort Hare and for a time also served as Chairman of that body.

JAMES JOLOBE

James James Ranisi Jolobe was born on July 25, 1902, at Indwe in the Cape Province. He passed his Senior Certificate examination at the South African Native College of Fort Hare in 1927, completed his theological studies in 1928 and graduated with a B.A. degree in 1931. In 1936 he was appointed tutor at the Lovedale Bible School and he also served as secretary of the Ciskei Missionary Council.

He remained at the Bible School for ten years and then spent the next ten years lecturing at the Lovedale Training School. In 1959 he took charge of St. Patrick's Presbyterian Church in New

University of Fort Hare
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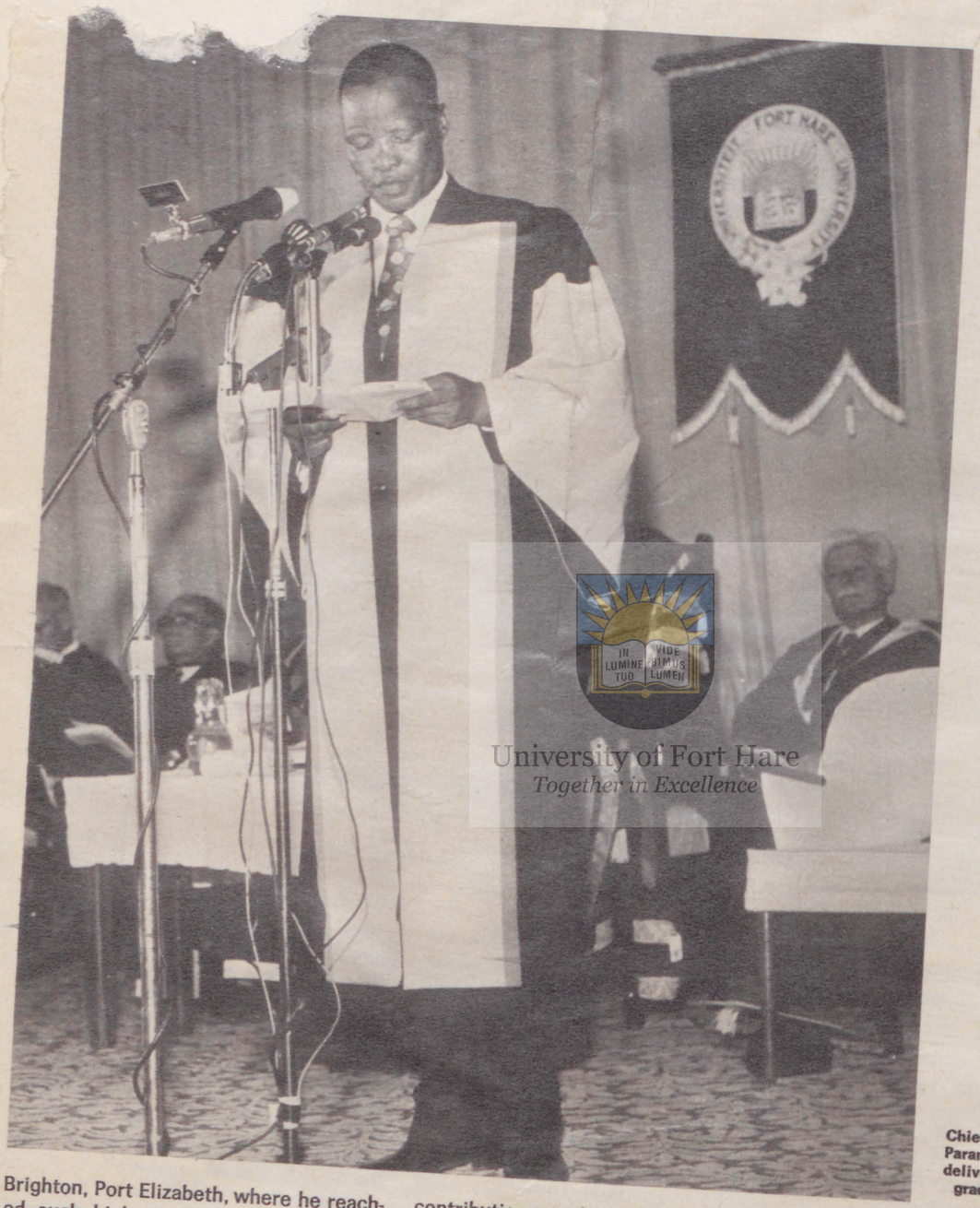


Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima delivering his address during the graduation ceremony (74/399/1)

Brighton, Port Elizabeth, where he reached such high standards that this congregation became one of the leading Bantu sections of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa.

In 1973 the highest office in the church, namely Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, was bestowed upon him, the first Bantu elected to this position.

James Jolobe is also known for his contributions to literature. In 1923 he wrote his first novelette exposing the evils of witchcraft and this work still serves as a powerful weapon against ignorance and superstition.

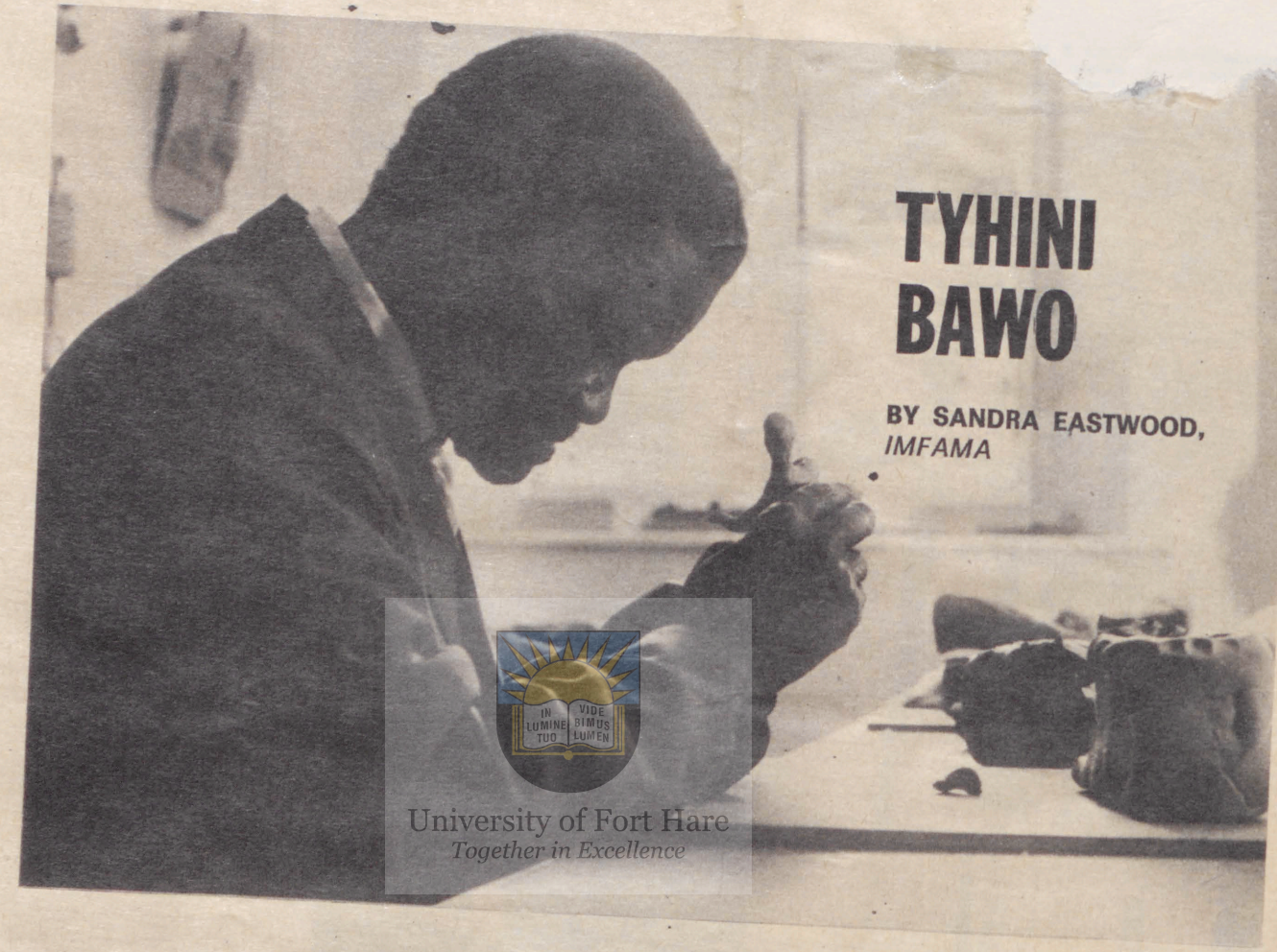
In 1936 he published one of the first anthologies of poems based on the traditional Western pattern. In 1940 he was again a pioneer in publishing a book of Xhosa essays. He also wrote a number of children's stories.

In 1955 he was awarded the first prize in the A.P.B. literary competition and at the same time produced one of the finest historical novels in Xhosa.

In 1952 he was given the Vilakazi Memorial Award for literature, and in 1957 the Margaret Wrong Prize for meritorious contributions to literature.

Mr Jolobe also contributed greatly to Xhosa literature translated from the English.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



TYHINI BAWO

BY SANDRA EASTWOOD, *IMFAMA*

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A group of blind Bantu adults from Langa Bantu township near Cape Town, visited the Touch Gallery for the first time during the exhibition DUO in 1973.

Each came with the shy reserve typical of a blind adult's first confrontation with sculptures and clay modelling, but also with a sense of adventure.

DUO was conceived as an exhibition to emphasise perception and to correlate sensory stimuli received through touch and hearing. Sculptures were chosen to invite tactile response by those with sight and the blind. Recorded music was used to illustrate the text of an introductory tape as well as to provide a musical background to the sculptures. Professor Gunter Pulvermacher discussed musical form, line and texture in his introduction and these were the main points emphasised by guides when talking about the sculptures. Both sculptures and musical extracts were selected from, or influenced by, 20th century Western culture.

Practical work is done by blind visitors to the Touch Gallery in order to give them first hand experience in coming to grips with problems inherent in artistic expression. Once they have considered various solutions to, for example, the balance of form or line in their own work, they are better equipped to appreciate the statement made by an artist.

To break the ice, to overcome language problems and to introduce the thematic relationship of music and sculpture, the blind visitors from Langa were asked to sing. By this time they were seated and had their blocks of clay in front of them.

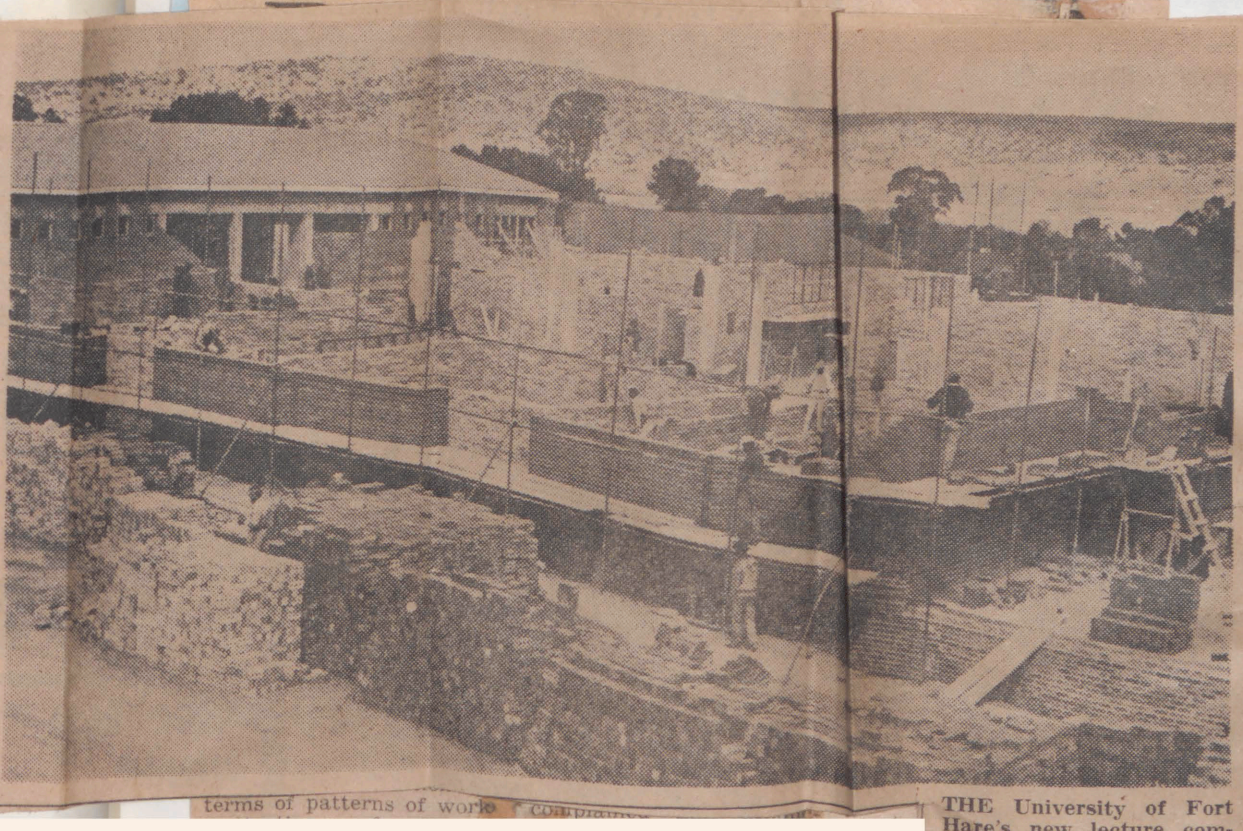
The leader began in a single high-pitched melody line. Gradually the fabric of a rich, typically Bantu melody was woven as alto, bass and soprano joined in various harmonies. The singers were totally involved in the song. Bodies emphasised rhythmic balance and counterbalance and faces indicated the content of their song. The warp threads intermingled with the woof and the melody was all pervasive.

Fingers were not idle during the song. Properties of the clay were explored and small objects began to emerge. Animals, perhaps subconsciously reminiscent of time once spent beside a river, figures and a basket containing open-mouthed flower-like forms were among the first items completed.

The response to the sculptures was spontaneous and enthusiastic. Explaining line, form and balance to people who are so aware of rhythm, was

Fort Hare :

Date 29 AUG 1974
E. P. HERALD



terms of patterns of work

THE University of Fort Hare's new lecture complex being built at a cost of R0,5 million. Once complete, it will be one of the most modern at any South African university.

Fort Hare expansion to cater for 6 000

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — An expansion programme involving millions of rands is under way at Fort Hare University which, when completed, will enable the university to cater for up to 6 000 students, with an enrolment of 2 000 new students yearly.

Plans by architects and landscape artists have been drawn up to expand and modernise the university in the face of an unprecedented 25 per cent annual student increase, and work on a number of projects has already begun.

There are at present 1 050 students enrolled at Fort Hare, and a serious lack of hostel room in the past has caused students to be denied admission to the university. This problem is expected to be overcome with new plans which allow for the building of two or three hostels a year.

This, with the expansion of academic facilities, a new R2 million arts block, R1,5 million chemistry block, R375 000 administration block and one of the most modern lecture complexes in South Africa, will completely alter the existing campus.

Moved

The national road from Alice to Hogsback, which at present traverses the campus, is to be moved to skirt the university to allow space for further expansion.

With more second and third-year students taking chemistry at Fort Hare than at any other South African university, the new four storey chemistry block will house the most sophisticated modern scientific equipment, and will have separate facilities for post graduate and under gradute students.

Fort Hare's planned Department of Computer Science will be housed in the block, while the old chemistry building is to be renovated at a cost of R367 000 to become part of the Physics Department.

The lecture complex, already being built will have a large central hall and smaller lecture theatres and seminar rooms, and will eventually be coupled with a visual aid centre, from where TV, films and tapes will be transmitted to lecture halls. Students will be able to select tapes and films to look at and listen to in individual cubicles.

Shortfall

The Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, said that there was still a great shortfall of funds to meet the urgent need for recreational facilities on the campus, and appealed to industry and interested bodies to help raise the R400 000 for the student centre project.

"The lack of amenities for 'after study' hours affects student discipline and behaviour, and with the expected increase in enrolment, the problem should be regarded as urgent," he said.

With the establishment over the past four years of a law building, commerce block, R500 000 library and the only agricultural faculty for Black students in South Africa, the completion of the arts block now in the planning stages, will end what is regarded as one of the most important phases in Fort Hare's development.

"We hope eventually to cater for 5 000 to 6 000 students, but this depends on whether the surrounding district and town can absorb such an increase in staff and students," said Prof De Wet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 AUG 1974
E.P. HERALD

Better use of labour in SA urged

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.

SOUTH AFRICA had the economic resources to grow into one of the leading countries in the world, if better use was made of labour, Prof W. Backer, Head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of Fort Hare, told a conference of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa.

In an attempt to gauge the nature and scope of this labour revolution and terms of patterns of work motivation of White, Black, Coloured and Asian workers, Professor Backer had conducted a large inter-cultural study of work motivation.

He said that by tradition most positions of production supervisor or overseer in commerce and industry were filled by Whites. Many of these White supervisors did not, however, have favourable attitudes towards Black workers.

Supervisors

Prof Backer said that where Blacks were selected and properly trained they made good supervisors. But when they were simply promoted to supervisory jobs without the necessary training in supervisory skills, organisations found that Blacks could be very harsh and rude to subordinates in imitation of the attitude adopted by their White predecessors.

A second outcome of his research was a disturbing unwillingness or indifference by employers to proper training for Black workers.

Proper training was found in only the larger organisations. Workers complained that production demands were too high. Prof Backer said training and remuneration were closely connected and that if employers were forced to pay higher wages they would see that their workers were properly trained to ensure that the required level of production was attained.

Prof Backer mentioned the difficulties which the three universities for Black students in South Africa had in filling certain teaching posts.

He suggested that the White universities help them by seconding staff to them for periods of one to three years until Black lecturers were qualified to take over the teaching responsibilities.

Growth

He said that at the present economic growth rate it would seem that many jobs reserved for Whites would not be able to be filled by Whites.

Prof Backer said job reservation could only serve a purpose if there were Whites available to perform the jobs protected for them.

A second objective of job reservation was to protect Blacks from exploitation. However, at present many Blacks did reserved jobs at labourers' wages which was more an exploitation of Black labour than the protection of White workers, he said.

Prof Backer said the only solution to the problem was the planned gradual lifting of job reservation and the introduction of the same pay for all races, according to the level of skill attained.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

21 SEP 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

No move by Fort Hare

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, said yesterday the department had no intention of moving the University of Fort Hare to Umtata or anywhere else. It had, however, now become legally possible for any of the black universities to establish branches at places away from the main campus.

In the case of the University of Fort Hare a branch was in the process of being established at Umtata. There was no limit to the possible growth of such a branch and if funds and staff became available in the future it might develop into a full university, but he could not give such an undertaking. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 SEP 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Two sisters with a lot in common, including being B. Sc graduates from Fort Hare University are Luziwe Sipuka and Nomfanglo Sipokwa. They are daughters of the Idutywa Member of the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr W.L. Sipuka.

Date -5 JUL 1974 Fort Hare
NATAL MERCURY

'Abortion in homelands' call by Prof

Mercury Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN—The homelands governments, when they reach full independence, should be prepared to introduce legalised justifiable abortions and sterilisation so that many children that will in any case die or starve and grow up with stultified brains, are prevented from being born at all.

A great hush fell over the Rhodes Chemistry Lecture Theatre yesterday as delegates attending the conference of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science listened to these strong words of advice from Professor M. A. Hough, head of the Department of Social Work at the University of Fort Hare.

He spoke on social science's contributions to development particular to the homelands.

Professor Hough said social workers in the homelands were spending their time with poor relief and other forms of assistance. These tasks should be left to clerks and the police and trained social workers should be involved with community development programmes.

LOCAL LEVEL

Community development at the local level could be valuable in the acceleration needed in a national development programme.

"If we are to begin to stop the ever - widening gap between rich and poor nations, mankind will have to restore some of its backbone and discard some of its sloppy permissive and pacifist attitudes. We will have to gain some better equilibrium between human rights and human duties," he said.

He said a very big number of illegitimate children were born in the homelands and left in the care of grandparents. They have poor nutrition, which leads to stunted brains at an early age and they could thus never develop into full contributing members of the community.

"Many development programmes fail because of a kid glove attitude towards them," he said.

When the homelands gain full independence they must be prepared to take the radical step to legalise justifiable abortions and sterilisation so that the many children that will in any case die young, or grow up with stunted brains, are prevented from being born at all.

"No woman in the world should be allowed to have more than three children if people are too careless and unconcerned to curb the size of their families or the unrestricted birth of thousands of illegitimate babies."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 SEP 1974
NATAL MERCURY

90 Black tutors at varsities

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Of 397 lecturers at the three Black universities only 90 are Black. Nine Blacks serve on the senates and 14 on the councils of the three universities.

These figures were given by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, yesterday in reply to questions by the Progressive Party MP for Rondebosch, Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert.

The top salary scale for Black professors is the same as that for White senior lecturers. White professors can earn up to R9 900, plus 15 percent, while the most for Black professors is R8 100, plus 15 percent.

White professors are paid from R7 500 to R9 900 and Black professors from R6 000 to R8 100 plus 15 percent.

White senior lecturers earn between R6 300 and R8 100 plus 15 percent. Blacks between R5 040 and R6 600 plus 15 percent.

Mr. Botha gave these figures for the three universities:

Fort Hare: 36 White professors and one Black, 44 White Senior lecturers and six Blacks, 36 White lecturers and 16 Blacks, no White junior lecturers and four Black junior lecturers.

The North: 29 White and four Black professors, 37 White and four Black senior lecturers, 36 White and 30 Black lecturers, no White and seven Black junior lecturers.

Zululand: 29 White and one Black professors, 46 White and five Black senior lecturers, 14 White and seven Black lecturers, no White and five Black junior lecturers.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 AUG 1974
E. P. HERALD

Gift for students



Mr Frank Moodie (left), general manager of South African Breweries, Eastern Cape, hands a cheque for R10 000 to Prof J. M. de Wet, rector of the University of Fort Hare, at Alice.
The money will go towards the building of a students' recreation cen...

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare gets gift of R10 000

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — High running costs left little money available for student facilities at the University of Fort Hare, the rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, said at a recent ceremony to mark the presentation of R10 000 by South African Breweries.

He said the gift would be added to his personal project to raise R300 000 for a student recreational centre which was being built.

The cost per student at F... t... u... s... t... i...



gift — which had been given unconditionally — would be put towards this building.

Presenting the gift, Mr Frank Moodie, general manager of the Eastern Cape section of the breweries, said his company felt a responsibility towards the community as a whole.

He realised the importance of African education and said the universities would provide the leaders of tomorrow who would allow South Africa to face the future with confidence.

Footnote: The need for recreational facilities was one of the findings Mr Justice Munnik stressed in his commission report on disturbances at Fort Hare in September, last year.

- 4 SEP 1974

STAR

Talks 'will help'

The South African Black Social Workers Association should begin to address itself to decision-makers in order to overcome numerous problems members encountered in their daily work.

This was said by Mr Theo N V Maqashalala, senior lecturer in the Department of Social Work, Fort Hare University, when addressing the association's annual conference at Welkom.

Social workers had to deal in some cases with laws, like influx control regulations, specifically directed at controlling the movement of Black people.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

COMPLICATED

Their problems were further complicated by the fact that they were employees, unlikely to be listened to when talking about difficulties encountered in their work.

Mr Maqashalala urged the social workers to "begin to address themselves as a body to the distant decision-makers" by collecting data from different agencies about difficulties causing concern.

"LACKING"

"We need to consult with the various homeland governments, universities, and other influential people for our own survival and service to society.

"Communication, the cementing force in social work, seems lacking between social workers and policy workers and policy-makers. We need to establish communication at all levels," Mr Maqashalala said.

5 SEP 197
WORLD

Big plans for Fort Hare

ALICE. — Plans for new buildings and extensions to existing buildings at Fort Hare in the next few years will alter completely the present campus and make the University of Fort Hare a modern and impressive university.

For years, lack of accommodation has proved a serious problem at Fort Hare and inadequate hostel accommodation has caused some students to be denied admission.

Last year two three-storey hostels with modern facilities accommodating 150 men students each, and a new dining hall to accommodate 300 students were built at a cost of R250 000.

A similar, but smaller, women's hostel for 90 students was aso erected. Plans now allow for at least two and possibly three such hostels every year.

It is hoped that this will keep up with the steady increase in the number of entrants to the university.

The new chemistry block, now in the process of being built, is to cost about R500 000.

A new lecture complex, to be built at an estimated cost of R500 000, will be one of the most modern of its kind at any university in South Africa.

A large central lecture hall for 500 students plus two smaller halls each for 100 students, will be furnished with upholstered theatre seats in a raised auditorium.

All three halls will be equipped with projectors and the latest audio and visual aids.

There will also be three seminar rooms where 35 students at a time will be able to attend lectures around a horseshoe-shaped table, which is one of the latest ideas in the education of small groups, as it permits all present to be equidistant from the lecturer.

Date 25 SEP 1974
STAR

Fort Hare to get facelift

Own Correspondent

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For years, lack of accommodation has proved a serious problem at Fort Hare and inadequate hostel accommodation has caused some students to be denied admission. Last year two three-storey hostels with modern facilities accommodating 150 men students each, and a new dining hall to accomodate 300 students were built at a cost of R250 000.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence
SOUTH NEWS

CHEMISTRY

A similar, but smaller, women's hostel for 90 students was also erected. Plans now allow for at least two and possibly three such hostels every year. It is hoped that this will keep up with the steady increase in the number of entrants to the university.

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Place to relax is big need

ACCORDING to the rector, Professor J M de Wet, a students' centre where students can relax after studies is the most urgently required building at Fort Hare today.

All building funds provided are swallowed up by hostels and academic buildings, so Professor de Wet has appealed to industries and interested outside bodies to assist in this project. The original cost was estimated at R300 000 but, with rising costs, this figure is now nearer R400 000, of which R200 000 has already be donated.

Date 27 AUG 1974
STAR

US Negro to speak at conference

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

IN a bid to forge links with the outside world, the South African Black Workers' Association have invited a leading American Negro social worker to address them at a four-day annual conference at Welkom at the weekend.

Mr Cennie J Williams, the American social worker, is expected to arrive tomorrow.

A recent president of the National Association of Black Social Workers Incorporated, Mr Williams is now executive secretary of the organisation.

Mr Harry Makubire, vice president of the South African Black Social Workers' Association, said the association had been reassessing its programmes.

It has now been decided to make the organisation more meaningful by establishing contacts with similar movements abroad

In addition to the talk by Mr Williams, the conference, whose theme is "The changing role of social workers in a changing society," would be addressed by Mr Theophilus Maqashalala, lecturer in social work at Fort Hare University.

The SABSWA Association was recently represented at the third symposium of the International Federation of Social Workers in Nairobi.



Mr Harry Makubire . . . "we want to take part in international conferences."

Date 15 SEP 1974
SUNDAY TIMES

FORT HARE STANDS WITH THE BEST

EDWARD BATSON, Professor of Sociology and Criminology, University of Fort Hare, Professor Emeritus in Sociology and Administration, University of Cape Town, PO Box 112, Alice, Cape.

UNDER THE HEADLINE "School and varsity – a vast gap" (SUNDAY TIMES, July 14) you quote views of a panel of five persons, unnamed and not otherwise identified than as lecturers and students of the University of Cape Town:

"Commenting on the Black universities, the panel agreed that their standards were derisory, and that they could not begin to compare themselves with other Black universities in Africa."

Such anonymous derision would not ordinarily attract notice. You have, however, given this statement wide publicity on a middle page. Some readers may have been led to suppose that you credit it with a factual basis.

I am not qualified, as the UCT panel implicitly claims to be, for making up-to-date comparisons between Black universities throughout Africa. But I have direct and recent experience of one of the Black South African universities referred to by the panel and of the senior White university in South Africa, that of the panel, having been lecturing successively and for a time simultaneously, at UCT and at Fort Hare. This has not led me to any disrespect for the standards of either.

At Fort Hare, no curricula or syllabuses are established or amended except at special meetings of the Senate in which professors appointed from many of the largest universities in South Africa participate.

At the three successive annual meetings of the Senate for this purpose that I have now attended, no change has been made in any curriculum or syllabus without the complete concurrence of these members.

The only objection I recall from any of them has been the expression of doubts whether the standards proposed were not, in comparison with those at White universities, too high.

All examination results at Fort Hare are based on these approved curricula and syllabuses and are the resultant of detailed year-marks, internal examinations, and then final-year examinations in which external examiners who are mainly senior teachers in White universities have the last word.

No kind of negotiation of marks or results is countenanced, and the awarded year-marks and examination marks, save in the case of proveh recording error, are definitive.

If there is any difference here I would say that the standard at Fort Hare is certainly not less strict than at other universities where I have been a professor. There are members of both White and Black universities who disapprove an educational system under which these separate types of university exist.

Such legitimate evaluative opinion must not be confused with the actual achievements of these universities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 JUL 1974 Fort Hare
HOOFSTAD

NEDERLANDSE TEOLOË BY PTA-KONGRES

TWEE vooraanstaande teoloë van Nederland het dié week die Suid-Afrikaanse Dogmatologiese Werkgemeenskap in Pretoria bygewoon.

Verlede jaar het daar 'n storm losgebars rondom 'n ander Nederlandse teoloog, prof. H. Berkhoff, wat ook 'n referaat op die Dogmatologies kongres sou lewer, maar deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering 'n visum geweier is.

Daar is deur die Minister van Binnelandse Sake, dr. Connie Mulder, aangevoer dat prof. Berkhoff Suid-Afrika vyandig gesind is en lid is van die Sentrale Komitee van die Wêreldraad van Kerke, wat verantwoordelik is vir die skenking van groot bedrae geld aan terroriste in Suidelike Afrika.

Die twee dogmatici van Nederland wat Suid-Afrika vanjaar besoek, is prof. J. T. Bakker van Kampen en prof. A. J. Bronkhorst van Utrecht.

Ongeveer vytig teologiese professore, lektore en predikante van verskeie denominasies' woon die kongres by wat gistermiddag ten eindegeloop het.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

REFERAAT

Prof. J. A. Lamprecht, hoogleraar in teologie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het gisteroggend 'n referaat gelewer oor „Die Lewende Kerk."

„Christene oor die wêreld het 'n eenheid wat oor rasse-, kulturele- en familiebande strek. Hulle is broers van dieselfde liggaam van Christus met ooreenstemmende verantwoordelikhede, het prof. Lamprecht gesê.

Hy het gesê dat daar 'n betrokkenheid en verwantskap tussen Christene is wat geen vorm van eksklusiwiteit mag duld nie.

Daar word dikwels vandag gesê dat die voelers wat die blankes na die swartmense en Kleurlinge uitsteek deur selfbehoud gemotiveer is. Terselfdertyd kan die vraag aan sommige swart Christene gevra word of hulle ware Christelike gemeenskap met blankes en ander soek, of „bevryding".

Date 21 SEP 1974
DIE VOLKSBLAD

FORT HARE NIE NA UMTATA

Parlementêre Verslaggewer

KAAPSTAD. — Fort Hare gaan nie na Umtata verskuif word nie. Die universiteit gaan wel 'n tak op Umtata kry en die moontlikheid is nie uitgesluit dat dit later in 'n volwaardige universiteit kan ontwikkel nie, het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-Onderwys, gister in die Volksraad gesê.

Mnr. Botha het in die debat oor die begrotingspos Bantoe - onderwys gereageer op 'n vraag van mnr. N. J. J. Olivier (V.P., Edenvale) of daar 'n moontlikheid is dat Fort Hare verskuif gaan word.

Op nog 'n vraag van mnr. Olivier het mnr. Botha gesê dat meer Bantoes in swart universiteite se rade aangestel sal word namate mense na vore kom wat daarvoor kwalifiseer. Dieselfde geld vir aanstellings in die universiteite se personele. Sekere peile moet egter akademies en administratief gehandhaaf word by die aanstelling van sulke mense.

Op 'n vraag oor die tekort aan swart dokters, tandartse en vee-artse deur dr. J. C. Otto (N.P., Gezina) het mnr. Botha gesê die tekort is groot. Daar is sowat 300 swart dokters, een tandarts en geen vee-artse nie. Dit is hoofsaaklik te wyte daaraan dat daar nie kandidate met die regte vakkeuses was nie. Die posisie het die afgelope tyd verander en meer kandidate met die regte vakkeuses kom nou na vore.

Spr. het gesê hy sal sy bes doen in die opsig en dat ver gevorder is om moontlike geriewe te verskaf vir die opleiding van dokters en tandartse.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 AUG 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

White lecturers are in delicate role, says Fort Hare rector

Daily News Correspondent

PRETORIA, Wednesday

THE ROLE of the White lecturer at a non-White university calls for tact and preparedness for both criticism and disappointment, and deserves understanding and sympathy from White and non-White alike.

He has to work with students, some of whom reject him simply because he is White, and some of his best efforts are undermined by uncouth treatment of Blacks by some Whites outside the university.

This is stated by the Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, in an article in the Journal of Racial Affairs published by the S.A. Bureau for Racial Affairs.

He says that whereas lecturers elsewhere often had the generation gap to contend with in their relationships with students, White lecturers at non-White universities also had the race gap to face.

This called for the utmost in tact from them. There was nothing so damaging to relationships with their students, for example, as a paternalistic attitude, which also hampered tuition.

Differences in attitudes towards life were also among the most difficult facets of their work. Not only did the White lecturer have a Western cultural background, but his religious concept also differed basically from that of his non-White students.

Against these and other pitfalls, the lecturer had to lead his students to find answers to a modern non-White society in the technical age, in a world in which even Western codes were becoming unstable.

Politically, too, there were difficulties. The non-White student saw himself as someone who had been deprived of his rights, and the White man, whatever his political party, as the cause of this and therefore indebted to him to restore them.

In another article in the journal, Professor C. Ramfol, of the University of Durban-Westville, called a halt to premature demands for complete Indianisation of this university's academic staff.

The Indian community wanted the best person, not necessarily the best Indian.

Professor Ramfol said those who were trying to force a rapid policy of Indianisation without due concern for standards should rather allow the process to take its normal course, on merit.

The motives of these people varied. Some had different axes to grind and were seeking to use the university to promote their own ends. The motives of others were genuine enough, but were based on ignorance of the vital, deeper issues at stake.

Date 11 OCT 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A COOL look that caught the attention of passengers and visitors to Durban's Louis Botha Airport yesterday. Wearing the revealing outfit is Miss Cynthia Burhali, a 20-year-old student at Fort Hare University, who arrived in Durban on her way to the University of Zululand to visit her boyfriend.

Date 22 OCT 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

SA expert at beef conference

Daily News Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH, Tuesday.

MR JOHN Bishop, Senior Lecturer in Animal Science at the University of Fort Hare, was the only South African to attend a conference in Edinburgh on beef production in developing countries. The conference is believed to be the first ever on this subject and 250 delegates from 45 different countries attended. Many of the delegates were well known specialists. The conference was held at Edinburgh University where there is a tropical veterinary school where students from developing countries have been trained for some years. Mr Bishop was assisted by the University of Fort Hare and sponsored by the SA Meat Board.

According to Mr Bishop the main aims of the conference were to try and improve the beef potential for developing countries.

The potential in these countries is extremely high in spite of the problems of economics, marketing of the cattle and the effects of climate. Most of the developing countries have tropical climates with many heat and decease problems. Looking to the future the conference foresaw that there will one day be a shortage of beef in Europe and disease problems. tries will not be able to meet the world demand for supplies. Ironically while the conference was being held British farmers were receiving lowest prices ever for their beef due to a surplus in supplies. Other international aspects of beef productions discussed at the conference were the biological limitation of production, the effect of climate, nutrition and the genetic improvement of cattle.

Today with heavy costs, particularly in grain, the farmer in Britain is reverting to the British beef type of cattle such as the Aberdeen Angus breed which will fatten on pastures alone and not require expensive grain feeding. At Forthare, which is the only Black university in the Republic with an agricultural faculty, Mr Bishop is involved in research which will be beneficial to farming in the Transkei and Ciskei.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 OCT 1974
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Professor's plea for Black nurses

Daily News Pietermaritzburg Bureau

AFRICANS WANTED more and better job opportunities in South Africa so as to disprove the fallacy that there were avenues which should be kept from Blacks because of an inability to cope, Professor C. L. S. Nyambezi, formerly of the University of Fort Hare, said here today.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Speaking at the Edendale nurses' graduation ceremony he said: "Black nurses, with the necessary senior qualifications, must be given the opportunity to gain the necessary experience which will enable them to take over complete control of the work in these hospitals which are supposed to be for Blacks.

"We say there is nothing that we as Blacks cannot do as well as anybody else provided that we get the opportunities and preparation which the other groups get."

Professor Nyambezi, who is now an editor of African school books, said he wished to congratulate the authorities at Edendale for the opportunities which had been opened for the Black nurses.

"Edendale Hospital has adopted what one might call an enlightened policy."

Date 0 OCT 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Rhodesia breadline report 'could be misused'

Daily News frica Service

SALISBURY, Thursday. THE UNIVERSITY of Rhodesia's report on the country's urban Poverty Datum Line was published here today amid warnings against its misuse.

The report — research was carried out in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Fort Victoria — shows that an average familyof six living in the capital would require a total income of R92,28 a month to meet the cost of its most basic essentials.

In Bulawayo the figure for a family the same size is R84,05.

But a spokesman for the Ministry of Labour here warned the PDL could not be used for wage determinations.

The report was objective and its results meaningful but it could not be used to work out minimum wages. Hs said businesses had to operate in their budgets and unless higher productivity was achieved unrealistic wage increases could lead to unemployment.

University of Fort Hare
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INTERVIEW

A South African, Professor Edward Batson head of the department of sociology at For Hare University, said in a television interview herod last night that misleading statements were being made about the PDL.

Professor Butson, who has had consultations with the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare on the report, said he was concerned at the suggestion the PDL was merely a concept of subsistance level or standard of human needs.

The purpose of the report was to identify minimum consumption needs of urban African families of various sizes and composition.

The Salisbury PDLs based on January prices, range from R41,93 a month for a family of two to R112,31 a month for a family of eight.

Date 4 OCT 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Professor speaks up for Edendale

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

CISKEI academic Professor C.L.S. Nyembezi said today there was a feeling among the people of Edendale that the community of Pietermaritzburg should take more of an interest in their problems.

"If one looks at the record, it is clear that the development of Pietermaritzburg is due in no small measure to the efforts of labour coming from Edendale," he said.

Addressing a Rotary luncheon in the capital, Professor Nyembezi, professor of languages at Fort Hare University, said it appeared that preference was being given to the needs of the communities of Ashdown and Sobantu.

"Edendale is in an almost unique position in that Africans have freehold rights to own land there," he said. "And the fact that the future of the area has not been spelled out by the authorities is causing a great deal of anxiety."

Professor Nyembezi also emphasised the critical shortage of educational facilities. "There is only one secondary school and one high school to serve a population of more than 50 000 people," he said.

"These schools have to serve the needs of Pietermaritzburg and Mbali, where there is no secondary school, and also pupils coming from further afield. And the lack of facilities and staff is critical.

"There is also an urgent need for nursery schools . . . which would enable young mothers to work and thus ease the pressure on the household budget by supplementing the father's income.

"We have two soccer fields and two tennis courts, and there is a tremendous problem stemming from this — the problem of idle people with nothing to entertain them turning to crime and drug addiction.

"Illegitimacy, theft and assaults, alcoholism and vagrancy and a lot of other social problems can be directly linked with this lack of community facilities," he said.

University of Fort Hare
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Date - 8 AUG 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare sets world pace

ALICE — Research on work motivation studies using the Herzberg theory approach is being carried out in South Africa on a scale which is the largest ever used in the world.

The research is being supervised and conducted by Professor W. Backer, professor of industrial psychology at Fort Hare University.

Its purpose is to ascertain factors underlying the motivation to work of various racial groups in South Africa.

A total of 35 South African industries and commercial companies are participating and the research includes 2 000 black workers, 300 whites and 100 Coloureds.

Investigation is carried out by interviewing workers from all levels and black research assistants at Fort Hare have interviewed many of the black workers while black personnel officers trained in the interviewing technique, while attending special courses at Fort Hare, have also assisted at the industries where they are employed.

All responses and data collected are being scored and interpreted by Professor Backer who will then publish a book on the findings. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
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Date - 6 NOV 1974

RAND DAILY MAIL

New Fort has no home

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

OWN CORRESPONDENT

UMTATA. — The oldest Black university in South Africa, Fort Hare, will open a branch campus in the newest homeland capital, Umtata, from February — but no one knows exactly where it will be.

In a statement this week the Transkei Department of Education announced that at first 13 first year courses in arts would be offered in the Umtata campus and academic staff are being recruited up to the level of professor.

Since the academic year is ending it is unlikely that the branch will start operating immediately although unconfirmed reports here say the most likely site will be at the new technical college on the outskirts of Umtata.

Date 28 AUG 1975
DIE TRANSVALER

Toestand sleg by Fort Hare: Rektor

DIE toestand by Fort Hare is uiters sleg. Die studente steur hulle glad nie aan opdragte nie, het prof. Jannie de Wet, rektor van die universiteit, gister gesê nadat alle akademiese bedrywighede by die inrigting tot stilstand gekom het — en personeellede uitgejou en met klippe bestook is.

Studente wat gister lesings wou bywoon, is deur intimidasie en selfs geweld verhinder om dit te doen.

Ofskoon alle studentevergaderings Vrydag verbied is, het die studente sedertdien al drie keer vergader. Op 'n vergadering Vrydagaand het die polisie ingegryp en die name van 75 studente aangeteken.

Sondagmiddag het die studente op 'n nuwe vergadering besluit om alle lesings te boikot en gistermiddag het hulle weer vergader.

„Dit is moeilik om in hierdie stadium te voorspel wat gaan gebeur," het mnr. Hendrik van Huysteen, registrateur van Fort Hare, gistermiddag gesê.

Uitgejou

In 'n verklaring wat gistermiddag aan Die Transvaler gegee is, word gesê dat die boikot van die lesings gister geslaag was „omdat studente wat die lesings wou bywoon deur vreesaanjaging en fisieke aanranding verhinder is om dit te doen."

„Klippe is na die voorsitter van die senaat, prof. Abraham Coetzee, geslinger en ander personeellede is uitgejou.

„In 'n dokument is die studente daarop gewys dat as hulle nog van die lesings wegbly, hulle daardeur gedwiskwlifiseer word om aan die einde van die jaar eksamen te skryf.

Geskors

Die studente wat verkies om nie hul akademiese werk te hervat nie, word derhalwe versoek om die universiteitsterrein te verlaat," word in die verslag gesê.

● Daar is op die oomblik nagenoeg 800 studente aan die universiteit. Sowat drie weke gelede is 150 studente geskors omdat hulle 'n koshuisvader gedreig en eiendom beskadig het.

Daarna het meer as 800 van die 900 studente Fort Hare verlaat en in een stadium was daar minder as 200 studente.

Verlede week het die studente begin terugstroom en die jongste moeilikheid het begin toe sowat 250 studente Woensdagaand besluit het om die lesings te boikot.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Together in Excellence

Date -2 OCT 1974
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare show big art event

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The annual exhibition of contemporary African art which was held in the museum gallery at the University of Fort Hare last week has become recognised as an event of national importance in the South African art world and is particularly important for Black artists.

University of Fort Hare
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The exhibition visited by more than 500 people from Cape Town, Margate, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Pretoria and East London.

Outstanding in the sculpture section were five bronzes by Stanley Nkosi. Two were sold, one at R700 and the other at R1 100.

Panel

A wood panel by Lucky Sibiya was sold for R290. Two ironwood sculptures by Solomon Sedibane fetched R150 and R250. All the pieces were outstanding and of international standard.

In the graphic section the work of Dan Rakgoathe and John Muafangejo were outstanding. All their exhibits were sold. Work from Rorkes Drift was of a high standard and in great demand. Durant Sihlalis's watercolours were excellent. Other artists who sold well include Ben Macala and David Mbele.

31 OCT 1974

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Dr. Ernst Giesekker, senior lektor in Aptekerswese aan die Universiteit van Ford Hare, is bevorder tot professor in Fisiese Skeikunde aan dié universiteit.

University of Fort Hare
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9 NOV 1974

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort plans new branch

Own Correspondent

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON. — Transkei Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, has left for talks at the University of Fort Hare about the proposed Umtata campus.

The university senate finally ratified the project earlier this week and 12 lecturing posts are being advertised.

The Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said yesterday everything possible was being done to have the new Umtata branch ready to open early in 1975, even if it meant opening as late as the end of March instead of late February.

16 OCT 1974
Date
E. P. HERALD

Management of workers criticised

BUSINESS REPORTER

THE SOUTH African way of managing workers was among the poorest in the world, Professor W. Backer, head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of Fort Hare, said recently.

Prof Backer delivered a paper on work motivation at a symposium in East London presented by the Institute of Personnel Management in association with the Fort Hare Department of Industrial Psychology.

He revealed some of his findings in a preliminary report on the intercultural study of work motivation. About 2 650 Black workers from 30 organisations were interviewed.

"Personnel managers spend too much time trying to change national labour policies rather than get off their seats and get on the factory floor to find the true causes of workers' problems," he said.

"We need stronger people in personnel departments, people who are trained and can fight for management's backing to bring the necessary changes such as better organisation of work, better maintenance of machinery realistic production standards, better wage administration and good personnel policies."

Insufficient wages were still the major cause of dissatisfaction among unskilled and semi - skilled workers. "There are too many firms where the workers do not share in the excessive profits. However, some organisations such as those in the homelands or border areas cannot afford to pay higher wages while they are operating with limited working capital and are still in the earlier stages of development," he said.

"We intend, however, to hopelessly over - supervise in South Africa when workers have been trained properly. Where possible they should be given the chance to work on their own — and to be responsible for their own work," he added.

"Blacks have already proved that they can master high level positions in commerce and industry and Government services. Organisations should not hesitate to create promotional posts for Black workers," Prof Backer urged.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 OCT 1974

STAR



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A cool look that caught the attention of passengers and visitors to Durban's Louis Botha Airport at the weekend. Wearing the revealing outfit is Miss Cynthia Burhali, a 20-year-old student at Fort Hare University, who arrived in Durban on her way to the University of Zululand to visit her boyfriend.

1 NOV 1974
NATAL MERCURY

Varsity arts faculty spreads

Mercury Reporter

UMTATA—A branch of the premier Black university, Fort Hare, will open here next February.

In a statement put out yesterday the homeland's Department of Education announced that 13 first-year courses in the arts faculty would be the first to be introduced.

Applications have been invited for a non-White professorship and for up to 15 lecturer posts with senior lecturer status.

Fort Hare will be the first of South Africa's five non-White universities to establish a branch away from its base campus at Alice.

A Department of Education spokesman yesterday refused to disclose where the branch would be sited, but with its establishment date set for February it is impossible for the university to move immediately into permanent quarters.

It seems likely that lectures, which will be in the evenings for full- and part-time students, will initially be held at the new technical college on the outskirts of the town.

30 OCT 1974
Date
DIE TRANSVALER

Nog 'n voorbeeld van probleem met kommunikasie

BY Johannesburg se groot swart Baragwanath-hospitaal het sowat 300 swart werkers gestaak omdat hulle nie nou al die verhogings kry wat hulle beloof is nie.

Maar die verhogings sal hulle wel teen die einde van November kry en met terugwerkende krag tot 1 Julie.

Hier het ons weer 'n goeie voorbeeld van die groot kommunikasieprobleem wat daar nog vandag tussen werkgewer en swart werknemer is.

Prof. W. Backer van Fort Hare het al gese dat personeelbestuur in Suid-Afrika van die swakste ter wêreld is. En waar jy dan nog boonop met mense te doen het wie se taal en kultuur so hemelsbreed van joune verskil, is dit duidelik dat daar groot eise aan personeelbestuur in Suid-Afrika gestel word.

● Prof. Backer het dit so gestel: Personeelbestuurders moet 'n slag die baadjie uittrek en na die fabriek gaan om vas te stel wat die werkers se probleme is, pleks van te kyk hoe die nasionale beleid verander kan word.

University of Fort Hare
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3.1 OCT 1974

E. P. HERALD

Course on computer

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — About 50 lecturers at Fort Hare University attended a morning seminar to familiarise users with the facilities available at the Fort Hare computer centre.

The seminar was organised by the manager of the computer centre, Mr Malcolm Sainsbury.

Date 29 OCT 1974
E. P. HERALD

Course in music

HERALD REPORTER

A DEGREE course in music for Africans will be started at the University of Fort Hare, Alice, next year, under the aegis of the Faculty of Education.

It will be founded by Dr Georg Gruber, retired head of the Department of Music at Rhodes University.

A headline in the Herald yesterday referred erroneously to the course as a "Rhodes course".

University of Fort Hare
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31 OCT 1974
NATAL MERCURY

Personnel – the key to success

By TIM MUIL

African Affairs Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA'S personnel management "must be of the poorest standards in the world," says Professor W. Backer, head of the department of industrial psychology at the University of Fort Hare.

In a paper, which should be mandatory reading for all employers, Prof. Backer delineates a survey he conducted among nearly 3 000 Black workers in 30 organisations.

He charged that personnel managers spent too much time trying to change national labour policies "rather than getting off their seats, taking their jackets off and spending time on the factory floor to find out what the true cause of their workers' problems are."

He said most of the work problems could be soived if the "personnel manager does his work well with the support of the rest of the management team."

University of Fort Hare
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UNHAPPY

Almost two-thirds of the 2 500 people questioned were unhappy about their wages. Many workers mentioned that where rises were given they tended to range from half a cent to one cent an hour and were too small to be of any effect.

Other workers complained that payment was not made according to personal effort, wages did not compensate for responsibility or long service and money was deducted for mistakes or lateness.

In other spheres workers complained they were constantly reprimanded for not achieving a high rate of production. Some had to work 12-hour shifts for long periods, often without necessary rest or lunch breaks.

Professor Backer noted that many Africans felt extreme anxiety because production demands were made on them although they had not been adequately trained.

One of the most important grievances involved communication.

"If a worker opens his mouth to talk he is fired immediately. When workers were discharged, no reasons were given.

"Contracts are not honoured. It was reported that workers were employed at lower wages than promised at recruitment."

Many said wage deductions were made without explanation, and another general complaint was that false promises were made about wage rises.

Professor Backer said about a quarter of the dissatisfaction was caused by "poor interpersonal relations with the supervisor and by incompetent supervision."

In a series of recommendations Professor Backer said: "We need stronger people in personnel departments — people who are well trained and can fight for management's backing to bring about the necessary change such as better organisation of the work, better maintenance of machinery, realistic production standards, better systems of wage administration and good personnel policies."

Black men and women graduates, qualified in psychology, industrial psychology, sociology or social work should be employed.

WAGES

Low wages were still the greatest bone of contention. "Many firms have increased their wages significantly over the past number of years, but there still remains too many firms where workers do not share in the excessive profits in terms of fair wages.

"Great numbers of organisations are hopelessly underpaying their workers."

Among the professor's many recommendations was one for the "sharing of fellowship in sport."

He also felt that skilled advisers could visit factories to discuss with supervisors, Black and White, the skills they could develop for the avoidance of the present types of friction.

Professor Backer also called for "training on a vast scale."

While praising the Government for erecting industrial and agricultural training centres, he suggested the establishment of centres by firms involved in each type of industry.

Date 22 NOV 1974
E.P. HERALD

Wonderboy is still unbeaten

MZUKISI Wonderboy Skweyiya, the unbeaten East London idol, displayed superb boxing when he beat the much fancied William "Willie Pep" Molatudi, of Transvaal, on points at the Great Centenary Hall, on Saturday.

It was clear to everybody that the unbeaten record of Mzukisi Skweyiya was not in danger of being upset by the short and tough William Molatudi.

Mzukisi Skweyiya, who is presently studying at the University of Fort Hare, in Alice, started the bout beautifully, countering his opponent's onslaughts with long range punches and swift jabs.

The attacking ability of William Molatudi, nearly caught Skweyiya on the wrong foot when a well-timed punch in the early stages made him slip but he soon regained his balance.

Both boxers started well and spent time sizing each other up. They were not prepared to risk any hard in-fighting.

It was William Molatudi, who opened up first with fine double punches which forced the student back onto the ropes.

Again, Molatudi advanced with quick left and right body punches but this time Skweyiya took the challenge and in some beautiful toe-to-toe boxing Wonderboy Skweyiya landed a dangerous left jab followed by a right body punch.

In the fourth round Mzukisi Skweyiya delivered a whirlwind of punches to his opponent and forced him to a neutral corner but a clever side - step and perfect footwork saved Willie Pep Molatudi from further punishment.

William Molatudi bobbed and weaved beautifully in an effort to break Wonderboy Skweyiya's concentration but was unexpectedly pounced upon in the seventh round when a well-timed left punch floored him.

Molatudi rose up again, and attacked vigorously.

After this breakdown William Molatudi must have sensed that he was trailing in points and went for a knockout but the sturdy Mzukisi Skweyiya kept him at bay with his long left jabs and beautiful side stepping.

The applause from the fans when Mzukisi Skweyiya was declared the winner obviously indicated that they were very pleased with his performance.

It is clear, however, from the high standard of boxing exhibited by these two young pugilists, on Saturday evening, that they are a threat to the others in their division.

In a main supporting bout in the featherweight division Thabo Moloko, of East London, narrowly defeated Anthony Qash Sithole, of Johannesburg, on points, over eight rounds.

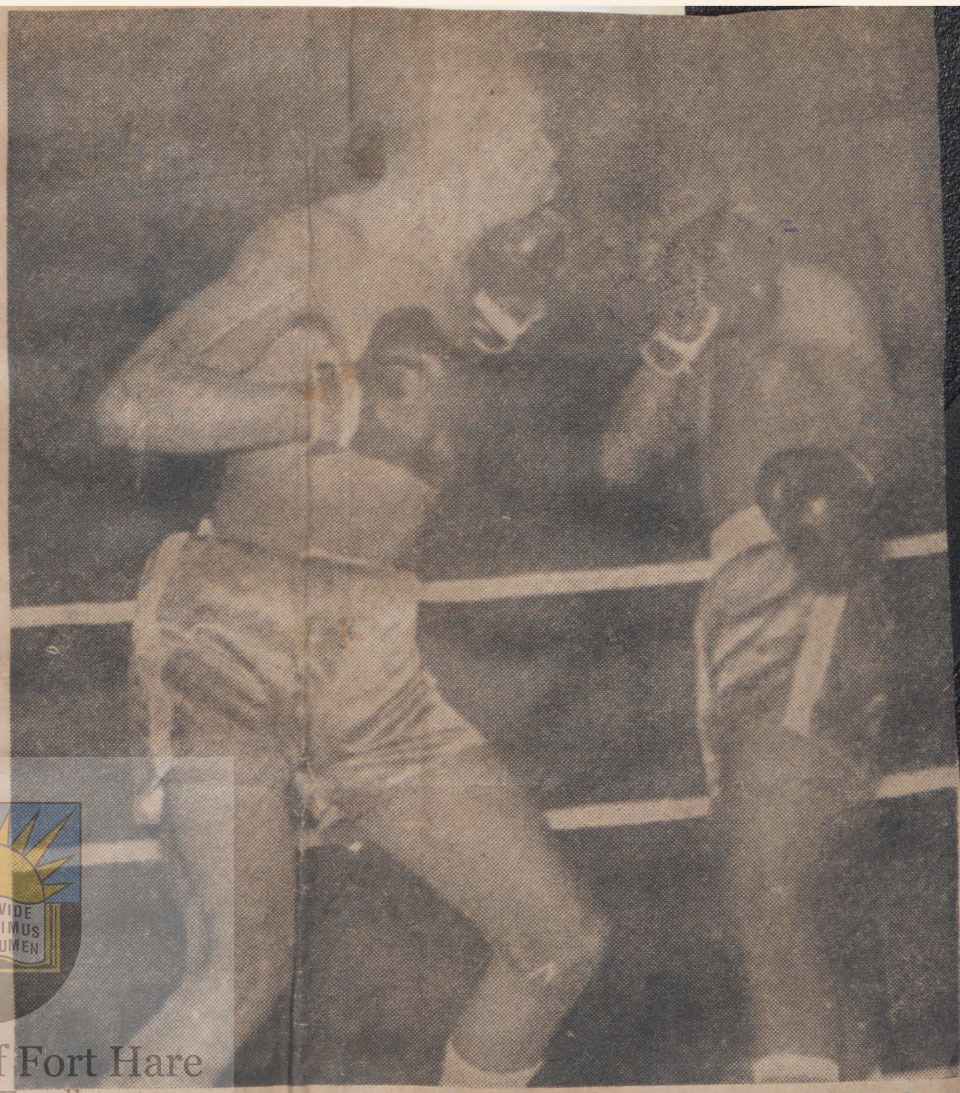
The lanky Thabo Moloko used his long left jabs to advantage and had the confident Anthony Sithole in trouble for the greater part of the fight.

Moloko's strategy against the experienced Qash Sithole, was to attack fiercely with his strong left and right body punches and then retreat quickly.

This paid dividends for Thabo because at the end of the bout his opponent was exhausted.

In another supporting junior welterweight clash Jeremiah Jersey and Joe Nzelwane, of Kroonstad, outpointed the fighting schoolteacher, Phalo Butterfly Tshume, in an eight round bout.

Other results: Tozi Yako (PE) lost to Abedngco Hlape (Tvl) k.o.; Leslie Pikoli (PE) beat Samuel Masaloa (Tvl) on points; Fisherman Njwabule (PE) beat Isaac Nuku (Tvl) on points.



IN A BANTAMWEIGHT non-title fight at the Great Centenary Hall, on Saturday, Mzukisi Wonderboy Skweyiya, of East London, is seen forcing William Molatudi against the ropes. Skweyiya won on points.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 OCT 1974

P.E. EVENING POST

Promoted

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Dr Ernst Giesekker, a senior lecturer of chemistry at the University of Fort Hare, has been promoted to professor of physical chemistry there, it was announced today. — Sapa.

17 OCT 1974
Date
P. HERALD

Promotion for Fort Hare man

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Mr J. Labuschagne, head of the Department of Constitutional Law at the University of Fort Hare, has been promoted professor as from January 1, 1975.

Mr Labuschagne, who has served on the staff of Fort Hare since 1967, lectured in political science for two years before joining the law faculty.

After matriculating in Brakpan in 1957, he worked as an attorney's clerk in Pretoria. Studying part-time, he obtained his BA degree in 1960, majoring in political science and Roman law.

In 1964 he obtained his honours in political science at Pretoria University.

Shortly after his appointment at Fort Hare, Mr Labuschagne completed an LLB with Unisa and in 1968 obtained his MA degree from Pretoria University with a thesis on Government control of the Press.

He is at present engaged in research into Government contracts and monopolistic practices among suppliers of goods and services to the State.

University of Fort Hare
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28 OCT 1974
E. P. HERALD

Rhodes Black degree course

HERALD REPORTER

DR GEORG Gruber, the retired head of the Music Department at Rhodes University, will start a degree course for Africans at the University of Fort Hare under the aegis of the education faculty next year.

He retired from Rhodes in 1972. He went to Fort Hare University at Alice and then started a three - year diploma course for higher speciality teachers. The four - year degree course which now has music and musical education as a major subject, will include the language of music, history and appreciation of music and practical and professional subjects.

Dr Gruber emphasises that the degree will be at a higher level although similar to the diploma course now offered.

Extract from
Guardian, London

8 OCT 1974



Violence at Cape Town University during a student demonstration in 1972

Embattled and embittered

COLIN BUNDY describes the background to the current distressed state of the Union of South African Students, "simultaneously clobbered by the government and viewed with suspicion, disdain, and hostility by the majority of black South African students"

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"IN BRITAIN the National Union of Students voted to deny a platform to the Fascists. At home the Fascists are trying to shut the students up." This wry summary was offered by a visiting South African student some weeks ago, shortly before his Government's most recent action against NUSAS (the National Union of South African Students).

Empowered by an Act passed earlier this year the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, late last month decreed NUSAS to be an "affected organisation." This means that the union — which has depended heavily upon contributions from student organisations overseas — is prohibited from receiving any external financial aid.

If it does officers are liable to penalties of up to 10 years' gaol or a £12,000 fine. Mr Kruger said NUSAS was "influenced and supported" by large foreign donations. It received 70 per cent of its annual budget of £60,000 from overseas.

Such proscription stops short of banning an organisation completely, and has arisen from the latest deliberations of the Schlebusch Commission. This commission was appointed to investigate four bodies, including NUSAS, regarded with disfavour by the white rulers of South Africa. All four have a minority of black members but exemplify the tradition of white liberal English-speaking opposition to the Government and its apartheid doctrines: a tradition strong on civil rights, nonracialism, and dignified protest, much weaker historically on any programmes for redistribution or social equality, or on significant mobilisation of African support.

After *in camera* sessions, when it heard evidence from NUSAS representatives, from secret agents of the Bureau of State Security (BOSS), and others, the commission announced in February, 1973, that it had decided "in a spirit of urgency" to name eight NUSAS officials involved in "extremely undesirable" politics. Eight white students were served with severe banning orders, which inter alia debarred them from continuing their education. Last month one of the eight was given a gaol sentence for contravening two sections of his ban: the offence involved "attending a social gathering" — a bridge game — and "communicating with another banned person" — calling his bids. Shortly afterwards 16 black students, leaders of SASO were also banned without trial.

The Commission's vigilance remains unabated. Its primary rôle is to provide ammunition for use against those white liberal organisations that even the heavy arsenal of the Suppression of Communism Act cannot with any credibility assault. Its broadside of last month stated that NUSAS had used the issue of African wages "as the fuse, and Bantu workers as the powder, to ignite a revolution."

NUSAS will soldier on, albeit with a diminished budget, its activities cut back, and its leadership drastically thinned by bannings and the intimidatory threat of more bannings: this is not — yet — an obituary, but a bulletin on the state of health of the student organisation, and a brief account of how it came to find itself in its present distressed situation. In particular, how is it that NUSAS is simultaneously clobbered by the South African Government, and viewed with suspicion, disdain, and hostility by the majority of black South African students?

NUSAS was founded in 1921, with participation by students in all nine (white) universities then in existence. In 1933 the students in the four Afrikaans-speaking universities withdrew and set up a rival union.

From 1933 to 1945, NUSAS represented only white English-speaking students, and in that period it pursued reconciliation with the Afrikaans students at the expense of recognition of black students. In 1945, its policies affected by the allied commitment to democracy and by the United Nations Charter, NUSAS admitted the African university college of Fort Hare.

The Nationalist Government came to power in 1948, and the fifties saw an intensification of white dominance, and of African political activity: the Passive Resistance campaign of 1952, the Treason Trial, the banning of the African political parties, and the Sharpville massacres of 1960 provided a backdrop against which NUSAS could not hope to maintain its studiously "non-political" stance.

The first political protests by NUSAS arose from the moves in the latter fifties to segregate the campuses. There were then about 500 African, Coloured, and Indian students at white universities; in 1959 the Government passed the "Extension of University Education Act," which prohibited blacks from the white universities, and provided for the creation of academically inferior "ethnic colleges" for the three non-white racial groups.

In the late fifties, while the political activities of NUSAS increased, they were focused on the issues of university autonomy and academic freedom; the chosen mode of protest was "dignified" and "symbolic."

In the early sixties, NUSAS policy became firmer, more coherent, less cautious. The union embraced the concept of "democratic education" in a "democratic society" as inseparable goals, and adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The main pressure for keeping policies on a "left liberal" course, and indeed for making the organisation the most outspokenly radical legal critic of the Government, came from black students, who participated more actively in NUSAS and in greater numbers after the bannings of the Congress movements closed alternative political avenues to them.

The hardening of NUSAS policies prompted an attack on the student organisation by the Government, most particularly by Mr Vorster, then Minister of Justice. The attack began in 1964, and has been sustained at varying intensities ever since. A succession of student officials were banned or deported; the presence of security police and secret agents on the campuses instilled an infectious atmosphere of secrecy and cliqueishness in student politics, and also led to a dilution of the union's policies.

As two recent NUSAS officials (now both banned) wrote in 1971, "from 1966 policy began to be interpreted more conservatively; from 1967 black students became more dissatisfied." In 1967, NUSAS permitted its black and white delegates to be separately accommodated at the annual congress, and the mounting disillusionment of African students moved towards concrete expression.

In 1969, SASO (South African Students Organisation) was formed: a black, separatist union, which explained that "a time had come when blacks had to formulate their own thinking, unpolluted by ideas emanating from a group with lots at stake in the status quo."

At first SASO met with a qualified welcome from the Government; its existence could be viewed as consistent with "separate development," and it was clear that NUSAS had been left hurt, embarrassed, and at a distinct loss. As SASO gathered in confidence, and as its statements and activities became increasingly radical, the Government moved in hard against it.

The defection by African students, and more generally the emergence of black consciousness and a determination to "go it alone" left white liberals in South Africa in disarray. Some — like the author Alan Paton — retreated into unhappy despair; NUSAS embarked in 1970 upon a reappraisal and a restructuring. A new constitution was adopted which stated in its preamble that it was the primary responsibility of students to work for social change in South Africa. The international events of 1968 were echoed in South Africa, as student demonstrators defied bye-laws and staged sit-ins, and in 1972 there were scenes of violence as police broke up demonstrations in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

A major activity of the "new" post-1970 NUSAS was the setting up on white campuses of student wage commissions: these study groups played an important rôle in the collection of evidence that eventually won international coverage after the reports on African wages that appeared in The Guardian in 1972. Members of the wage commissions also became actively involved in the attempts to organise African trade unions, and the Minister of Labour denounced student "agitators" for their rôle in the strikes by black workers.

By now, it was clear, NUSAS had shed much of its preoccupation with academic freedom, and was seeking to translate its state commitment to a more democratic society in[illegible] designed to affect social [illegible] to a This new course, this attempt to actions ment with a resurgence [illegible] political and labour activity, lies behind the alarmed accusations of the Schlebusch Commission and the ban on financial aid.

Ironically, however, it has come too late to regain for NUSAS the respect of those whose oppression it has now, and by its own admission, belatedly, made a priority. Not only African students in SASO, but other young black South Africans have consciously and systematically rejected cooperation with even the most "sympathetic" whites.

"I am not sneering at the liberals and their involvement," wrote Steve Biko a (banned) past president of SASO; but "white society collectively owes the blacks so huge a debt that no one member should automatically expect to escape from the blanket condemnation that needs must come from the black world. . . . For the 20-year-old white liberal to expect to be accepted with open arms is surely to overestimate the forgiveness of the black people."

Last year SASO was accepted as a member of a student organisation affiliated to the All-African Students' Union established in Ghana in 1971. NUSAS was excluded.

Colin Bundy was born in South Africa and is a vice president of the National University branch of NUSAS. He now teaches in history at Manchester Polytechnic.

26 OCT 1974
Date
E. P. HERALD



SOME OF the important personalities who attended the cheese and wine party arranged by the Fabs Rugby Football Club last weekend. Left to right: Mr W. Mku, president; Miss Muriel Duze (Miss Fabs) and Mr L. Mbadi, lecturer at Fort Hare University, who was the guest speaker.

LECTURER URGES END TO RUGBY FRICTON

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

THE FIRST cheese and wine party to mark the end of the rugby season was organised by the Fabs Rugby Football Club at the Centenary Great Hall, New Brighton.

The guest speaker was Mr Lucas Mbadi, senior lecturer in the Department of African languages at Fort Hare University. The function was graced by the presence of a large number of important African personalities, and one of the highlights of the show was the crowning of the Fabs queen, Miss Muriel Duze, and her princesses Misses Gladys Zondi and Patricia Plum, by Mrs M. Thipa of Fort Hare.

In his address Mr L. Mbadi urged the club to strive for the removal of inter - rugby club friction and jealousy planted in them by mutual distrust, bitterness which was ruining the game among the Blacks.

He said the trouble was that some rugby clubs were not prepared to accept defeat and as a result there were brawls involving players and spectators. This action was militating against the achievement of nationhood in rugby.

He said players must learn to display sportsmanship on and off the field of play. Rugby was not merely a pastime and a social entertainment, it was a rock on which national unity could be founded.

He urged the club to strive to build a good Black image on the field of rugby.

Mr Mbadi also said it would be a wise step if strong teams were matched against teams of similar strength to provide keen interest in the competition.

Mr Mono Badela, president of Kwaru, congratulated the Fabs for displaying a fine spirit of sportsmanship in rugby during the past season, and for arranging such an enjoyable function.

He said the winning of trophies had no meaning. What was important to Kwaru was to play rugby and to improve their sport. He said they were proud of the fact that three of Kwaru players were selected to play in the non-racial team of Saru this year.

Date - 1 NOV 1974
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare to open in Umtata

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

UMTATA. — A branch of the premier Black university, Fort Hare, will open in Umtata next February — but no one seems to know quite where.

In a statement issued yesterday by the homelands Department of Education it was announced that 13 first year courses in the Faculty of Arts would be the first subject taught. Applications have been invited for non-White professorship and for up to 15 lecturer posts with senior lecturer status.

Fort Hare will be the first of South Africa's five Black universities to establish a branch away from its base.

A spokesman for the Department of Education yesterday refused to disclose where in Umtata the new branch would be sited but with its establishment date set for February, it is clearly impossible for the university to move immediately into permanent quarters.

It seems likely that lectures, which will be in the evenings for both full and part time students, will initially be held at the new Technical College on the outskirts of the town.

No applications have yet been received by the university division of the Transkei Department of Education from prospective students wishing to study here rather than at Alice, where the rest of the university is situated.

8 NOV 1974
E. P. HERALD

Minister for Fort Hare talks

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

UMTATA. — The Transkei Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, has left for talks at the University of Fort Hare about the proposed Umtata campus.

The university senate finally ratified the project this week and 12 posts are being advertised.

The Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said yesterday everything possible was being done to have the new Umtata branch ready to open early in 1975, even if it meant opening as late as the end of March, instead of late February.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 3 OCT 1974
S.A. BUILDER

Course for African Personnel Officers

A course in Personnel Management for African Personnel Officers is being offered at the University of Fort Hare from 11-23 November, 1974.

The course will consist of lectures, discussions, film presentations and practical exercises on the role of the African Personnel Assistant and Supervisor in increasing the African worker's production through better management and motivation.

The following will be emphasised:

- *Motivation:* Remuneration, working conditions, welfare services and techniques of job design, i.e. job enrichment, job enlargement, job rotation and work simplification with emphasis on case studies from the South African scene in which the Herzberg and Maslow approaches have been used.

- *Staff selection:* A review of current methods in the selection process with emphasis on selecting African workers in industry. A demonstration and discussion of tests for Africans by a staff member of the NIPR.

- *Training:* Training techniques used in industry today with special attention to training the low-level African operator.

- *Personnel Administration:* Some techniques in personnel administration emphasising relations between the personnel department and other departments of an organisation.

- *Social and cultural aspects of African personnel management:* Social change, traditional culture and urbanisation.

- *Industrial legislation:* Acts governing the utilisation of African labour.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Lecturers will include Prof. W. Backer (leader), Mr W. Botha, specialist from industry and Mr A. Lightbody, Personnel Manager, Chloride, East London.

Examinations will be written in the various subjects, and a certificate stating the results will be issued to candidates.

Accommodation will be offered in one of the student hostels. The hostel will be opened one day before courses commence.

Candidates can either travel by train to Alice or by plane to East London, from where transport to the University will be arranged.

Trainees should be African males with at least a J.C. qualification, employed, or to be employed in personnel work.

Trainees accommodated in the University hostel will, during their stay at Fort Hare, fall under the University of Fort Hare hostel rules and regulations.

Course attendance fees are R70, and accommodation will be R2,50 per day. These fees include literature and stationery.

The course is a joint presentation by Fort Hare and the PMA. □

Date OCT. - NOV. 1974

THE MEAT INDUSTRY

KOERANTE AS BEESKOS: Veeboere moet nie hul ou koerante weggooi nie. Dit kan doeltreffend as veevoer gebruik word. Mnr. John Bishop, dierkundige aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare het onlangs 'n proefneming uitgevoer met ou koerante. Die opgeskeurde koerantpapier vorm tien persent van die bestanddele van 'n voedingsmengsel waarop drie Aberdeen Angus en Friesland-osse gevoer is. Die osse het 'n gemiddelde gewigsverhoging van 1,40 kg per dag oor 'n tydperk van 96 dae aangeteken.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 NOV 1974
E. P. HERALD



MR CHARLES KINGSLEY of Fort Hare University is seen examining fossil shellfish estimated to be 240 million years old. They were found between Peddie and Committees Drift.

Exciting find of fossils

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — An exciting discovery dating back about 240 million years has been made by Mr Charles Kingsley, senior lecturer in geology at Fort Hare University.

These are fossils of shellfish found between Peddie and Committees Drift, which is the furthest south that this type of fossil bivalve has been discovered in South Africa.

Exact age determinations of these mussel fossils have not yet been completed as the age of the Ecca formation ranges between 200 and 240 million years.

A research scientist of the Bernard Price Institute for Palaeontological Research in Johannesburg, Miss Anne Anderson, recently visited Fort Hare University to investigate the find.

Accompanied by Professor J. Theron, head of the Department of Geology, and Mr Kingsley, Miss Anderson visited the site where the bivalve fossils were located.

Doctorate

Miss Anderson, who recently completed her doctorate in Palaeontology, has returned to the Bernard Price Institute with a number of samples and hopes to determine their exact age.

Mr Kingsley says these specimens might have to be sent to Australia to Dr J. M. Dickins, a world authority on bivalve fossils, to determine the species.

Mr Kingsley discovered these fossils by chance while he was working on Ecca formations in the Fish River Valley.

He has been making a detailed study of this formation throughout the Eastern Cape for the past few years and this find will be included in his studies for a PhD thesis.

He hopes to complete his doctorate, entitled "The Sedimentology and Stratigraphy of the Ecca group in the Eastern Cape," towards the end of next year.

Mr Kingsley, who obtained his MSc degree in geology from the University of the Orange Free State in 1964, joined the staff of Fort Hare in 1970.

13 FEB 1975

STAR

Fort Hare job

ALICE—The University of Fort Hare has appointed Mr Clive Millar as professor of the Department of Teaching Science.

Mr Millar was a senior lecturer in the faculty of education at the University of Cape Town before his present appointment. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 NOV 1974
RAND DAILY MAIL

Sound of Southern Music...



Kenneth Kekana isn't doing a Satchmo — he's not playing jazz but an accompaniment to a classical piece on the piano. He is a student at Fort Hare University and is studying music in his spare time.

GRAEME ADDISON: Grahamstown

MUSIC for Africa — that might well to be the motto of the new Music Department at Fort Hare University, where Dr Georg Gruber hopes to train Black musicians to re-create the authentic traditions of African song, dance, and musical performance.

The department was started a year ago with the blessing of the Government, and though at the moment it has only two registered students, the aim is to attract as many talented men and women as possible.

The return to the origins of African music is a major component of the courses offered, but it is not the only one. Students are also instructed in the theory and practice of Western music.

"I aim to provide the completest background I can for local musicians," explains Dr Gruber.

"But," he adds, "no great music ever came into being in any country in the world without the support and inspiration of the original folk music."

I visited the enthusiastic 70-year-old Dr Gruber — known as "Doc" by everyone, students and staff alike — at his bare little outpost of music. His office is a room with a desk, a chair, and a filing cabinet; the lecture hall is a big room opening on to a weed-grown yard.

From next year, Fort Hare will offer the first degree course in music at any African university in the Republic.

The degree is Bachelor of Pedagogics with music as a major. At present, students can do a year's elementary music studies which, for those who prove sufficiently talented, will qualify them to register for the B. Ped (Music) curriculum.

The degree involves four years in all, at the end of which the best students could hope for positions on the university staff.

"We have to train African musicologists in two steps," he says. "First, a transitional group who will study what I can teach them and who will receive a thorough grounding in various instrumental skills, as well as in theory.

"Then comes the big second step: when the teachers I have trained begin to create a musical culture among many people.

"I am now teaching the teachers," says Dr Gruber.

The words sound arrogant but the manner of the man is not. He knows, as a matter of fact, that the University of Zululand is also starting courses in music — the idea was sanctioned by Government legislation in the early Sixties — but he believes that Fort Hare is more ambitious.

Though Fort Hare is nominally the Xhosa tribal college, serving the Ciskei, Transkei, and thousands of Xhosas throughout the Republic, there are students with other tribal tags also studying there. I met a Tsonga student in agriculture who now hopes to take up music.

Dr Gruber is keen to hear from applicants in the holidays — students and educationists in the country, those still at school or already at work.

"They don't need another formal qualification to enter the elementary year, just love of music," says Dr Gruber.

We spoke to Mr Kenneth Kekana, a final-year education student and secretary of the choir. Kenneth has been taking lessons in piano from Doc.

Kenneth interrupted his teaching career at Butterworth, in the Eastern Cape, to take a degree at Fort Hare. Now he regrets that he must leave before the B. Ped gets off the ground.

He organises the choir of 21 men and women and has access to the department's library of 500 classical long-playing records, donated by Dr Gruber.

"We Africans differ tremendously over what kind of music we wish to study. If I can say to my friends: 'Let us have the White man's music,' they reply: 'That is not for us.'

"I think we have this feeling that we must become our own masters, even though so much African music is under American jazz influence."

Kenneth has a winning smile and an open nature, yet like most Fort Hare students he refuses to be drawn into the political discussion that some of his comments would provoke.

Seen as restrictive and limiting, its university structure is mocked as the "Bush College" system, and its hierarchy of White administrators and academicians is regarded by students from a distance with mixed fear and dislike.

Dr Gruber's comment: "Look, the barrier is there between White staff and Black students. At my inaugural lecture I confronted a wall of silence, with a few suspicious questions thrown at me by the body of Black students.

"So I said to them — all right, I'm White, you're Black, and there's damn-all we can do about it. Why don't we just make music and forget about it? It seems to have worked, to a great extent, but of course many students still keep their distance."

Kenneth Kekana was among a busload of Fort Hare Choir members who attended the opening of the new 1820 Settlers National Monument in Grahamstown in July.



DR GRUBER ". . . love of music"

The Fort Hare Choir did not sing — it listened to the Rhodes University Choir, but it was a rare experience for Black students to be members of a multiracial audience in a plush R5-million centre.

Instruments at the Fort Hare Music Department are worth R3 500, and an additional appropriation for as much again has just been passed by the Senate. Dr Gruber confides that he is under strong pressure to push ahead with his programme as fast as possible.

The dilemma in which Dr Gruber finds himself is that which confronts any White who hopes to restore to Africa what is Africa's.

Looking out from the music lecture hall at the ragged trees flanking the Fort Hare campus, I wondered whether the good faith of a White staff member is enough to convince students of the value of an education — even in a Bush College.

Paul Masunga, a science student in his first year, struck me as typically lost. For him extra lessons in piano, provided free of charge by Dr Gruber, have opened a new world.

But back home, which is near Louis Trichardt, his father insists that Paul should train for some "useful profession" — in this case, agriculture.

"My father is an agricultural adviser for Bophuta-Tswana, my mother is a primary school teacher. They are what I suppose you would call educated people.

"But when I switch on the radio to listen to classical music they shout at me to turn it off. They don't understand it."

The environment in which Dr Gruber finds himself is very different from those of his past. He left Rhodes University's staff two years ago after heading the Department of Music there since 1955.

He was brought to South Africa from Australia to start the Rhodes Choir and take charge of a rather dicky department — both projects succeeded under his hands, with the help of his wife, known to everyone as "Mama".

Mama Gruber is with her husband at Fort Hare now. She gives extra lessons in voice training and aids the fledgling choir.

Georg Gruber was born in 1904 and went to the University of Vienna in his teens. He was awarded a doctorate in Comparative Musicology for his understanding of Oriental as well as Western music.

He directed the Vienna Boys' Choir but left Germany before the war, destined to spend four years as an internee in Australia.

One of the great discoveries of his life he made in the King William's Town town hall in 1953, soon after arriving in South Africa. Here he heard authentic African choral singing — music composed in a mode distinct from Western or Oriental composing, and known today as "Southern Music".

"I have devoted much of my life since then to tracing and recreating this authentic African music," he says.

"Xhosa is a singing language and the music of these people had a wonderful spirituality about it."

Their pentatonic scale consists only of what we know as the white notes on the piano keyboard and all music is in major keys.

"The arrival of missionaries with simple and repetitive hymn tunes effectively blotted out much of the traditional African music," says Dr Gruber, with some resentment. "But fortunately it did not deprive Africans of their almost magical ear for music, and I am convinced that we can rebuild and create anew on what we know from the past."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 FEB 1975

CAPE TIMES

A week left

ALICE. — The Federal Theological Seminary has a week in which to turn two of its expropriated buildings over to the University of Fort Hare. The university intends to occupy St Columbus Presbyterian College.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 FEB 1975
NATAL WITNESS

● The University of Fort Hare, in consultation with the Transkeian Government, planned to establish a branch of Fort Hare in the vicinity of Umtata as soon as possible, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Mr T. N. H. Janson, said in reply to a question by Mr G. B. D. McIntosh (U.P. Pinetown). He said the branch would initially make use of temporary accommodation. The availability of staff would however, be a determining factor in respect of the courses which may be offered as well as the enrolment of students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

8 NOV 1974 Herald
Date
E. P. HERALD

Food research at Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The agricultural faculty of the University of Fort Hare has research projects which will have a far reaching effect on the agricultural production and the health of the African people in the homelands.

In an interview, Professor E. Graven, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture outlined some of the important research work in which Fort Hare is involved.

One of the most exciting research projects is the production of protein food from agricultural waste such as pineapple and fibre wastes.

A team consisting of three Fort Hare scientists headed by British biochemist Dr R. Basset, who is on a three-year contract to Fort Hare, are working on this project.

Dr Basset, who studied and was awarded his doctorate under Nobel Prize winner Sir Ernest Chain in London, also did post doctoral research work with Sir Ernest.

Dr Basset lectured at Oxford University and worked for the British Atomic Energy Authority.

Fort Hare team members are Dr J. Mildenhall PhD (Wisconsin, USA) a microbiologist, Mr D. du Toit, a biochemist and Mr Grey de Villiers a geneticist.

Next year the team will be assisted by two Fort Hare post graduate students.

A second research project, also involving the production of protein, is being conducted br Dr J. Marais, Associate Professor in Agronomy at Fort Hare in collaboration with the Natal Agricultural Research Institute.

Professor Marais is testing a new type of maize rich in lysine and tryptophane being used to develop new hybrids which will be high in protein.

A number of these new hybrids have high nutritional value and the potential to combat malnutrition caused by a lack of protein resulting in kwashiokor are being screened at Fort Hare.

At present maize, the staple diet of millions of Blacks in Africa, is lacking in two basic amino acids — lysine and tryptophane, which are essential to nutrition.

Professor Marais, concerned with research into crops that will combat malnutrition, is also making a study of the soya bean which is high in protein.

The outcome of these research projects will have a great impact on the improvement of diet in the homelands.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 NOV 1974

NATAL WITNESS

Symposium on farm labour

Own Correspondent

KOKSTAD—The Mount Currie Soil Conservation Committee is sponsoring a symposium on the organisation, management and motivation of farm labour.

In the preamble to the programme the committee states that: "Today's farmer is committed to a policy of intensification and has to compete with the mines and with industry for his labour. If he is to attract employees of a reasonable quality he must know his labour and be able to provide the facilities they require and motivate them to work enthusiastically and responsibly for him."

To this end the Mount Currie Soil Conservation Committee has invited knowledgeable speakers who are experts in their field.

The symposium will be addressed by Professor L. L. Schlemmer of the Department of Social Sciences, Natal University, Durban, who will speak on various forms of remuneration and conditions of service.

He will be followed by Professor S. Nyembezi, formerly of the University of Fort Hare, who will discuss European and African customs that affect employer/employee relations.

Finally, Mr Doug Horton, the well-known farmer from the Camperdale area, will deliver an address on the motivation and organisation of labour.

EMPLOYER

In sponsoring the meeting the Mount Currie committee have made it clear that the symposium will not deal specifically with labour in the agricultural sense, but that the discussions will also embrace the employer of labour in the rural towns and villages.

The meeting is open to all members of the public and will take place in the Kokstad Town Hall at 2.15 pm on Wednesday, November 27.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 NOV 1974

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare lecturer promoted

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Dr Ernst Giesekker, senior lecturer in the Department of Chemistry at Fort Hare University, has been promoted to Professor of Physical Chemistry at the university. He succeeds Prof A. S. Galloway, who retired at the end of June.

Prof Giesekker attended the University of the Witwatersrand where he obtained a BSc Honours degree in chemistry cum laude and won a gold medal awarded by the Unico Chemical Corporation for obtaining the highest marks that year.

He remained at the university as a teaching assistant while working for his doctorate which he received in 1965.

He was awarded a scholarship to study as a research associate in the Department of Chemistry at Illinois University, United States from 1965 to 1966.

4 FEB 1975

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare branch delayed

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Hopes for an early start with the Umtata branch of Fort Hare are receding and it seems the university has not been able to find the 12 lecturers it was looking for.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Applications were heard by a selection committee at the university a fortnight ago, it was confirmed that five of the posts were to be re-advertised.

They are for lecturers in political science, public administration, history, Xhosa and economics.

Another of the posts, lecturer in private law — drew no applicants at all and the university has given up the idea of trying to get it started in Umtata this year.

Southern Sotho was another for which no applicants turned up.

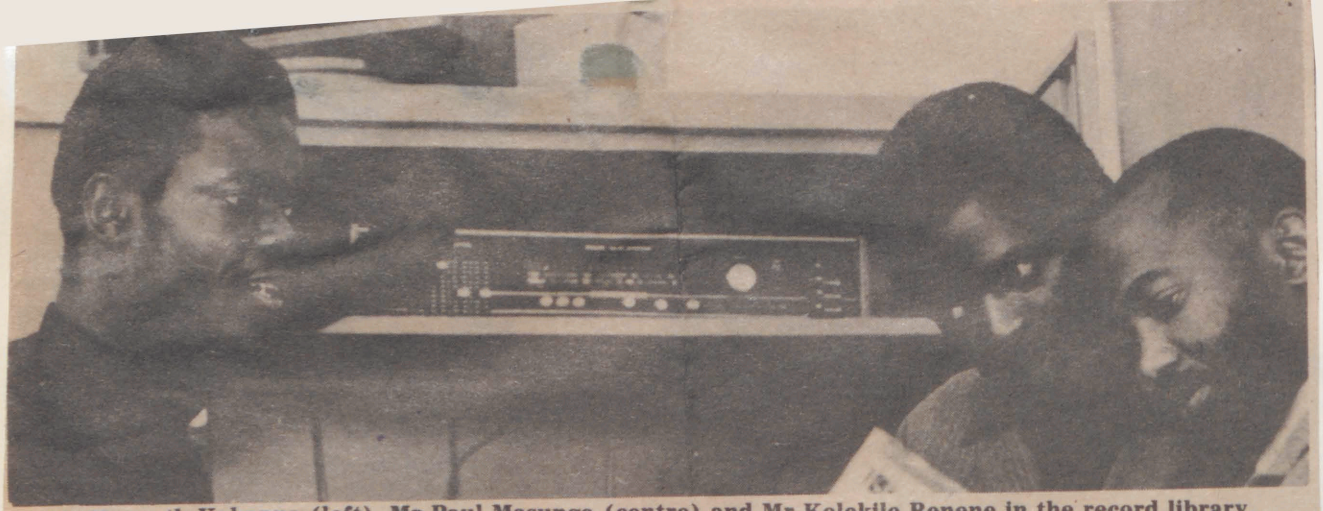
29 NOV 1974
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



What's on at Fort Hare?

Kenneth Kekanna beats out the answer on Page 3.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mr Kenneth Kekanna (left), Mr Paul Masunga (centre) and Mr Kolekile Renene in the record library.

BY GRAEME ADDISON

Great things are happening at Fort Hare University — for those who are musically minded.

A new four-year degree course in the theory and practice of music will be offered from next year and is open to any African who qualifies to study at Fort Hare.

The degree offered is the Bachelor of Pedagogics with Music as the major. No formal musical education is required before starting the course, which includes an elementary year as a preparation for three years of higher training.

Dr. Georg Gruber, head of the Music Department, which was started last year, is keen to hear from applicants all over the country. Scholarships are available to study.

The department is a growing branch of the university, with thousands of rands' worth of musical instruments, a big library of classical records, and opportunities for sparetime study.

The Fort Hare Choir is becoming well-known and singers and instrumentalists have performed at the university's first conservatory evening.

The B. Ped. course aims to effect a transition from the elementary teaching of music to a sophisticated grasp of the subject. Starting with lectures and exercises which will familiarise students with the staff notation used by Western music, students will learn the background of musical developments over the ages and will go on to develop their own individual skills.

"Most students who join us have a magical ear for sound but sadly their education has got no further than the tonic sol-fa type of notation," says Dr. Gruber.

"They can sing anything at sight if it is written in the doh-ray-me fashion, but they have no grasp of Bach's system of scales. We will teach all the basics they need to know and then get on to more creative work."

Dr. Gruber was head of the Rhodes Department of Music until a few years ago. He retired, then took up the offer of a post at Fort Hare. He was trained as a young man at Vienna University, but left Europe in 1938 for Australia.

He settled in South Africa with his wife in 1953. One of his specialities has become African music, and he is the composer of two cantatas in Xhosa.

The chairman of the choir, Mr Kolekile Renene, a final-year student, is devoted to his work and if he stays on at the university next year he hopes to arrange several tours.

The choir has four sections: bass, tenor, soprano, and alto, and half of its 20 members are women. Though it is organised and run completely by students, it draws on the considerable experience of Dr. Gruber and his wife — known as "Mama" to everyone — time.

The Grubers live in Grahamstown but spend their weeks at Alice. They commute every Friday and Monday.

Dr Gruber believes that indigenous music was destroyed by the arrival of Christian missionaries who brought simple hymn-singing with them. Choral music degenerated as the hymns were handed down.

But one African composer who caught Dr Gruber's attention years ago and is still alive, is John Benjamin Peter Jamjashe, the grand old man of Xhosa music.

"To his everlasting merit," says Dr Gruber, "at the end of his creative life he really touched some of the heart of indigenous music.

"He had been working on Christian humns most of his life and suddenly he went back to what he recalled from his childhood, and what had come to him through the oral culture of the Xhosa.

While at Rhodes, Dr Gruber supervised an M.A. thesis on Jamjashe by Diedre Hansen.

He hopes that the department at Fort Hare can be the forerunner of a much more ambitious programme to promote a return to African musical origins.

The first step will be to train teachers who can go out to the people and create a wider awareness of the African's heritage. The second step will be to have an authentic culture nourished by the creative work of African composers and critics.

To help this development, Dr Gruber is publishing a book soon on training Africans in music. It includes chapters on choir training, the transition from tonic to solfa notation, conducting, and musical elements.

What he wants now is students — there are at present only two registered with the department.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 FEB 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fort Hare student in law degree precedent

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Thursday.

THE FIRST student to register at Fort Hare University to do a master's degree in law was enrolled at the university last week.

He is Mr Digby S. Koyana who graduated from Fort Hare with the BA in 1954. He then took articles and was admitted as an attorney in 1959.

For three years he practised at Willowvale, moving to Elliotdale in 1962 where he runs a practice. Through private study he obtained the LLB in 1974 and is at present applying for admission as an advocate of the Transkei High Court in Umtata.

11 FEB 1975

NATAL WITNESS

Time runs out for students at Alice

ALICE — The Federal Theological Seminary now has a week in which to turn two of its expropriated buildings over to the University of Fort Hare. The university intends to occupy St Columbus Presbyterian College and St Peter's Anglican College by next Monday, and two staff buildings by March 1. Fort Hare's Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, has told the chairman of the seminary council, Prof L. Hewson of Rhodes University, that other buildings may be retained by the seminary on a lease-back basis.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 FEB 1975

DIE TRANSVALER

Kweekskool na Umtata

ALICE — Die federale teologiese kweekskool gaan op 10 Maart na Umtata trek nadat die Regering die gebied onteien het, het die voorsitter van die kweekskool, dr. R. T. Simpson, gister hier gesê. Die Fort Hare-owerheid sou die kweekskool gister oorgeneem het maar het besluit om tot volgende maand te wag.

Dr. Simpson sê dat hy dankbaar is dat die kerkowerhede in Umtata toegelaat het dat die kweekskool daarheen kan verhuis. Sestien personeellede en 119 studente gaan na die nuwe kweekskool trek. — (SAPA).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

-8 FEB 1975

PRETORIA NEWS

Rental bid

ALICE. The Federal Theological Seminary here has applied to Fort Hare University to rent all its present buildings when Fort Hare takes them over on February 17. Fort Hare is considering the application. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

21 DEC 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

Mabandla attacks seminary takeover

Political Reporter

THE former Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Justice Mabandla, has described the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice as "an inconsiderate, selfish and reckless exploitation of statutory powers to victimise a defenceless body."

Hitting out at the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, Chief Mabandla said it was fast becoming too late for Pretoria to learn that it was the African who should say what was in the best interests of the African.

Disillusionment

"This father-child relationship between Whites and Blacks in this country is long-outmoded," Chief Mabandla said.

Chief Mabandla, now leader of the Ciskei's Opposition National Party, expressed his party's disillusionment and despair at the expropriation of the seminary and said had the Minister cared to seek Black opinion regarding extension of the University of Fort Hare, alternative views would have been obtained.

"Without resorting to an expropriation order and without interfering with the seminary there were a number of alternatives — the University of Fort Hare could expand eastwards or into the town of Alice," Chief Mabandla said.

Heard nothing

He said expropriation moves in the past led one to wonder how far the process of undressing the church would go.

The Republican Government initially took over church schools, mission hospitals and now church land, he said. Who knew when the Government would take over church buildings and church administration, he asked.

The expropriation order was served on the seminary last month, and in terms of the order the land becomes Government property the day after Christmas.

Though Mr Botha said in a statement the order had been served only after prolonged negotiations had failed, the seminary heard nothing from either the university or the Government after the university originally offered to buy the land more than two years ago.

Black clergy of various denominations are trained at the seminary.

Date 27 NOV 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Botha explains expropriation of seminary

PRETORIA, Wednesday. IT WAS only after the failure of prolonged negotiations for the purchase of the Federal Theological Seminary and other properties in Alice that the Government had been obliged to expropriate them, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha said in a statement here last night.

Mr Botha gave the reasons for the expropriation order which was served yesterday

"This property is urgently required by the South African Bantu Trust in order that additional land may be made available to the University of Fort Hare, in its immediate environment," he said.

"The limited extent of the present university campus hampers effective planning for the future development of the university.

"It was only after prolonged negotiations for the purchase of the properties had proved unsuccessful that the Government was obliged to decide on expropriation.

BENEFIT

"It is felt that a larger section of the Black people will benefit by this measure.

"As we repeatedly indicated in the past, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development is prepared to negotiate with the churches concerned with a view to obtaining other suitable ground."

The Federal Theological Seminary is where the Anglican, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches have trained their Black candidates for ordination for the past 12 years.

"Naturally, this came as a great shock to the members of the executive who met at noon," Professor L. A. Hewson, chairman of the council of the seminary and professor of New Testament studies at Rhodes University, said yesterday.

The full council of the seminary would meet in December to consider all the implications of the new situation. — Sapa.

Date 27 NOV 1974

CAPE TIMES

Seminary for Blacks expropriated

ALICE. — The Council of the Federal Theological Seminary here was served with a notice of expropriation under the Bantu Trust and Lands Act yesterday.

Prof L A Hewson, chairman of the Council of the Seminary said in a statement that the full council of the seminary would meet in December to consider the implications of the situation.

The Federal Theological Seminary is the place in which the Anglican, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches have trained their Black candidates for ordination for the past 12 years.

In Pretoria yesterday the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said in a statement that it was only after the failure of prolonged negotiations for the purchase of the seminary and other properties in Alice that the Government had been obliged to expropriate them.

His statement reads: "This property is urgently required by the South African Bantu Trust in order that additional land may be made available to the University of Fort Hare, in its immediate environment.

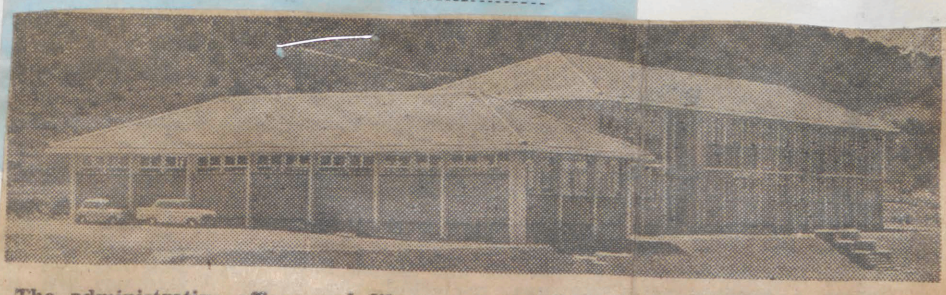
"The limited extent of the present university campus hampers effective planning for the future development of the university.

"It was only after prolonged negotiations for the purchase of the properties had proved unsuccessful that the Government was obliged to decide on expropriation.

"It is felt that a larger section of the Black people will benefit by this measure."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 NOV 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



The administrative offices and library at the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice.

Government takes Alice seminary

ALICE — The Government expropriated the land and buildings of the Federal Theological Seminary here yesterday.

A statement issued by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria last night said:

"An order to expropriate the land and buildings of the Federal Theological Seminary, the Church of Scotland Trust and the Board of Trustees of the Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa, situated at Alice, Cape, was today served on the owners of the property.

"This property is urgently required by the South African Bantu Trust in order that additional land may be made available to the University of Fort Hare in its immediate environment. The limited extent of the present university campus hampers effective planning for the future development of the university.

Mr John Rees, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, commented: "One assumes the Government is aware of the consequences of a major State-church confrontation over the expropriation."

All further action would have to await the outcome of a decision by the executive committee of the Federal Seminary on the matter, Mr Rees said.

The seminary has trained black ministers of the Anglican, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches for the past 12 years.

Rev Robert Orr, a Presbyterian minister, said last night the expropriation order came as no surprise. "We have been waiting for it. For two or three years we have been negotiating with the Government about the future of the seminary, but we could not reach an agreement."

Professor L. A. Hewson, chairman of the council of the seminary and Professor of New Testament Studies at Rhodes University, said the expropriation order had come as a great shock.

A full council meeting of the seminary is to be held next month to consider the implications of the new situation.—DDR-DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 NOV 1974

Fort Hare

Date

NATAL MERCURY

TAKE-OVER EXPLAINED

PRETORIA — It was only after the failure of prolonged negotiations for the purchase of the Federal Theological Seminary and other properties in Alice that the Government had been obliged to expropriate them, Mr. M. C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Development and Bantu Education, said in a statement issued here last night.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"This property is urgently required by the South African Bantu Trust in order that additional land may be made available to the University of Fort Hare, in its immediate environment.

"The limited extent of the present university campus hampers effective planning for the future development of the university.

"It is only after prolonged negotiations for the purchase of the properties had proved unsuccessful that the Government was obliged to decide on expropriation.

"It is felt that a larger section of the Black people will benefit by this measure.

"As was repeatedly indicated in the past, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development is prepared to negotiate with the Churches concerned with a view to obtaining other suitable ground."—(Sapa.)

17 FEB 1973

Date

NATAL DAILY NEWS

New man at Fort Hare

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday.

THE University of Fort Hare has appointed Mr Clive Millar, BA Honours, B ED and MA, professor and head of the department of teaching science.

Mr Millar, who has had an impressive academic career, was a senior lecturer in the faculty of edcca-tion at the University of Cape Town before coming to Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He graduated from the University of Cape Town in 1956 with a BA, in 1957 with a BA Honours and in 1958 with a B ED cum laude with distinction in all professional subjects. In 1962 he obtained an MA degree from University of Cape Town and then went overseas to further his studies.

Professor Millar taught at Fordon School, Huntley, Scotland, before being appointed a lecturer in the department of Aberdeen College of Education. While there he was sent to Oxford University to study the sociology of education.

In Scotland he organised the first course for Scottish headmasters in school administration and decision making. In 1967 he returned to South Africa and took up an appointment at University Cape Town. In 1970 he was awarded an Ernest Oppenheimer overseas advanced study grant to study teacher education in Britain. For two years he did fulltime research at the University of Stirling in Scotland.

Date 30 NOV 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

Pledge to seminary broken

EXPROPRIATION END OF LONG SAD STORY

By LEON DU PLESSIS
Political Reporter

THE Federal Theological Seminary at Alice was assured by the Government in 1963 that it would never suffer forced removal through expropriation.

Yet this week an expropriation order was served on the seminary.

The expropriation was described this week as "the end of a long, sad story", which started about three years ago when the University of Fort Hare offered to buy the 94 hectares of land belonging to the seminary, for development of the university.

Even at the time the offer was made the seminary was given to understand in veiled terms that it would not help them to refuse.

There were hints that "other means" were available should a negotiated settlement prove impossible.

'POLITICAL'

The seminary's council at the time rejected the university's stated reasons for the offer to buy the land, and said in a statement the move was not for expansion, but a "political move to rid the university of a multiracial community on its doorstep".

The council pointed out that when the seminary was established the then Minister of Bantu Education, Mr W. A. Maree, gave the churches involved in the seminary assurances that they would never again suffer forced removal.

VISA REFUSED

Mr Maree said the Government would not use rights of expropriation, even if it had the power to do so.

In the more recent of its 11 years of existence the relationship of certain individuals at the seminary with the Government has not been amicable.

The most recent instance of this came early this month when the Rev R. G. Brown, principal of one of the colleges attached to the seminary, was refusd a visa to return to South Africa after long leave in Scotland.

COMPENSATION

In October last year the Rev Hamilton Qambela, a student at the seminary and also acting President of the South African Students' Organisation, was served with a banning order — which was lifted in August this year.

The council of the seminary has maintained a firm silence since the expropriation order was served, and the chairman, Professor L. A. Hewson, said no comment could be made till the council met next month.

The Evening Post has not been able to establish how much time the seminary has before it has to vacate the land, nor what compensation is to be paid the seminary.

The Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, did say in a statement that the Department was prepared to negotiate with the seminary with a view to obtaining other suitable ground.

ASSURANCE

Critics of the expropriation move have pointed out that there is other unused land adjacent to Fort Hare which could have been expropriated for expansion to the university.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev B. B. Burnett, hit out strongly against the expropriation, saying the fact that about 10 years ago "the churches were given a clear assurance of security of tenure by the Government which now expropriates the land the churches have developed has implications which hardly bear examination."

OUTRAGE

The Archbishop said the expropriation would cause grave inconvenience to the churches which established the seminary.

"It will also produce in many a sense of outrage because once again Black people are being pushed around by White people who have power.

"This action is certain to foster further antagonism between the races. It will be seen in terms of White violence."

Is this forward step? — Paton

Political Reporter

THE celebrated South African author, Dr Alan Paton, asked today whether the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice was one of the Government's steps forward in the six months' grace the Prime Minister has asked for.

Dr Paton, who has had a close association with the seminary and was once on the council of one of the colleges attached to it, said in a telephone interview from Durban he was greatly distressed by the expropriation.

Don't like it

"I don't like to say this, but if that had been an NG Kerk seminary, nothing would have happened to it," said Dr Paton.

"Undoubtedly the authorities at Fort Hare don't like the seminary across the road, as they have a distorted notion of the influence of the seminary on the students at Fort Hare.

"Black consciousness and Black power is more overt at the seminary than at Fort Hare."

Biblical story

Dr Paton compared the incident with the biblical story of the king with great possessions, who took for himself the vineyard of one of his subjects.

"The same applies here. Fort Hare has enough land to build two universities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 NOV 1974
RAND DAILY MAIL

Seminary land to be expropriated

Staff Reporter

THE Government yesterday served an expropriation order on the owners of the land and buildings of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, in the Cape.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, said in a statement last night that it was only after the failure of prolonged negotiations for the purchase of the seminary and other properties in Alice that the Government had been obliged to expropriate them.

In his statement, issued in Pretoria, he said: "This property is urgently required by the South African Bantu Trust in order that additional land may be made available to the University of Fort Hare in its immediate environment.

"The limited extent of the present university campus hampers effective planning for the future development of the university.

"It was only after prolonged negotiations for the purchase of the properties had proved unsuccessful that the Government was obliged to decide on expropriation.

"It is felt that a larger section of the Black people will benefit by this measure."

Mr John Rees, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said: "One assumes the Government is aware of the consequences of a major State-Church confrontation on this important piece of land."

All further action would have to await the outcome of a decision by the Executive Committee of the Federal Seminary on the matter.

The seminary has trained African ministers of the Anglican, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches for the past 12 years.

The Rev Robert Orr, a Presbyterian Minister, said last night the expropriation order came as no surprise.

"We have been waiting for it. For two or three years we have been negotiating with the Government about the future of the seminary, but we could not reach an agreement."

Professor L. A. Hewson, chairman of the Council of the Seminary and Professor of New Testament Studies at Rhodes University, said the expropriation order had come as a shock.

The Seminary Council would meet in December to consider all the implications of the new situation.

University of Fort Hare
Tradition in Excellence

27 JAN 1973

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Johannes Hendrik Kotze van Bloemfontein behaal die graad M.A. in Staatsleer met lof. **George Herbst** van Glenashly, Natal, behaal die graad M. Comm in Bedryfsekonomie: **James Michael Language**, verbonde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, behaal die graad M. Com. in Bedryfsekonomie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 31 JAN 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Record for Fort Hare

ALICE. — A record number of students have been admitted to the University of Fort Hare this year, and still more may be admitted depending on accommodation and the results of supplementary examinations.

A spokesman for the university said last year's examination results were exceptionally good because the students had had a quiet year, uninterrupted by strikes or disturbances.

As a result more students were being readmitted this year. About 1 200 have been admitted already. Last year there were just over 1 000 students.

This year marks for Fort Hare's expansion programme extending to Umtata, where a branch of the university is to be opened with degree courses in the faculty of arts. — Sapa.

27 NOV 1974
Date
PRETORIA NEWS

Black leaders for Wits talks

From Our Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Experts on economic development from most countries of Southern Africa and the United States will take part in a conference on "Strategy for Development" at Jan Smuts House, University of the Witwatersrand, next month.

Starting on December 4, the three-day conference is organised by the South African Institute of International Affairs, the Rand Afrikaans University and the Foundation for Foreign Affairs at Chicago.

At least two homeland leaders, Mr Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei and Chief Wessels Mota of Qwaqwa, will be present.

SPEAKERS

Speakers will be Mrs Constance Koza, director of Inter-Church Aid of the South African Council of Churches; Professor Simon Brand, Deputy Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister; Mr T. M. Molathlwa, Minister of the Interior of Bophuthatswana; Professor Donald Stone, University of Pittsburgh; Dr Gavin Maasdorp, University of Natal; R. Z. Kadzamira, University of Malawi; Professor V. C. Uchendu, University of Illinois; Professor E. Weidner, University of Wisconsin; Mr A. R. Kendrick, Commonwealth Development Corporation, Swaziland; Mr David Hirschmann, Lesotho; Professor Robert Baldwin of the Department of Labour, Washington, US; and Professor W. Backer, Fort Hare University.

The conference will deal with agriculture, industrialisation and development administration.

"The focus will be strictly practical," says the SAIIA, "and authors of papers will be policy makers, implementers and researchers.

"They will present case studies of projects and programmes, and the importance of the individual — whether he be a peasant, farmer or small businessman — will not be lost sight of."

There will be particular attention to the problems of motivating and involving the people, and at least half the conference will be devoted to informal, round-table working group discussions.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 NOV 1974
RAND DAILY MAIL

Seminary takeover slated by principal

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The principal of St Bede's Theological College in Umtata, Canon R. Briggs, yesterday described the action of the South African Government in expropriating the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, as "provocative in the extreme."

It was particularly provocative at a time when so much was being said about dialogue and improving relations between all racial groups.

Cannon Briggs said that as principal of a brother institution he wanted to express his deepest sympathy with the Federal Theological Seminary. He had worked in the seminary's area and since coming to Umtata had continued to have a great deal of contact with it about academic matters.

"I know how valuable their contribution to the life of the church has been," he said.

DIGNITY

The move was bound to be interpreted by Black Christians as an attack on one of their cherished institutions and an attempt to remove the Christian influence of this institution upon Fort Hare students.

It was well known that the federal seminary staff and students had done much to keep alive a sense of Black dignity and purpose, and this move would be seen as an attempt to stifle this contribution.

In addition, he said, it must be remembered that the seminary had been visited by many influential overseas visitors who would be shocked and dismayed to learn of this step at such a time.

ANGER

He knew it would be difficult for students and others on the Black campuses to say anything about the expropriation order, as they had all gone home already.

"But I fear their feelings of helplessness and anger will find expression later and cause further suffering."

Canon Briggs said he was sure all White Christians would want to rally round the seminary at this time, not least those who knew the area around Alice and knew how much empty unused land there was in that area.

The Moderator of the Bantu Presbyterian Church, the Rev T. Vika, said a statement on the expropriation of the Seminary was being prepared by the church and would be issued when it was ready.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 FEB 1975

BEELD

.DIE Universiteit van Fort Hare beplan in oorleg met die regering van die Transkei om 'n tak in die omgewing van Umtata te stig, het mnr. Punt Janson, Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-onderwys, gesê. Die tak sal aanvanklik gebruik maak van tydelike akkommodasie. Die beskikbaarheid van personeel sal die studierigtings en aantal kursusse wat aangebied word, beïnvloed.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 NOV 1974
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Expropriation

There is not the slightest doubt whatever that if a poll were taken among the blacks of the entire Eastern Cape, with all the facts put before them, the overwhelming majority would insist that the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice be left alone to carry on with its excellent work.

When the seminary was established on church land at Alice more than 12 years ago, there was a Government promise that it would not be taken over. This is yet another Government promise that is being broken.

Has any other government in history broken more undertakings? We are not referring here to such undertakings as were given to places like Port St Johns, because the assurance that Port St Johns would remain forever under white control was clearly absurd from the beginning. Nor are we even referring to assurances about industrial development for East London. Let us think only of the assurances down the years to black voters and Coloured voters.

Unfortunately, where racial matters are concerned this 26-year-old regime has acted with consistent illogicality. This is because people obsessed with race are not capable of logic on the subject of race. And, invariably, they get carried away into excesses of judgment.

The expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary is precisely such an excess. It is not only a case of bad judgment but of rank political stupidity. At a time when our Prime Minister has indicated that this country can make real progress in race relations if given a moratorium by its critics — even if he is referring mainly to external critics — it is crazy to announce what will certainly appear to be a case of bullying of churches by the Government because of racial ideology.

Is it indeed a case of racial ideology? Maybe this isn't the major consideration, but it certainly plays a part, because the official reason given for taking over the church property is the expansion needs of Fort Hare University, and as everyone knows Fort Hare is a clear case of an institution representing racial ideology. It is one of the very few institutions of learning in the world where students are educated in terms of ethnic identity and whose qualifications for study include their ethnic origin.

This is why places like Fort Hare are often referred to as "tribal colleges". And what will the watching world see? It will see a multiracial seminary being pushed aside by politicians promoting a tribal college. And these politicians, who appear to be total strangers to fact or sensitivity, wonder why their critics don't display more tact and sensitivity towards them!

DEC 1974
NATAL MERCURY

Racial shock for Black

LONDON — Apartheid was being practised in England and America just as it was in South Africa, a Black university lecturer said here yesterday.

Mr. C. H. T. Lalendle, of Fort Hare, said at South Africa House he had experienced racial prejudice at his London hotel.

"There is a lack of communication and a lack of respect from the other guests. The staff are polite but the guests look down on an African.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"It is the same attitude as I experience at home in South Africa. Although with my people it is better because at least some of them greet you," he said.

Mr. Lalendle would not give the name of the hotel and would not describe specific incidents of prejudice.

He said he did not want to embarrass the South African Director of Information in London, Mr. Vlok Delport, who had asked for him to appear on a television programme.

"It is not in South Africa alone that things must change," Mr. Lalendle said. "They must change in America and England, as well. The people here must stop being hyprocritical and barking at South Africa when they are living in glass houses."

Mr. Delport said that in view of the South African Government's recently stated intention to place Black information officers in embassies abroad, Mr. Lalendle was "a classical example of the type of man we would like to have as information colleagues in the embassies."—(Sapa.)

Date -3 DEC 1974
NATAL WITNESS

Seminary to fight State expropriation

ALICE — The principal of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice, Father T. Simpson, has called on the Government to honour its pledge, given at the time the seminary site was selected in the early sixties, that it would not be expropriated.

On November 26 the Government notified the institution that it was being expropriated and would become Government property on December 26.

In a statement issued yesterday on behalf of all the staff of the seminary, Father Simpson said the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, was reported to have said that it was only after prolonged negotiation that the action was taken.

The seminary had been approached by Fort Hare in a move to acquire the property in 1971, but in view of "the large sums of money invested in the seminary and the disruptive effect of a move on a well-established community," the churches declined to sell.

Nothing further was heard of the matter until the expropriation order was served, according to the statement, and "there were no negotiations in any normal sense of the word in 1971 and there were no correspondence or discussions in the intervening period."

Father Simpson said neither the seminary, nor the churches which created and jointly owned it, were convinced that Fort Hare was unable to expand without taking in the seminary.

The statement continued: "... we are determined that the work of the seminary shall continue, because we believe that the seminary has a unique role to play in the life of the church and nation.

"There can be few precedents anywhere in the world for the compulsory acquisition of an educational institution of this size at a month's notice without prior warning and without any offer of alternative accommodation or even of an alternative site." — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date -4 DEC 1974
E. P. HERALD

Plenty of land available to Fort Hare

From the Rev Cyril Müller, Uitenhage:

IT WAS with great sadness that I read in the November 27 issue of the Herald that the Government has issued an expropriation order on the owners of the land and property of the Federal Theological Seminary, Alice.

The reason given for the expropriation is so that additional land may be made available to the University of Fort Hare in its immediate environment. This, I take it, is to cope with the ever growing student population of Fort Hare.

Expand she must, I do not by any manner of means begrudge her this inherent right but what puzzles me is the fact that the Fort Hare authorities seem to think that the only feasible direction of expansion is towards the Federal Theological Seminary.

Fort Hare argues that the university is serving the needs of the Black people. This is undisputed but so does the seminary.

The seminary at present is ideally situated to give spiritual help and friendship to the university. Chaplaincy work at the university, because of the Christian foundations of Fort Hare and its long association with the Church is being carried on very well.

I doubt if there is any university in South Africa that can claim as much, and one would expect a so called Christian Government to be thankful for this rather than resent it.

Let us examine the claim by Fort Hare University for more land. I say that Fort Hare, herself, has not yet used up all her land. There is the Fort Hare farmland (Honeydale) which is approximately 582 hectares which can be developed to the best of her interest. There are various other areas of land near by, which Fort Hare could purchase.

Then there is also the method adopted by some universities, that is, decentralisation. Branches of the university could be established at other parts of the Ciskei and Transkei.

The irony of all this is that Fort Hare wants the small piece of seminary land (approximately 96 hectares). Small though this area is, yet it is serving the needs of millions of Blacks who are members of the Churches represented in the seminary.

Government statiticians have long noted the phenomenal rise in numbers of students leaving high school. Training colleges and universities that have not been planning ahead to meet this crisis can have only themselves to blame. Expropriating the seminary buildings and land cannot solve the problem. Building fast is the only answer.

I have gone to some length to analyse the problems and arguments of the Fort Hare University authorities. This must not give the impression that Blacks are not aware of the real motives behind this act of aggression by White South Africa. It is yet another assault on liberal education.

The seminary is one of the few places in South Africa where everybody can think freely and speak their mind. The seminary is not afraid of other people's ideas because the people who make up the community here, feel qualified to judge for themselves.

Black people generally, wherever they may be, would never support a move of trying to kill the seminary..

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
International Herald-Tribune,
London & Paris

24 DEC 1974

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Protest by Church Group

GENEVA, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The World Council of Churches today protested the South African government decision to expropriate a theological seminary. A664

It said the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice, Cape Province, is the only center for the joint training of African, Indian and "colored" ministers.

South Africa has said the land is needed for expansion of nearby Fort Hare University.

Date 6 DEC 1974
DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare ~~man~~: black workers feel exploited

JOHANNESBURG — A large proportion of South Africa's black workers are dissatisfied in their jobs, according to Professor W. Backer, of Fort Hare.

Prof Backer told the international conference on strategy for development in Johannesburg yesterday that this dissatisfaction was true in the case of the lower level black worker as well as in the case of blacks in more senior positions.

It was mainly due to poor communications and the unfavourable, even antagonistic attitude in which communications take place from white to black and from black to white.

Urgent steps would have to be taken to increase the level of literacy among blacks as this will determine the extent to which they can benefit from training, and also the extent to which they can communicate successfully with their white management.

"Compulsory education of course, would be the most ideal long-term solution to our literacy problem in South Africa."

The major obstacles confronting such a project were the enormous cost involved, the lack of qualified black teachers and the great numbers of black parents in rural areas who still opposed compulsory education for their children.

Professor Backer said time did not permit the risking of any further poor communications between races in South Africa, and to wait for results of formal language education.

"What we need is the appointment of educated and experienced blacks in managerial positions. They should be in a position to communicate with the black workers — not only to convey the policy of management to them but also to convey the attitude, opinion and feeling of workers to management."

Proper utilisation of manpower was also hampered strongly by adverse attitudes between racial groups.

"The black feels inferior insecure and exploited in the work situation. The white, on the other hand, fears what the black can do to him in the future and constantly refers to the black man's lack of responsibility as well as a host of other inabilities.

"I was told by black personnel officers that the time has passed for the blacks to accept everything said to them — the black man now queries everything. To me this is a good sign.

"The blacks are again finding self-confidence and their own identity."

The major incidence of racial tension was to be found between the white supervisor or foreman and the black worker.

"I do not exempt the black worker from his share of the blame," Professor Backer said, "but I am seriously perturbed by the antagonistic and sometimes hostile attitude on the part of the white foreman towards his workers.

"How is it possible that peaceful co-existence between nations in our country should be destroyed by whites who refuse to adopt their attitudes to inescapable change?"

The ultimate solution lay, not with governments, but with individuals. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 3 DEC 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

Winning trust of Blacks

THE Whites should always behave towards the Blacks in such a way as to win their trust, Professor J. M. de Wet, the rector of Fort Hare University at Alice, told the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board yesterday.

He warned: "If the Blacks do not trust us Whites then everything is lost."

University of Fort Hare Together in Excellence

Prof De Wet attended yesterday's monthly meeting of the board as an observer.

"It is necessary that I note what is being done here," he said. "We are living in times of tremendous change."

All to blame

He added that the faults in the South African society were not all caused by the Whites.

"Blacks will admit they are also at fault — and it will not help to blame each other. The aim is to solve these problems and to look ahead.

"Things which are not right should be corrected."

Turning to the Fort Hare University for Blacks, Prof De Wet said increasing use of African staff at such institutions would be greatly accelerated in the next 10 years, leading to eventual control by Africans.

Date - 6 DEC 1974
E. P. HERALD

PROTECT THE SEMINARY CALL MADE

By JILL JOUBERT

A PROTEST "in the strongest possible terms" against the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice was recorded at yesterday's meeting of theological teachers there.

This was announced in Grahamstown last night by the chairman of the meeting, Canon J. N. Suggit, warden of St Paul's Theological College.

Among the institutions represented at this meeting of the joint board for the Diploma in Theology (Southern Africa) were: Lutheran Theological College, Umpumulo; Moravian Theological Seminary, Cape Town; St Bedes, Anglican College, Umtata; St Paul's and the United Lutheran Theological seminary, Paulinum, Otjimbingwe.

Canon Suggit warned that if the expropriation order was enforced, staff and students would have to vacate the seminary on December 26.

They are under 30 days' notice. The Government has expropriated the seminary on the grounds that Fort Hare University needs to expand but there are vast tracts of land surrounding Fort Hare, say the priests.

They call on the leaders of all Christian churches, as well as Black and White political leaders, to take action to protect the seminary.

The priests are concerned and angered at the way in which the expropriation order is being executed.

Studies

"The large staff and their families are faced with the prospect of having to move from their homes by December 26 or soon after. The studies of the students will be drastically disrupted and their welfare and future affected."

The statement continues: "We find it incomprehensible that a government that claims to be Christian can behave in this way towards an institution training ministers for many of the major Christian bodies in this land."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Burnett for EL meeting

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN. — The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, will attend a meeting in East London next week of the Federal Theological Seminary Council, which will discuss the expropriation of the Seminary at Alice.

The property now occupied by the seminaries of the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches will become the property of the South Africa Bantu Trust on December 26.

The Council of the Federal Theological Seminary controls the joint property. It will meet on Tuesday, December 10.

A church spokesman said in Cape Town yesterday that the Archbishop, as head of the Anglican Church, would attend.

Date 8 DEC 1974 Hare
SUNDAY TIMES

Provocative action

IN DEFAULT OF ANY satisfactory explanation from the Government, the motive for expropriating the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice remains a mystery.

Officially the reason for this action is that Fort Hare University needs the ground for extensions, but there is plenty of other land available in the neighbourhood. When the Seminary was being established about ten years ago the then Minister of Bantu Administration promised security of tenure, but that assurance has now been ignored. The present Minister refers to "prolonged negotiations" over expropriation, but the Seminary authorities deny that there have been any discussions since 1972 and they regard this decision now as a surprise move amounting to summary eviction. The deadline announced by the Government is December 25.

In a strong statement, the Archbishop of Cape Town has said that this expropriation is an "act of violence which will increase ill-feeling and resentment". In the strange circumstances it is difficult not to agree with him. Since the Prime Minister is always complaining that the newspapers "bedevil" race relations, perhaps he should take a swift look at the provocative action against the Seminary.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 9 DEC 1974
NATAL WITNESS

Take-over of Theological Seminary

SIR, — On November 27, it was announced that the Council of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice had been served with a notice of expropriation under the Bantu Trusts and Lands Act.

Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, is reported to have said, "This property is urgently required by the South African Bantu Trust in order that additional land may be made available to the University of Fort Hare, in its immediate environment."

The Minister also stated that it was only after the failure of prolonged negotiations for the purchase of the Seminary land and buildings that the Government had been obliged to expropriate them.

This sounds reasonable but an examination of the facts alters the picture.

The Theological Seminary is a college where students are trained for ordination as ministers in the Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian or Anglican churches. Because of the laws of the country White students are excluded but for 12 years the Seminary has trained African, Indian and Coloured students for the ministry. Many of the staff members are White.

Before building was commenced, the representatives of the Churches concerned were given the assurance that they would have security of tenure.

FACILITIES

Buildings worth over R600 000 have been erected. Water, electricity, tarred roads and sewerage have been provided. There are also staff houses, a library, a language laboratory and large sports fields.

And now all this has been expropriated—and NOT because Fort Hare University needs the land. The University can develop in other directions. There is land aplenty that it could purchase "in its immediate vicinity."

One is forced to conclude that the Seminary, which within the limits of the law, is a multi-racial, non-racial community, offends the sensibilities of Fort Hare, a university dedicated to the policies of apartheid and separate development.

As the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town said the Government move will "... produce in many a sense of outrage because once again Black people are being pushed around by White people who have power."

It is fitting that South Africans should know the facts and realise that this is another injustice to be added to the long list of shameful actions for which, one hopes, only the perpetrators will have to pay.

M. CORRIGALL.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 DEC 1974
E. P. HERALD

Govt man for BBC debate

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

LONDON. — Mr Les de Villiers, Deputy Secretary (Planning) at the Department of Information, will appear with two other South Africans, one a Black, on BBC television on Thursday.

They will debate with a panel of Pan African Congress and anti-apartheid spokesmen after the controversial film "Last grave at Dimbaza", which hits hard at South Africa's "resettlement" policies, has been screened.

A film of equal 27 minute length, titled "Black man alive" and edited for the South African Government, will be screened to give balance to the programme.

The South African appearing with Mr de Villiers will be Mr Flock Delport, Director of Information at the South African Embassy here, and Mr C. H. T. Lalendel, a lecturer in constitutional law at Fort Hare University and former principal at Dimbaza School, who will give the viewpoint of the Ciskei Government.

14 DEC 1974

DIE BURGER

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. Ernie Marais van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, en gesin is in die Kaap, waar hul jongste dogter in die Tygerbergse Hospitaal is vir waarneming. Prof. Marais is vir die somervakansie met sy gesin op Waenhuiskrans.

6 DEC 1974
Date
CAPE TIMES

Most Blacks 'dissatisfied in their jobs'

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A large proportion of South Africa's Black workers are dissatisfied in their jobs, according to Professor W Backer.

Professor Backer of the Economics Department at Fort Hare University told the international conference on strategy for development here yesterday that this dissatisfaction was true for the lower level African worker as well as for the African in a more senior position.

It was mainly due to poor communications and the unfavourable, even antagonistic attitude framework in which communications take place between White and Black.

Urgent steps would have to be taken to increase the level of literacy among Blacks as this will largely determine the extent to which they can benefit from training, and also the extent to which they can communicate successfully with their White management.

"What we need is the appointment of educated and experienced Blacks in managerial positions. They should be in a position to communicate with the Black workers — not only to convey the policy of management to them but also to convey the attitude, opinion and feeling of workers to management."

Professor Backer said proper utilization of manpower was also strongly hampered by adverse attitudes between racial groups. The Black feels inferior, insecure and exploited in the work situation. The White, on the other hand, fears what the Black can do to him in the future and constantly refers to the Black man's lack of responsibility as well as a host of other inabilities.

"I was told by Black personnel officers that the time has passed for the Blacks to accept everything said to them — the Black man now queries everything. To me this is a good sign. The Blacks are again finding self-confidence and their own identity."

Date 12 DEC 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

Ciskei man in TV reply to film

LONDON. — Dimbaza residents who loved their country would reject the secretly made film "Last Grave at Dimbaza" about conditions in the Eastern Province resettlement area a Black university lecturer from the Ciskei told South African journalists here.

Mr C. H. T. Lalendle, a property owner and former headmaster at Dimbaza, was sent to London by Mr L. L. Sebe, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, at the request of the South African Information Department, to appear on a BBC television programme tonight which features the clandestinely made film and the South African Government's film reply to it.

Mr Lalendle will appear on a panel with South Africa's information director here, Mr Vlok Delport, who compiled the Government viewpoint film, and the Deputy Secretary of Information, Mr L. E. S. de Villiers, who came to London to appear on the programme.

The University of Fort Hare educational psychology lecturer said he had come not to defend South Africa but to speak on behalf of Dimbaza and the Ciskei.

'Perversion'

"Many scenes in the film 'Last Grave at Dimbaza' are blatant lies as far as Ciskei is concerned. Since the present Ciskei Government took over, Dimbaza is teeming with life and hope.

"Dimbaza is no longer a 'dumping ground' of pensioners. People come to Dimbaza on their own," he said.

He called the film "a well calculated perversion of truth intended to disgrace Dimbaza, resulting in actual and potential prejudice to Dimbaza, the Ciskei and South Africa".

And he asked why the film had been so entitled when only about a tenth of it dealt with Dimbaza and only about a tenth of Dimbaza was shown in it.

Change

"Why did these malicious pervertors of truth not visit the Ciskei Government to secure first-hand information about Dimbaza?" he asked.

Asked whether there were parts of the film he agreed with he said: "It is true, as it was shown, that all the inferior work is done by Africans. There are some jobs being reserved for Whites. But things are changing."

The South African Government film, made up of educational material in the information department library, depicted the true picture of the life of an African, he said.

"Not every African is as happy as they were shown on film but one thing I did like was that after every rich and sophisticated African they showed they also showed a person still in the mud of ignorance."

Wage gap

Mr Lalendle said:

"It is ignorance and neglect, and not the lack of health facilities, that kills children at Dimbaza.

"Government rations and clothes given to the people there by churches are often sold for spirits and dagga."

There was no doubt that the chief complaint of his people was the wage gap. "The Government must increase our wages and Black people will try to teach the people to value money," he said.

"There is still a lot to be done by the Whites and the educated Blacks in South Africa. But the first thing is to gradually close the wage gap," he said.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 DEC 1974

E. P. HERALD

Prejudice seen in London hotel

LONDON. — Apartheid would have to disappear from America and England just as it had to go from South Africa, a Black University of Fort Hare lecturer said at South Africa House here yesterday.

Mr C. H. T. Lalendle, who came here to appear with two senior South African information officials on a television programme, said he had experienced racial prejudice at his hotel in London.

"There is a lack of communication and a lack of respect from the other guests. The staff are polite but the guests look down on an African. It is the same attitude as I experienced at home in South Africa. Although with my people it is better because at least some of them greet you," he said.

"It is not in South Africa alone that things must change," he said. "They must change in America and England as well."

12 DEC 1974
NATAL WITNESS

Black tells off Britain

LONDON—Apartheid would have to disappear from America and England just as it had to go from South Africa, a Black University of Fort Hare lecturer said at South Africa House yesterday.

Mr C. H. T. Lalendle, who came to London to speak with two senior South African information officials on a television programme, said he had experienced racial prejudice at his hotel in London.

"There is a lack of communication and a lack of respect from the other guests. The staff are polite but the guests look down on an African. It is the same attitude as I experience at home in South Africa. Although with my people it is better because at least some of them greet you," he said.

HYPOCRITICAL

He said he did not want to embarrass the South African Director of Information in London, Mr Vlok Delport, who asked for him to be sent to London.

"It is not in South Africa alone that things must change," he said. "They must change in America and England as well. The people here must stop being hypocritical and barking at South Africa when they are living in glass houses."

Date 12 DEC 1974
DIE SUIDWESTER

Swartman vertel

Apartheid in Brittanje en VSA ook

LONDEN

APARTHEID sal uit Amerika en Brittanje moet verdwyn net soos dit uit Suid-Afrika sal moet verdwyn, het 'n lektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare gister by die Suid-Afrikaanse Ambassade in Londen gesê.

Mnr. C. H. T. Lalendle, 'n swartman, het gister in 'n televisieprogram wat in Suid-Afrika Huis opgeneem is, gesê hy het rassevooroordeel by sy hotel in Londen ondervind.

"Daar is 'n gebrek aan kommunikasie en 'n gebrek aan respek van die ander gaste. Die personeel van die hotel is hoflik, maar die blanke gaste sien neer op 'n Afrikaan," het hy gesê.

Dit is baie dieselfde houding as wat hy in Suid-Afrika teëgekom het, "hoewel dit beter is tussen my eie mense in Suid-Afrika, want party van hulle groet 'n mens minstens," het mnr. Lalendle gesê.

Hy wou nie die naam van sy hotel verstrek nie en ook nie bepaalde voorvalle beskryf nie.

"Maar ek wil dit beklemtoon dat dit nie net in Suid-Afrika is waar daar verandering ten opsigte van swart en bruin mense moet kom nie. Hulle moet in Amerika en Brittanje ook verander. Die Engelse en Amerikaners moet ophou om te huigel en Suid-

Vervolg kol. 9

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 5 DEC 1974
NATAL WITNESS

Govt decision angers SACC

JOHANNESBURG — The Executive of the South African Council of Churches had noted with "deep anger" that the Government was expropriating the property of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Executive said in a statement issued after a meeting yesterday.

The statement said:

The Executive questions the good faith of the Government in taking this action for the following reasons:

● At the time the Federal Seminary was being established at Alice in the early sixties, the then Minister of Bantu Administration gave an assurance of security of tenure which the present Minister now brushes aside.

● While the main reason given for the expropriation of the Seminary is that Fort Hare University needs more land the fact is that there is more than enough adjacent land for university expansion other than that owned by the Federal Seminary.

● While the Minister states that "prolonged negotiations" preceded the expropriation, these all related to the request from the University that the property be sold to them. Since the churches decided unanimously not to sell in 1972, there have been no subsequent negotiations and the expropriation order has been sprung on the Federal Seminary without any notice whatsoever.

The statement said: "The Federal Seminary came into existence as a result of the forced closure of previous seminaries in terms of Government legislation.

"The expropriation must be seen as yet another forced closure.

"We are in full agreement with the Archbishop of Cape Town in regarding this expropriation as an act of violence which will increase ill feeling and resentment.

"The Black people of the church see this as yet another example of the way in which the White Government pushes them around. In contrast to the Government's professed desire to maintain good race relations, this will seriously disrupt them.

"This renewed interference in the training of men for the ministry is experienced by the churches as an attack on one of their fundamental activities. As such, it constitutes a serious intesification of church/state confrontation for which the Government must take full responsibility." Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

20 DEC 1974
te
BRAKPAN HERALD

KOERANTE AS BEESKOS

Veeboere moet nie hul ou koerante weggooi nie. Dit kan doeltreffend as veevoer gebruik word. Mnr. John Bishop, dierkundige aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare het onlangs 'n proefneming uitgevoer met ou koerante. **Die opgeskeurde koerantpapier** vorm tien persent van die bestanddele van 'n voedingsmengsel waarop drie Aberdeen Angus en Friesland-osse gevoer is. Die osse het 'n gemiddelde gewigsverhoging van 1,40 kg. per dag oor 'n tydperk van 96 dae aangeteken.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 DEC 1974
DIE BURGER

Dimbaza: Leuens versprei sê swartman

Van Ons Londense Kantoor

TOE hy twee jaar gelede op Dimbaza gaan skoolhou het, het hy gemeen dat hy net geraamtes sou aantref. Gister het hy op 'n perskonferensie in Londen vertel van sy bitterheid oor die leuens wat oor Dimbaza verkondig is — en in die verbygaan Brittanje en Amerika aangeval oor hul „skynheiligheid".

Die man is mnr. C. H. T. Lalendle, senior lektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, oud-skoolhoof op Dimbaza en inwoner en gemeenskapsleier van hierdie swart dorp.

OMSTREDE ROLPRENT

Hy het per vliegtuig na Londen gereis — sy eerste besoek aan die buiteland — om aan 'n B.B.C.-program oor Dimbaza deel te neem, en gister het hy Suid-Afrikaanse persmanne ingelig oor die onwaarhede oor Dimbaza wat die wêreld ingestuur is.

'n Samevatting van die omstrede rolprent Last Grave at Dimbaza word vanaand deur die B.B.C. vertoon, vertoë deur die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in Londen sal 'n rolprent, Black Man Alive, wat deur die Inligtingsdiens in Londen saamgestel is, ook in die program vertoon word.

Daarna volg 'n bespreking oor Suid-Afrika, waaraan onder andere sal deelneem: mnre. Lalendle; Vlok Delport, hoof van Inligting in Londen; L. E. S. de Villiers, Adjunk-sekretaris (beplanning) van Inligting; dr. Anthony Barker, wat baie jare in Zoeloeland dokter was; Albert Dlomo, 'n politieke vlugteling; die regisseur van die rolprent (hy is net bekend as Chris); en Desmond Wilcox van die B.B.C.

Mnr. Lalendle het gister gesê hy het in Dimbaza gewoon terwyl die rolprent daar geskiet is. Hy het na Londen gereis met die goedkeuring van die hoofminister van die Ciskei. Hy het nie Suid-Afrika kom verdedig nie, maar het namens die Ciskei en Dimbaza kom praat.

„Last Grave at Dimbaza is 'n goed berekende verdraaiing van die waarheid, wat daarop ingestel is om Dimbaza oneer aan te doen, en dit lei tot werklike en potensiële vooroordeel teen Dimbaza, die Ciskei en Suid-Afrika. Dimbaza word beledig deur hierdie rolprent," het mnr. Lalendle gesê.

Hy wou weet hoekom die rolprentmakers, wat die prent na bewering wederregtelik gemaak en uitgesmokkel het, nie die Ciskeise regering genader het om eerstehandse inligtinge oor Dimbaza nie. Hy het inligtinge gegee oor alle geriewe in Dimbaza en oor die ontwikkeling wat aanstaande maand aangepak sal word (onder meer kragverskaffing.)

ONWAARHEDE

„Sedert die Ciskeise regering oorgeneem het, is Dimbaza die ene lewe en hoop. Dit is nie meer 'n stortplek van pensioentrekkers nie," het hy gesê. Baie tonele in die rolprent is blatante onwaarhede wat die Ciskei betref.

„Voordat ek na Dimbaza verhuis het, was ek bevrees dat ek vir geraamtes sou skoolhou. Ek was verbaas om gelukkige mense te sien.

„Die meeste van die sterfgevalle onder kinders word nie weens die swak gesondheidstoestande veroorsaak nie, maar deurdat hul ouers hulle nie behoorlik versorg nie. Te veel geld word bestee aan drank, rookgoed en onnodighede".

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

20 DEC 1974

RAKPAN HERALD

NEWSPAPER FOR CATTLE FEED

Recent tests carried out by Mr. John Bishop, a zoologist at the Fort Hare University, prove that newspaper can be used as an effective constituent in cattle feed.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Shredded newspaper formed 10% of the feed given to three Aberdeen Angus and Friesland oxen used in the experiment. The oxen gained an average of 1,40 kg weight per day over a period of 96 days.

Yet another way to use old newspapers, that may start a rival paper collecting scheme to the recently introduced paper pick-up service of S.A. Board Mills.

DEVELOPMENT MEETING

Not enough meat

Last week's "Strategy for Development" conference hosted by the SA Institute of International Affairs was notable chiefly for its guest list.

More than 200 economists, political scientists and administrators — Black and White — jetted in from ten countries to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts House.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Such gatherings are rare in SA, yet it would be fair to say the conversations in the corridors and dining halls were probably more significant than the formal proceedings.

Nigerian Professor Victor Uchendu, presently at the University of Illinois

13 DEC 1974
Date
S.A. FINANCIAL

and upcoming President of the African Studies Association of the US, appeared to be the key figure. He gave the keynote address (African rural development) and then proceeded to charm his way through the next two days, roaming the committee rooms in a crimson dashiki.

Uchendu stressed that poverty was a failure of organised society, and said through motivation, improved opportunities and wise policies, increases in material welfare could be made available to all, "here and now".

Motivation in the development process was a continuous theme. Professor W Backer, of the University of Fort Hare — an industrial psychologist — linked motivation to job satisfaction and productivity. He said Blacks must have greater opportunity for advancement, since this was a prime motivator.

The problem, of course, has always been that people must see more than material gain ahead if their real productive potential is to be harnessed. Some African countries, notably Nigeria, have reached a high level of development in a relatively short time precisely because they recognised this.

In SA, it remains to be seen whether similar motivation could exist in, say, an independent Transkei: the agricultural base of the Transkeian economy is being diminished by soil erosion, wasteful traditional forms of cultivation, and an increasing number of toilers using a finite amount of land.

There can, furthermore, be no opportunity for individual advancement unless fundamental institutional change takes place, especially in the system of land tenure. The Homelands will never be able to unleash individual initiative until either agriculture is properly collectivised or — conversely — the land turned back to individual ownership where efficient farmers would absorb the resources of the inefficient ones.

Unfortunately, last week's gathering didn't deal with what is probably the overriding development question for SA — whether the Homelands are economically viable in the first place.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 DEC 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

Janson 'arrogant' on seminary closing

SA Press Association

JOHANNESBURG. — The executive commission of the Tsonga Presbyterian Church regarded as "arrogant" the claim of the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, that the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice would be in the interests of the greater number of Black people.



Harry Morton

The commission said this in a statement released here.

The statement said the Government's decision was unjust and arbitrary.

"This executive remains unconvinced that this property is the only land available for the desired and necessary expansion of the University of Fort Hare," the statement said.

"We are also disturbed by the reasons given by the Minister of Bantu Administration that it was only after prolonged negotiations that the Government was obliged to take this action.

"Apart from the offer by Fort Hare to buy the seminary in 1971, an offer which our church together with the six other participating churches decided not to accept, we know of no other negotiations whatsoever.

DISRUPTION

"Furthermore, we regard the Minister's claim that this expropriation will be in the interest of a greater number of Black people as arrogant.

"We cannot accept that Whites should seek to justify their actions by deciding that these are in the interest of Black people.

"The only competent people to do this are the Blacks themselves.

"We, as the executive body of a Black church do not accept the Minister's claim, and we wish to state clearly that the removal of the seminary and its consequent disruption is in fact to the detriment of the greater number of Black people."

"We would remind the Minister that the seminary was established to train ministers of religio who serve a large numb of the Black population," the statement said.

"We note that the Minister is prepared to negotiate with the churches for an alternative site.

"However, we remind him also that in 1961 an assurance was given that even though the Government had the power to do so it would not wish to expropriate.

MORAL

"The recent unwarranted action — expropriation with only 30 days notice — is seen by us as a breach of that assurance and raises grave doubts in our minds about any future assurances.

"Therefore, we strongly urge the Minister to rescind his decision to expropriate.

"We also urge the council of the Federal Theological Seminary to do all in their power, while forced to recognise the legal force of the order, to resist this expropriation on moral grounds."

"pretext" for the take-over the need for expansion of the near-by Fort Hare University. However, "there is ample space elsewhere in the neighbourhood".

Extract from
Baptist Times, London
19 DEC 1974

A month's notice to quit

A664

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

AN Expropriation Order has been served on the largest theological training centre in Southern Africa, taking over the land and buildings.

By order of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Bantu Trust will assume control on Boxing Day.

On the day the order was made, a firm of valuers moved in to assess the value of the buildings, and an aerial survey was made.

The federal college, which trains Africans for the ministry for the Anglican, Congregational Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, has now been deprived of its home, which is situated at one of the oldest mission centres in South Africa. Scottish missionaries were at work on the same site in the early years of the last century.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, The Most Rev. B. B. Burnett, has reacted, "It will produce in many a sense of outrage, because once again black people are being pushed around by white people who have power. It will be seen in terms of white violence."

Such an action by government, to take over a major theological training institution, at a month's notice without preliminary negotiations, must be almost unparalleled in African history. The General Secretary of the British Council of Churches, the Rev. Harry O. Morton, has expressed profound sympathy for the churches in South Africa and has commented, "all Christians must surely deplore this extraordinary action against a major church institution, by giving it a month's notice to quit!"

The pretext for the take-over is the need for expansion of the near-by Fort Hare University. However, there is ample space elsewhere in the neighbourhood.

Date 12 DEC 1974

PRETORIA NEWS

Dimbaza film director's name a secret

By the Pretoria News Bureau

LONDON. — A man who directed the clandestine film "Last Grave at Dimbaza" will not be named when he takes part in a discussion with South African Government officials after the showing of the film on BBC television tonight.

Instead, he will be referred to simply as "Chris."

The BBC said this was being done at "Chris's" own request. They did not know the reason for the request. "Chris" is believed to be English.

Those supporting "Chris" during the discussion will be Dr Anthony Barker, a former mission doctor in Zululand, and Mr Albert Dlomo, a South African political exile.

Those putting the South African Government's case will be Mr L. E. S. de Villiers, the Deputy Secretary for Information, Mr Vlok Delport, Director of Information at the South African Embassy, and Mr C. H. T. Lalendle, a lecturer at Fort Hare University, who was once a school principal in Dimbaza.

The discussion will follow the showing of "Last Grave at Dimbaza" and "Black Man Alive" — The Facts," a film made by the South African Information Department.

The discussion — to be recorded beforehand — will be chaired by Mr Desmond Wilcox, of The Man Alive programme.

Mr Delport has indicated that his film will not be a frame-by-frame reply to "Last Grave at Dimbaza." "I have taken some of the more blatant untruths in the Dimbaza film and have replied in connection with those untruths," he said.

"Black Man Alive — The Facts" was shown to South African correspondents in London at the embassy yesterday. They will also be allowed to speak to Mr Lalendle.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from:
CHRISTIAN RECORD
-London-
20 DEC 1974

SOUTH AFRICA

'TO QUIT' NOTICE FOR THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

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Pushed around

Scottish missionaries were at work on the same site in the early years of the last century.

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The BCC says that the "pretext" for the take-over is the need for expansion of the near-by Fort Hare University. However, "there is ample space elsewhere in the neighbourhood".



Harry Morton

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 DEC 1974

PRETORIA NEWS

SA Black hits at UK 'liberals'

From Our Bureau

LONDON. — Mr C. H. T. Lalendle, a lecturer in educational phychology at Fort Hare University, said in a BBC radio interview here that "liberal voices from overseas" sometimes interfered too much in South African affairs.

During a discussion on the homelands, he had been asked whether such voices hindered the Blacks.

"Well, liberal voices do help us to some extent in the sense that they do shake the White people in South Africa," he replied.

"But, on the other side, they sometimes interfere too much. But whenever they interfere we just ignore them."

Mr Lalendle, a former school principal in Dimbaza, came to Britain to take part in a BBC television discussion on the film, "Last Grave at Dimbaza."

Asked if the homelands provided Blacks like him with the opportunity to live a reasonable life, he replied: "I think so. Before we had homelands our people were scattered all over South Africa. I belong to the Xhosa tribe and my people are now together and they can frame their lives according to customs and aspirations."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 DEC 1974
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare call for agriculture students

UMTATA — People telephoned almost every day looking for agriculture graduates. But there was nobody to take the jobs, the acting Dean of Agriculture at Fort Hare University said in an interview yesterday.

Fort Hare was the only university offering a degree in agriculture for blacks, but in the five years the courses had been running, only some six or seven graduates have been turned out.

All had been snapped up and were in good jobs, most teaching in agricultural colleges.

There was room for between 50 and 70 students in the first year, but there had never been more than 30.

Mr J. de Swart said graduates were badly needed in the homelands, but there was also a big market in the private sector. Farmers looking for managers had approached him, as well as manufacturers or fertiliser, seed and machinery.

They were offering up to R6 000 for a newly qualified man.

There were several bursaries which offered to pay all expenses for agriculture students, but many were unclaimed year after year, Mr De Swart said.

An official of the Transkei Department of Agriculture, Mr Peter Ward, said there were 26 Grade I extension officers — one for each district in the territory — controlled by a number of senior and principal agricultural officers.

All these posts were occupied by men with junior certificate and a diploma from the Agricultural College at Tsolo. Graduate should be working thei ways into these positions, a well as taking over th specialised jobs of the 1 white seconded officials i the department.

The whole Department o Agriculture and Forestr has some 95 white offici — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
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Date - 6 DEC 1974
NATAL MERCURY

Blacks unhappy in their jobs

— Professor

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A large proportion of South Africa's Black workers are dissatisfied in their jobs, according to Professor W. Backer of the Economics department, Fort Hare University.

Professor Backer told the International Conference on Strategy for Development in Johannesburg yesterday that this dissatisfaction applied to the lower African worker as well as the African in higher positions.

It was mainly due to poor communications and the unfavourable, even antagonistic attitude framework in which communications take place from White to Black and from Black to White, he said.

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Urgent steps would have to be taken to increase the level of literacy among Blacks as this would largely determine the extent to which they could benefit from training, and communicate successfully with their White management.

Compulsory education, of course, would be the ideal long - term solution to our literacy problem in South Africa.

The major obstacles confronting such a project were the enormous cost involved, the lack of qualified Black teachers and the great numbers of African parents in rural areas who still opposed compulsory education for their children.

Professor Backer said time did not permit the risking of any further poor communications between races in South Africa.

"What we need is the appointment of educated and experienced Blacks in managerial positions. They should be in a position to communicate with the Black workers — not only to convey the policy of management to them but also to convey the attitude, opinion and feeling of workers to management."

MANPOWER

He said proper utilisation of manpower was also strongly hampered by adverse attitudes between racial groups.

"The Black feels inferior, insecure and exploited in the work situation; the White, on the other hand, fears what the Black can do to him in the future and constantly refers to the Black man's lack of responsibility as well as a host of other inabilities.

"The major incidence of racial tension was to be found between the White supervisor or foreman and the Black worker.

BLAME

"I do not exempt the Black worker from his share of the blame," Professor Backer said, "but I am seriously perturbed by the antagonistic and sometimes hostile attitude on the part of the White foreman towards his workers.

"How is it possible that peaceful co - existence between nations in our country should be destroyed by Whites who refuse to adopt their attitudes to inescapable change?"

He said the ultimate solution lay not with Governments but with individuals.

Date 12 DEC 1974
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Wil wêreld oor leuens oor Dimbaza inlig

LONDEN. — Toe hy twee jaar gelede in Dimbaza gaan skoolhou het, het hy gemeen hy gaan net geraamtes aantref. Gister het hy op 'n perskonferensie in Londen vertel van sy bitterheid oor al die leuens wat oor Dimbaza verkondig is — en in die verbygaan het hy sommer Brittanje en die V.S.A. aangeval oor hul skynheiligheid.

Die man is mnr. C. H. T. Lalendle, senior lektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, Oud-skoolhoof op Dimbaza en inwoner en gemeenskapsleier van dié bantoedorp.

Hy het spesiaal na Londen gevlieg — sy eerste besoek aan die buiteland — om aan 'n B.B.C.-program oor Dimbaza deel te neem, en gister het hy Suid-Afrikaanse persmanne ingelig oor die onwaarhede oor Dimbaza wat die wêreld ingestuur is.

'n Samevatting van die omstrede rolprent Last Grave at Dimbaza word vanaand deur die B.B.C. vertoon. Ná vertoë deur die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in Londen sal 'n rolprent, Black Man Alive, wat deur die inligtingsdiens in Londen saamgestoel is, ook in die program vertoon word.

Daarna volg 'n bespreking oor Suid-Afrika waaraan onder meer mnr. Lalendle, mnr. Vlok Delport, hoof van inligting in Londen, mnr. L. E. S. de Villiers, Adjunk-sekretaris (beplanning) van die Departement van Inligting, dr. Anthony Barker, wat baie jare dokter in Zoeloeland was, Albert Dlomo, 'n politieke vlugteling, die regisseur van die rolprent (hy is net bekend as Chris) en Desmond Wilcox van die B.B.C. sal deelneem.

Mnr. Lalendle het gister gesê hy het in Dimbaza gebly terwyl die rolprent daar geskiet is. Hy het na Londen gekom met die goedkeuring van die hoofminister van die Ciskei. Hy het nie Suid-Afrika kom verdedig nie, maar het namens die Ciskei en Dimbaza kom praat.

„Laste Grave at Dimbaza is 'n goedberekende verdraaiing van die waarheid wat daarop ingestel is om Dimbaza oneer aan te doen, en dit lei tot werklike en potensiële vooroordeel teen Dimbaza, die Ciskei en Suid-Afrika. Dimbaza word beledig deur dié rolprent," het mnr. Lalendle gesê.

Date 18 FEB 1975

NATAL MERCURY

Off to Umtata

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — The Federal Theological Seminary here will move to Umtata on March 10 as a result of Government expropriation, the president of the seminary, Dr. R. T. Simpson, said yesterday. The Fort Hare authorities were originally to have taken over the seminary from yesterday but had decided to wait until next month.—(Sapa.)

5 DEC 1974
Date
P.E. EVENING POST

BROKEN PROMISES

NEVER in the history of South Africa has any Government broken so many solemn promises so shamelessly as our present Nationalist rulers. The continued representation of the majority of our Black population in the House of Assembly and Senate, albeit by a few Whites, after the now ill-fated 1936 Hertzog-Smuts "segregation" legislation, was one great undertaking to be discarded. Most outrageous of all was the removal of the Coloured voters from the Parliamentary roll. This was done by incredible political jugglery which mocked South Africa's constitution, to which the Nationalists under General Hertzog had themselves subscribed.

More recently promises by previous Cabinet Ministers to the Whites of Port St John's that their holiday town would never be transferred to the Transkei Government have now been seen to be not worth the paper they were written on. Coming, too, is the betrayal of the Fingoes of Grahamstown.

The latest breach of faith is the serving of an expropriation order on the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice despite an assurance in 1963 (when the seminary was established), by the then Minister of Bantu Education, Mr W. A. Maree, that the churches involved in the project would never again suffer forced removal — the Government would not use the rights of expropriation even if it had the power to do so.

White man's word

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Yet this is exactly what the Government has now done, following the refusal of the Seminary's Council three years ago to sell 94 hectares of land to the University of Fort Hare for development. At that time the council described the offer to buy its land as not for expansion but as "a political move to rid the university of a multi-racial community on its doorstep".

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, also recalling the "clear assurance of security of tenure" of land the churches have developed, says that the implications of expropriation "hardly bear examination". Nevertheless some of the implications are worth noting, so grave are they.

The major implication is that once again the Blacks have been dealt another shattering blow against having any faith in the White man's word. Again, as the Archbishop pointed out, they are being "pushed around by White people who have power" — a form of White violence.

Racial discrimination

This White violence towards South Africa's own Africans is the basic cause of the distrust, indeed hatred, of the world for our policies, especially by Black Africa. The much publicised attempts at dialogue and detente between Mr Vorster's Government and Black African states will certainly come to nothing if South Africa's approach is seen as something which still seeks to isolate the racial situation at home.

Black Africa will be satisfied with nothing less than an end to the searing evils of racial discrimination in South Africa. This has been made very clear recently by Chief Lucas Mangope, and is a view supported by other Bantustan leaders. Our house must be put in order before leaders of other countries can honestly join in the will to peace in Africa. The sword of racial discrimination that has now struck a little town called Alice, despite the fine words of our Ambassador to the UN, can only rouse the world to even greater anger, and our own Black fellow countrymen to intensified bitterness.

Date 18 DEC 1974

OGGENDBLAD

Smeerfliek: SA man vaar swak

At Viljoen

PRETORIA. — Dit is ironies dat mnr. Vlok Delport, die vervaardiger van die Suid-Afrikaanse antwoordfilm op die Britse smeerfilm Last Grave at Dimbaza, die trefkrag van sy antwoordrolprent deur swak beeldradio-optrede aansienlik laat afneem.

Die BBC-program, bestaande uit The Last Grave at Dimbaza, die Suid-Afrikaanse antwoordfilm Black Man Alive — The Facts, en 'n onderhoud met verteenwoordigers van die twee partye, is gister hier deur die Departement van Inligting aan die pers vertoon.

Ek vermoed dat die SA deelname in die rolprent, in sy geheel geneem, hoogstens vir BBC-kykers bewus daarvan sal maak dat daar moontlik 'n ander kant aan die saak is — in welke geval die SA deelname natuurlik as 'n sukses bestempel moet word.

Mnr. Delport, die direkteur van die Londense kantoor van die Departement van Inligting, het die antwoordfilm opgestel nadat die BBC toegstem het om Last Grave met die helfte tot 'n halfuur te verkort en 'n gelyke tyd aan die antwoord toe te staan.

In die onderhoud wat die program afsluit, neem aan SA kant deel mnre. Delport, Les de Villiers, van die Departement van Inligtingen C. T. Lalendle, 'n gewese skoolhoof van 'n skool by Dimbaza en nou 'n lektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Aan Britse kant is die vervaardiger, net bekend as „Chris," dr. Anthony Barker, 'n gewese sendinggenesheer aan die Charles Johnson-hospitaal in Kwazulu en mnr. Albert Dhlomo, voorheen 'n ingeperkte Suid-Afrikaner wat nou in Londen woon.

En dis net hier waar mnr. Delport se vreemd-ontwykende antwoorde en vrae wat nie regstreeks op die inhoud van die rolprent gerig is nie, die onderhoud meermale in 'n mondelinge heen-en-weer bakleiery laat ontaard.

Mnre. De Villiers en Lalendle vaar uitstekend met beredeneerde antwoorde en indringende vrae.

The Last Grave is skokkend eensydig anti-Suid-Afrikaans.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse opset word geskilder as een waar die blanke heers en ryk word op die rug van die swartman; waar die stelsel van afsonderlike ontwikkeling bloot die heerskappy van die blanke en die slawerny van die swarte bevestig; waar die tuislande die stortingsgronde van die „oorskot" swartmense in die blanke gebied is; waar vier-vyfdes van die swartmense ondervoed is en die helfte kinders onder die ouderdom van twee jaar aan ondervoeding sterf.

En die kamera en halfgekookte statistiek word aangewend om dié „gegewens" te bewys.

Nêrens 'n woord van opheffing deur die blanke regering nie — en waarteen ook mnr. Lalendle hewig protesteer.

Black Man Alive is 'n uiters verdienstelike poging om die skewe beeld en statistiek punt vir punt te weerlê. Ondanks sy een swakplek — die nalating om te antwoord op die ontwrigting van gesinslewe deur die trekarbeiderstelsel — skep dit 'n stewige forum vir die Suid-Afrikaanse verteenwoordigers om 'n spyker diep in te slaan.

Date 10 DEC 1974
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Leoni Schmidt (left) and Nancy Wagener, two of three wives of staff members at Fort Hare, are pictured right, when they exhibited batik work in Alice recently. The third exhibitor was Mrs Beryl Woods.

Date 16 JAN 1975

E. P. HERALD

MANY PASS EXAMS

HERALD
CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A total of 121 Fort Hare students have qualified for degrees, diplomas and certificates by passing their examinations in November.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A larger number will graduate in April, however, as this figure will be swelled by students writing B.Ed, honours and supplementary examinations in February.

For the first time two students at Fort Hare will receive the Higher Secondary Teachers' Diploma in fine arts.

Date -7 DEC 1974
P.E. EVENING POST

CHRISTMAS DAY WILL BE LAST DAY FOR ALICE SEMINARY

Political Reporter

CHRISTMAS DAY will be the last day on which the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice will be the legal owners of the land on which the seminary stands.

The next day the land will become Government property in terms of the expropriation order served on the seminary on November 26.

There is no indication how long the seminary can remain there before the University of Fort Hare moves in.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said in a statement after the expropriation order was served that his department was prepared to negotiate with the seminary about finding other land.

This week the director of the seminary, the Rev Father T. Simpson, told the Weekend Post at least three years would be needed to get new premises ready for use by the seminary.

Father Simpson said the seminary's legal advisers in Pretoria were investigating the matter to determine how much grace the seminary has and what compensation was to be paid.

VEILED

When Fort Hare first proposed to buy the land in 1971, neither the seminary nor its council could see why the university should not expand in another direction, and the offer was refused because of the large sums of money spent on developing the seminary.

Though Mr Botha spoke in his statement two weeks ago of the "failure of prolonged negotiations" with the seminary, Father Simpson said the seminary had heard nothing of the matter after Fort Hare's offer was turned down in 1972

At the time the offer was made the council of the seminary was given to understand in veiled terms that it would not help to refuse as there were "other means" by which the land could be obtained.

When Fort Hare offered to buy the land from the seminary the reason given was that the land was required for expansion.

But it appears from maps of the area that there are at least two other directions in which the university could expand without disrupting existing establishments.

NO COMMENT

The Weekend Post was unable to obtain comment from Fort Hare on this, as the only person authorised to speak on the subject, the Rector, was away this week.

The council of the seminary will meet in East London on Tuesday, when the expropriation and the council's reaction will be discussed.

Father Simpson called on the Government this week to honour a pledge given in the early 60s by the then Minister of Bantu Education, Mr W. A. Maree, that the seminary would not suffer forced removal through expropriation.



A sketch plan showing the area in which Fort Hare and the Federal Theological Seminary are situated.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 DEC 1974

NATAL DAILY NEWS

'Liberal voices' criticised

London Bureau

LONDON, Friday. MR C. H. T. LALENDLE, a lecturer in educational psychology at Fort Hare University, said in a BBC radio interview here that "liberal" voices from overseas" sometimes interfered too much in South African affairs.

During a discussion on the African homelands, he had been asked whether such voices hindered Africans.

"Well, liberal voices do help us to some extent in the sense that they do shake the White people in South Africa," he replied.

"But on the other side, they sometimes interfere too much. But whenever they interfere we just merely ignore them."

Mr Lalendle, a former school principal in Dimbaza, came to Britain to take part in a BBC television discussion on the film, "Last Grave at Dimbaza."

During the radio programme, World Tonight, he was asked if the homelands provided Africans like him with the opportunity to live a reasonable life.

"I think so," he replied. "Before we had homelands our people were scattered all over South Africa. I belong to the Xhosa tribe and my people are now together and they can frame their lives according to their customs and aspirations.

In the Bantu homelands we have been given parliaments; we are now the owners of shops; our wives are now matrons of hospitals — something that was never thought of before.

"So I think that the Bantu homelands are really helping the Africans."

The South African Government was working hard to consolidate land and was buying land from farmers to put the Ciskei together. But when the land was taken away from White voters they protested about this.

He denied a suggestion that the homelands were merely labour reserves for White South Africa. Critics who said this were "misleading the world." Africans were politically handicapped and retarded and in order to "put them on the right rails."

University of Fort Hare
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Extract from
Church of England Newspaper, London
20 DEC 1974

SOUTH AFRICA

'TO QUIT' NOTICE FOR THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

AN expropriation order has been served on the largest theological training centre in Southern Africa, taking over the land and buildings. By order of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Bantu Trust will assume control on December 26.

On the day the order was made, a firm of valuers moved in to assess the value of the buildings, and an aerial survey was made.

The federal college, which trains Africans for the ministry for the Anglican, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, has now been deprived of its home, which is situated at one of the oldest mission centres in South Africa.

Pushed around

Scottish missionaries were at work on the same site in the early years of the last century.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, has reacted – "It will produce in many a sense of outrage, because once again black people are being pushed around by white people who have power. It will be seen in terms of white violence".

Such an action by government, to take over a major theological training institution, at a month's notice without preliminary negotiations, must be almost unparalleled in African history.

The general secretary of the British Council of Churches, the Rev Harry O. Morton, has expressed profound sympathy for the churches in South Africa and has commented, "All Christians must surely deplore this extraordinary action against a major church institution, by giving it a month's notice to quit!"

The BCC says that the "pretext" for the take-over is the need for expansion of the near-by Fort Hare University. However, "there is ample space elsewhere in the neighbourhood".



Harry Morton

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 FEB 1975

BEELD

Kweekskool na Umtata

ALICE. — Die Teologiese Kweekskool hier sal op 10 Maart na Umtata verskuif word weens onteiening deur die Regering, het die voorsitter van die kweekskool, dr. R. T. Simpson, gister gesê.

Die universiteitsowerhede van Fort Hare sou aanvanklik gister die kweekskool oorneem, maar het besluit om tot aanstaande maand te wag.

Dr. Simpson sê hy is dankbaar dat kerkowerhede in Umtata die kweekskool toegelaat het om daarheen te skuif. Altesame 119 studente en 16 personeellede is by die verskuiwing betrokke. — (Sa

University of Fort Hare
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Date 12 DEC 1974
DIE TRANSVALER

‚Swartes sal die giffilm verwerp'

Perskorburo

LONDEN — Patriotiese swartmense sal die giffilm teen Suid-Afrika, A Last Grave at Dimbaza, verwerp. Dié rolprent, wat wit Suid-Afrikaners in 'n uiters swak lig stel, is 'n growwe wan-voorstelling van Suid-Afrika en die Ciskei.

Dit is die mening van 'n dosent aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, mnr. G. H. T. Lalendle. Hy het gister 'n perskonferensie by Suid-Afrika-huis toegespreek waar 'n antwoordfilm van die Departement van Inligting op Last Grave at Dimbaza vertoon is.

Vanaand

Die antwoordfilm en 'n verkorte weergawe van A Last Grave at Dimbaza word vanaand in die BBC-televisieprogram Man Alive vertoon, wat gevolg word deur 'n paneelbespreking. Mnr. Lalendle, dosent in opvoedkunde, is deur die Ciskeise regering aangewys as lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse paneel.

Dit word as 'n besondere prestasie beskou dat die departement van Inligting dit reggekry het dat die BBC ook 'n Suid-Afrikaanse antwoord saam met die omstrede Last Grave at Dimbaza vertoon.

In die paneel wat teen die Suid-Afrikaanse groep te staan kom, is mnr. Albert Dlomo, 'n politieke uitgewekende uit Suid-Afrika wat hier saam met die kommunistiese negerin uit Amerika, Angela Davis, 'n veldtog voer vir die vrylating van „politieke gevangenes" in Suid-Afrika, dr. Anthony Barker, 'n gewese sendingdokter in Zoeloeland, en 'n regisseur van die rolprent, wat net as Chris bekend gestel word.

Die BBC het gereël dat daar twee panele vir die bespreking van die film kan wees. Van Suid-Afrikaanse kant is daar, afgesien van mnr. Lalendle, mnr. Volk Delport, direkteur van Inligting by Suid-Afrika-huis, en mnr. L. E. S. de Villiers, ondersekretaris van Inligting (Beplanning) wat op 'n deurreis deur Londen is.

Ongenadig

Die Suid-Afrikaanse antwoordfilm is saamgestel uit bestaande inligtingsrolprente, hoofsaaklik van opvoedkundige aard. 'n Knap stuk werk is gedoen en in die karige bestek van 'n halfuur word die geskiedkundige en sosio-ekonomies verloop van sake in Suid-Afrika uitgebeeld.

A Last Grave at Dimbaza is 'n kras aanval op die witman wat op die vet van die land sou leef en die swartman ongenadig sou uitbuit.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 DEC 1974
P.E. EVENING POST
Evening Post OPINION
Wednesday, December 11, 1974

FOR JOBS IMPROVEMENT

IN clear, straight-forward language Professor W. Backer of the economics department of Fort Hare University, has made the important statement that most of South Africa's Black workers are dissatisfied in their jobs. This is something which most South Africans either disbelieve or of which they are unaware. Professor Backer, who was addressing the international conference of strategy for development in Johannesburg, said dissatisfaction exists at both the lower and senior levels of African employment. Industry and commerce, as well as housewives and other employers are no doubt for the most part surprised at the professor's statement. They will ask why? Many argue that they pay well and do much for their Black workers' welfare. Why then should these workers be unhappy?

The answers to such questions were supplied by Professor Backer. Mainly, he said, the dissatisfaction is due to poor communications "and the unfavourable, even antagonistic attitude framework in which communications take place from White to Black and from Black to White". What he advocates has been urged by many others before him, but Professor Backer said it more plainly. The key to the problem is to increase the level of literacy, because this will, as he emphasised, largely determine the extent to which Blacks can benefit from training and be able to communicate successfully with their White managements.

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Lack of facilities

It is a pity that the most telling evidence of why there is so little literacy, the outstanding photographic exhibition "Who Cares?" mounted in Port Elizabeth last week by the Black Sash, was not also on view in the Johannesburg conference room. Those who visited "Who Cares?" saw the camera portray the literacy failure unforgetably. Several pictures showed the difference in schooling and teaching, and the captions showed why. The average cost of educating an African child is R25,31 a year, that of the White child R461 a year.

In order to learn, no fewer than 984 489 Africans are involved in double sessions, because of the shocking insufficiency of school buildings —something that our SCHOOL fund, and similar funds run by other newspapers, are striving to alleviate. So poor are the results of present educational facilities for Africans that only 0,14 per cent of those who go to school reach matriculation standard, compared with 22,8 per cent of White pupils who do.

These are the statistics that should make many White people, to say nothing of our Government, hang their heads in shame, and induce those who have not yet contributed to the newspaper funds, especially major industries and other big businesses, to search their consciences.

Immediate need

Like others, Professor Backer believes that compulsory education would be the ideal long-term solution, but he finds the major obstacles to this are the enormous cost, the lack of qualified Black teachers, and the fact that great numbers of African parents in rural areas oppose compulsory education. Part of the solution would be at least a reasonable cut in the country's R800 million expenditure on defence—the millstone round our necks created by racialistic policies.

Time, however, as the professor warned, does not permit risking any further poor communications between the races, nor can we wait for the results of formal language education. The immediate need is to bring experienced Blacks into managerial positions, for they are best qualified to build the bridges of understanding between employers and their workers.

Date 13 DEC 1974
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Clash of views in apartheid showdown

London Bureau

LONDON, Friday. RADICALLY different views of apartheid were presented to British television viewers last night in a programme which included two films about conditions for Black people in South Africa and a discussion on which one represented the truth.

The first film was "Last Grave at Dimbaza," an emotive picture of Black poverty and misery. It purports to show that White wealth is built on repression and near-slave labour.

Made secretly in South Africa, it was shortened for the television programme at the BBC's request.

Supporting its message in the debate that followed were: its director, a young man identified only as Chris; Dr Anthony Barker, who worked as a mission doctor in Zululand for 30 years; and Mr Albert Dlomo, a former Robben Island prisoner.

The other side of the coin was "Black Man Alive — The Facts," a film of equivalent length compiled by South African Government officials from existing material, but with a special commentary.

Responding to the Dimbaza viewpoint, it gives the government view of rapidly improving conditions for Black people and the message "South Africans recognise the Black man as a human being — a human being with his own identity."

Its advocates were Mr Vlok Delport of the South African Embassy here; Mr L. E. S. de Villiers of the Department of Information; and Mr C. H. T. Lalendle, a Fort Hare University lecturer who was flown to London to appear on the programme.

"Chris" started the discussion by saying that he did not accept the South African Government's offical reply to his own film.

Mr Delport said he could not understand why Dimbaza had been shot secretly. "All that footage is obtainable in South Africa. In fact, its obtainable from me," he said.

He said "Chris" would have been given a permit to enter Black areas to make a film if he had asked for one.

"I don't say that the South African society is a perfect society. I admit that there are a lot of problems that we face and I also admit that there are a lot of conditions which can be improved on." But South Africa was trying to solve its problems itself, he said.

Dr Barker said he thought there were inaccuracies of fact in both films but more frequent inaccuracies of mood in "Black Man Alive."

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DIALOGUE

Mr de Villiers said that whereas 10 000 people died each week of starvation in Black Africa, the few cases of malnutrition in South Africa became a cause celebre.

"Why do we not have producers go out to Africa and show us the real problems?" he asked.

Mr Dlomo said the Dimbaza film correctly portrayed the life of the Black people in South Africa but "Black Man Alive" deserved some credit too.

"Particularly what I took note of is the remark that changes will take place through discussion and dialogue.

"But that is the very point that South Africa has not allowed. I would not be in exile in this country if it were so."

Mr de Villiers: "I don't think problems are going to be solved in a debate like this."

Mr Dlomo: "The leadership of the Black leadership to the Black of the White people must come together and discuss how to solve these problems. Let us sit down together.

But the debate had to be cut short and although the chairman, the BBC's David Wilcox, apparently tried to be as fair as possible to both sides, it was clear that 1½ hours of television time was not enough to present either viewpoint fully.

Date 5 DEC 1974
E. P. HERALD

'Deep anger' at expropriation of seminary

JOHANNESBURG. — The executive of the South African Council of Churches had noted with "deep anger" that the Government was expropriating the property of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the executive said in a statement issued after a meeting here yesterday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The statement said:

"The executive questions the good faith of the Government in taking this action for the following reasons:

"(A) At the time the federal seminary was being established in Alice in the early sixties, the then Minister of Bantu Administration gave an assurance of security of tenure which the present Minister now brushes aside.

"(B) While the main reason given for the expropriation of the seminary is that Fort Hare University needs more land, the fact is that there is more than enough adjacent land for university expansion other than that owned by the Federal Seminary.

"(C) While the Minister states that "prolonged negotiations" preceded the expropriation, these all related to the request from the university that the property be sold to them. Since the churches decided unanimously not to sell in 1972, there have been no subsequent negotiations and the expropriation order has been sprung on the Federal Seminary without any notice whatsoever.

"The Federal Seminary came into existence as a result of the forced closure of previous seminaries in terms of Government legislation.

"The expropriation must be seen as yet another forced closure.

"We are in full agreement with the Archbishop of Cape Town in regarding this expropriation as an act of violence which will increase ill-feeling and resentment.

"The Black people of the church see this as yet another example of the way in which the White Government pushes them around. In contrast to the Government's professed desire to maintain good race relations, this will seriously disrupt them.

"This renewed interference in the training of men for the ministry is experienced by the churches as an attack on one of their fundamental activities. As such, it constitutes a serious intensification of Church/State confrontation." — Sapa.

Date 19 DEC 1974
E. P. HERALD

HEAT IS OFF SEMINARY FOR A WHILE

By JILL JOUBERT

THE HEAT is off temporarily for staff and students of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, which the State has expropriated for expansion of neighbouring Fort Hare University.

Prof L. A. Hewson, acting chairman of the Seminary Council, said yesterday: "We are not in the desperate situation which we feared of having to vacate the buildings by December 27".

The Secretary of Bantu Education, in response to a letter, had given his assurance that the staff and students would not have to evacuate in eight days.

The council had now approached the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, to arrange a meeting in the New Year for further talks. No mention had been made of when the seminary had to vacate the property.

No figure

Prof Hewson said that at present the 22 members of staff and their families would stay on. It was expected that about 120 students, married and unmarried, would register next year. No figures as to compensation had yet been mentioned, said Prof Hewson.

He said that Government appraisers had visited the seminary and had submitted a figure to the Minister. Council had also appointed its own appraiser, who had not yet submitted a figure. No long-term plans had been discussed. These would be made after discussions with the Minister.

He said that the council would meet again immediately after the meeting with the Minister for further discussions and planning.

Professor Hewson said that seven different churches were partners in the seminary. It was intended that all seven be consulted and carried along as partners in the decisions to be made.

The Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Rev Kenneth Oram, said yesterday that no reply had yet been received from the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to a letter mailed from the Anglican diocese in Grahamstown on December 9.

The letter strongly deprecated the expropriation of the seminary. The council expressed its dismay at the Government's intention to close the seminary because it was convinced that there was room at Alice for both it and Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 DEC 1974
Date
BEELD

,,Dimbaza die ene lewe en hoop''

Van Ons Londense Kantoor

LONDEN.

'N BANTOE wat toe hy twee jaar gelede in Dimbaza gaan skoolhou het, verwag het om daar net geraamtes aan te tref, het gister hier vertel dat dié dorp waaroor daar so baie gruwelverhale die wêreld ingestuur is, deesdae ,,die ene lewe en hoop'' is.

Hy het op 'n perskonferensie vertel van sy bitterheid oor al die leuens wat oor Dimbaza verkondig is en in die verbygaan sommer Brittanje en Amerika aangeval oor hul skrynheiligheid.

Mnr. C. H. T. Lalendle, senior lektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, oud-skoolhoof op Dimbaza as gemeenskapsleier van hierdie Bantoedorp, het boonop vertel dat hy rasse-vooroordeel ondervind in die Londense hotel waar hy tuis gaan.

Mnr. Lalendle is een van 'n paar Suid-Afrikaners wat hierheen gekom het om aan 'n BBC-program oor Dimbaza deel te neem. Die omstrede prent Last Grave at Dimbaza word vanaand oor die BBC vertoon. Ná voertoë deur die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in Londen sal 'n prent wat deur die inligtingsdiens hier saamgestel is, Black Man Alive, ook in die program vertoon word. Daarna volg 'n bespreking oor Suid-Afrika waaraan mnr. Lalendle o.a. sal deelneem.

Hy het gesê dinge moet nie net in Suid-Afrika verander nie. Die Amerikaners en Engelse moet ophou skynheilig wees en ophou om Suid-Afrika te kritiseer terwyl hulle self in glashuise woon.

,,Apartheid word in Amerika en Engeland net soos in Suid-Afrika beoefen,'' het hy gesê.

BELEDIG

Mnr. Lalendle het vertel dat hy in Dimbaza gewoon het terwyl die rolprent daar geskiet is. Hy het na Londen gekom met die goedkeuring van die hoofminister van die Ciskei, nie om Suid-Afrika te kom verdedig nie, maar om namens die Ciskei en Dimbaza te praat.

,,Last Grave at Dimbaza is 'n goedberekende verdraaiing van die waarheid wat daarop ingestel is om Dimbaza oneer aan te doen, en dit lei tot werklike en potensiële vooroordeel teen Dimbaza, die Ciskei en Suid-Afrika. Dimbaza word beledig deur hierdie film.''

Hy het inligting gegee oor al die geriewe in Dimbaza, en oor ontwikkelinge wat in Januarie 1975 aangepak gaan word.

Sedert die Ciskeise regering oorgeneem het, is Dimbaza die ene lewe en hoop. Dit is nie meer 'n stortingsplek van pensioentrekkers nie,'' het hy gesê. Baie tonele in die film is blatante onwaarhede sover dit die Ciskei betref.

VINNIG OPGELEI

,,Voordat ek na Dimbaza gekom het, was ek bevrees en gaan vir geraamtes skoolhou. Ek was verbaas om gelukkige mense te sien.

Op 'n vraag oor wat hy van die Suid-Afrikaanse inligtingsfilm dink, het mnr. Lalendle gesê dit gee 'n ware beeld van die Bantoe in Suid-Afrika, hoewel nie alle Bantoes so gelukkig is nie.

Aspekte van Last Grave at Dimbaza is wel korrek, byvoorbeeld dat swartes die minderwaardige werk doen. Sake is egter aan die verander, en die Bantoes word vinnig opgelei.

Oor sy ondervinding in sy Londense hotel het mnr. Lalendle gese: ,,Daar is 'n gebrek aan kommunikasie, en by die gaste 'n gebrek aan respek. Die personeel is hoflik, maar die gaste sien neer op 'n swartman. Dit is dieselfde houding as wat ek tuis in Suid-Afrika ondervind. Hoewel, tussen my mense is dit beter, wat sommige van hulle groet jou ten minste.''

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 DEC 1974
THE FRIEND

Seminary not to shift yet

Friend Correspondent

CAPE TOWN

THE Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, which trains the Black clergy of seven South African churches, will remain temporarily on its present site next year, although in terms of the expropriation order served by the Government recently the property will be taken over by Fort Hare University on December 27.

This was announced yesterday following Tuesday's meeting of the seminary council in East London to discuss the implications of the Government expropriation of the 12-year-old seminary. The meeting was attended by the heads of the churches involved.

The council said it was unconvinced that with so much other land available in the vicinity it was essential for Fort Hare to take possession of the seminary property.

It quoted the 1961 assurance given by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education that the authorities would not wish to expropriate the (seminary) land even if they had the right to do so.

In 1971, it had been approached by Fort Hare University which wanted to buy the property. When the council consulted the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, he had assured the deputation that he had no desire to destroy the seminary, and asked the council to provide specifications for an institution on an alternative site.

The synods and conferences of the seven churches had been unanimous in their resolve not to sell, and this decision was communicated to Fort Hare. Nothing further was heard until last month's expropriation order.

Now the implication is that the seminary does not need to evacuate the site on December 26.

12 DEC 1974
Date
P.E. EVENING POST

Ciskei man in TV reply to film

LONDON. — Dimbaza residents who loved their country would reject the secretly made film "Last Grave at Dimbaza" about conditions in the Eastern Province resettlement area a Black university lecturer from the Ciskei told South African journalists here.

Mr C. H. T. Lalendle, a property owner and former headmaster at Dimbaza, was sent to London by Mr L. L. Sebe, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, at the request of the South African Information Department, to appear on a BBC television programme tonight which features the clandestinely made film and the South African Government's film reply to it.

Mr Lalendle will appear on a panel with South Africa's information director here, Mr Vlok Delport, who compiled the Government viewpoint film, and the Deputy Secretary of Information, Mr L. E. S. de Villiers, who came to London to appear on the programme.

The University of Fort Hare educational psychology lecturer said he had come not to defend South Africa but to speak on behalf of Dimbaza and the Ciskei.

'Perversion'

"Many scenes in the film 'Last Grave at Dimbaza' are blatant lies as far as Ciskei is concerned. Since the present Ciskei Government took over, Dimbaza is teeming with life and hope.

"Dimbaza is no longer a 'dumping ground' of pensioners. People come to Dimbaza on their own," he said.

He called the film "a well calculated perversion of truth intended to disgrace Dimbaza, resulting in actual and potential prejudice to Dimbaza, the Ciskei and South Africa".

And he asked why the film had been so entitled when only about a tenth of it dealt with Dimbaza and only about a tenth of Dimbaza was shown in it.

Change

"Why did these malicious pervertors of truth not visit the Ciskei Government to secure first-hand information about Dimbaza?" he asked.

Asked whether there were parts of the film he agreed with he said: "It is true, as it was shown, that all the inferior work is done by Africans. There are some jobs being reserved for Whites. But things are changing."

The South African Government film, made up of educational material in the information department library, depicted the true picture of the life of an African, he said.

"Not every African is as happy as they were shown on film but one thing I did like was that after every rich and sophisticated African they showed they also showed a person still in the mud of ignorance."

Wage gap

Mr Lalendle said:

"It is ignorance and neglect, and not the lack of health facilities, that kills children at Dimbaza.

"Government rations and clothes given to the people there by churches are often sold for spirits and dagga."

There was no doubt that the chief complaint of his people was the wage gap. "The Government must increase our wages and Black people will try to teach the people to value money," he said.

"There is still a lot to be done by the Whites and the educated Blacks in South Africa. But the first thing is to gradually close the wage gap," he said.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 6 DEC 1974
E. P. HERALD

MOST BLACKS UNHAPPY IN JOBS—PROF

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. — Most of South Africa's Black workers are dissatisfied in their jobs, according to Professor W. Backer.

Professor Backer of the economics department at Fort Hare University told the international conference of strategy for development, in Johannesburg yesterday, that this dissatisfaction was true in the case of the lower-level African worker as well as in the case of the African in more senior positions.

It was mainly due to poor communications and the unfavourable, even antagonistic attitude framework in which communications take place from White to Black and from Black to White, he said.

Urgent steps would have to be taken to increase the level of literacy among Blacks as this will largely determine the extent to which they can benefit from training, and also the extent to which they can communicate successfully with their White management.

"Compulsory education of course, would be the most ideal long-term solution to our literacy problem in South Africa."

The major obstacles confronting such a project were the enormous cost involved, the lack of qualified Black teachers and the great numbers of African parents in rural areas who still opposed compulsory education for their children.

Prof Backer said time did not permit the risking of any further poor communications between races in South Africa, and to wait for results of formal language education.

"What we need is the appointment of educated and experienced Blacks in managerial positions. They should be in a position to communicate with the Black workers — not only to convey the policy of management to them but also to convey the attitude, opinion and feeling of workers to management."

He said proper utilisation of manpower was also strongly hampered by adverse attitudes between racial groups.

The Black feels inferior, insecure and exploited in the work situation, the White, on the other hand, fears what the Blacks can do to him in the future and constantly refers to the Black man's lack of responsibility as well as a host of other inabilities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 JAN 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Alice ultimatum

ALICE. — The Federal Theological Seminary, which trains Africans for the ministry in various Christian denominations, has to surrender its premises to Fort Hare University today.

The seminary has been T. Simpson, said February 10 deadline had been confirmed by telegram from the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development.

The seminary has been given an opportunity to rnt its premises temporarily from the university but must give notice of its desire to do so.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 DEC 1974
PRETORIA NEWS

Christmas Day eviction possible for seminary

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, which trains the Black clergy for most of South Africa's English churches, has asked the Government for time in which to create a new institution. Otherwise the seminary may face eviction on Christmas Day.

THE seminary, which represents a joint investment of about R2-million by the Anglican, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches in South Africa, was last week served with an expropriation order by the Government.

In terms of this order, the land and buildings now owned and occupied by the churches will become the property of the South African Bantu Trust on December 26 for eventual incorporation into Fort Hare University.

The order was served shortly after this years 44 men training for the ministry had left for the Christmas vacation. About 120 students were expected at the start of next year.

LAW

In a telephone interview yesterday, Dr R. T. Simpson, president of the seminary, said he could not say whether the churches were to be evicted on Christmas Day.

"There is in law a difference between ownership and occupation. While the ownership will no longer be ours on December 26, we are not certain that this means we have to be out of here by that date.

"We have written to both the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Bantu Administration, asking for clarity on this point and also asking for a reasonable time in which to create an alternative institution — and that could be two or three years.

"It is a very big job indeed to build up a community of this size."

EAST LONDON

The council of the Federal Theological Seminary, under the chairmanship of Professor Leslie Hewson (Methodist), will meet in East London on December 10.

"The heads of all the churches represented at the seminary, including the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, have been invited to attend this meeting.

The training of Black clergy has been a major problem for the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches for the past decade — since the Government refused to allow existing seminaries to admit non-Whites.

A joint body was formed to establish the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice — a site chosen because it adjoins Fort Hare university, Lovedale mission and the Lovedale Teachers' Training College.

LAND SIZE

The land area owned by the churches there is about the same as that covered by Vatican City in Rome. It houses joint administration and lecture blocks as well as the four separate seminary units — Admas United College (Congregational) John Wesley College (Methodist), St Columba's College (Presbyterian) and St Peter's College (Anglican).

While the colleges share a teaching staff of 14 and an administrative staff of three people — most of them married and with families living at the seminary — each of the colleges has its own principal. The council elects a president from among for the principals.

Dr Simpson, the present president, is Principal of St Peter's college and is head of the house established by the Anglican Community of the Resurrection of Alice.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 FEB 1975

STAR

23 bursaries

The African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa) gave a total of 23 bursaries to students for university study last year. Of these nine students were from Fort Hare University, seven studied at Zululand University, and seven attended the University of the North.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 DEC 1974

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Seuns ‚vroetel' olifant uit

FORT BEAUFORT.

'N OLIFANT se oorblyfsels na skatting uit die jaar 1820, is deur 'n klompie seuns van die Landbouskool Winterberg op Fort Beaufort op die skool se plaas ontdek.

Twee tande, 'n stuk kakebeen en 'n stuk van die voorpoot van 'n olifant is op die plaas naby die Katrivier uitgegrawe. Die seuns het een van die tande bo die grond sien uitsteek, begin grawe en op die res van die fonds afgekom.

Mnr. W. J. Breytenbach, hoof van die skool, sê die seuns word aangemoedig om Saterdae op die plaas rond te loop en „ontdekkingstogte" te onderneem as hulle nie sportverpligtinge het nie. Op sulke togte tel hulle die bosbokke of koedoes wat hulle sien, vroetel in die grond en doen só kennis van die natuur op.

Geoloë

Die stukke van die olifant is aan twee geoloë van die Universiteit van Fort Hare getoon wat die identifikasie van die gebeente bevestig het.

Volgens mnre. H. Opperman en C. Ingsley, die twee kenners, is dit algemeen bekend dat olifante aan die begin van die vorige eeu in die omgewing was.

Mnr. Breytenbach sê die geoloë het die bene skoongemaak en behandel sodat dit behoue kan bly. Dit sal deel uitmaak van die skool se versameling oudhede wat hulle in hul beoogde museum sal uitstal. Die nuwe skoolgebou is drie jaar oud en 140 leerlinge word daar onderrig.

— Spes. Berig.

18 DEC 1974
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Top British churchmen rap Alice takeover

London Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday.

LEADING churchmen in Britain have condemned the decision by the South African authorities to take over the land and buildings of one of the leading theological colleges in the country.

"All Christians must surely deplore this extraordinary action against a major church institution," said the Rev Harry Morton, general secretary of the British Council of Churches.

UNHAPPY

Lord Ramsey of Canterbury, who visited the seminary in 1970, said he was "deeply grieved" by the decision to appropriate the college, which he regarded as "a really important institution for Christian progress in South Africa".

Churchmen are unhappy with the official reason given for the expropriation order served by the Minister of Agriculture on the Federal Theological Seminary of Southern Africa in Alice — that the Bantu Trust may assume control.

They feel that the real reason for the Government's action is the seminary's multi-racial character, particularly as it was often visited by Black students for the racially segregated Fort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

3 FEB 1975

NATAL WITNESS

* * *

Churchmen to see Botha about the Alice Seminary

ALICE—A deputation of six leading churchmen appointed by the council of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice has been granted an interview with Mr M. C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, in Cape Town today. The deputation will seek clarification of the future of the Seminary — an inter-denominational training centre for Black ministers whicht was issued with a Government expropriation order os November 26 last year. The building, which which adjoins the Fort Hare University campus, fell under Government control exactly a month later.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 DEC 1974
PRETORIA NEWS

Apartheid dooms federal seminary

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — For the past two decades the training of Black clergy in South Africa has been dogged by a succession of government legislation and administrative actions. For eight of the denominational bodies involved, the unexpected expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice a fortnight ago ended Church hopes that at last they would be left in peace.

There would have been no federal theological seminary, combining the efforts of the eight Church bodies, had apartheid not destroyed each of the individual institutions for training men for the ministry.

"Born of what seemed to be disaster, the seminary gives living evidence of the Providence of God. Who can make all things work together for good to those who love," was the hopeful comment in one of the early seminary booklets.

Group areas legislation has made it illegal for existing seminaries in "White" areas to admit African, Coloured and Indian clergymen. And the Methodist, Anglican, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches increasingly need more Black clergy.

By far the greater hindrance to the church, however, has been the Bantu Education Act. For example, in 1953 the Adams College (Congregational) in Natal celebrated its centenary — the first centenary observance of any institution of learning in Natal.

In 1954 the Bantu Education Act was passed, and when the government denied its registration as a private school, it was forced to close.

While Adams College moved to a temporary home at Modderpoort in the Free State, the Group Areas Act forced the Anglican Community of the Resurrection to cease training ministers at Rosettenville in Johannesburg.

The Bantu Education Act, the Group Areas Act and the Urban Areas Act led to the closure or "temporary continuance," of many theological colleges.

The final Acts were the Extension of University Education Act, forcing Black students out of existing universities, and the government takeover of Fort Hare, which some churches had been using to train their ministers for almost 40 years.

In this crisis situation, the different denominations were driven together in seeking a solution — the establishment of some place in which the Christian ministry could be furthered without government interference. Eventually 10 churches and mission societies found themselves joined together in the common purpose.

The year 1960 was critical in the planning of what was to become the Federal Theological Seminary of Alice. Church assemblies that year approved a general proposal for a "Union or federation of theological colleges," and the only question remained the most difficult one — where to build?

Outside

At that stage, with some desperation, one group of churches had even suggested a site outside South Africa — where the government could not intervene.

"But churches within the nation quickly agreed that it would be irresponsible to seek relief from government control in this manner," Mr Booth wrote last year in the Federal Theological Seminary's booklet marking its 10th anniversary.

The Presbyterian and Methodist Churches favoured Alice as the site for the combined institution because of its proximity to Fort Hare. But the Anglican and the Adams Group "felt strongly that to link the seminary to Bantu education in any way could entail an intolerable loss of integrity.

"The same group felt also that our hopes of being allowed to operate with racial equality and freedom was bound to be dashed if we built on the very doorstep of Fort Hare" — prophetic words.

Finally, Alice was the agreed site and "two Cabinet Ministers granted the blanket permits that allowed persons of all races to reside at the seminary without the submission of any individual application."

So the Federal Theological Seminary was born, and in September 1963 the then Bishop of Grahamstown and later Archbishop of Cape Town (Dr Robert Selby Taylor) formally received the grant of land from the Church of Scotland and the Bantu Presbyterian Church — a piece of land about 90 hectares (200 acres) in size, or roughly as large as Vatican City, Rome.

The seminary was occupied on March 1 1963 with the Rev John S. Summers first president of the seminary and first principal of the Presbyterian St Columba's College, one of the four autonomous colleges built on the site.

Now the seminary must go and part of the Church of Scotland and Bantu Presbyterian Church land has also been expropriated.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 JAN 1975

17 JAN 1975

ate

THE HIGHVELD HERALD

Voer beeste „Nuus"

Veeboere word aangeraai om nie hulle ou koerante weg te gooi nie aangesien dit doeltreffend as veevoer gebruik kan word.

'n Dierkundige aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, mnr. John Bishop, het onlangs 'n interessante proefneming met ou koerante uitgevoer. Die opgeskeurde koerantpapier vorm tien persent van die bestanddele van 'n voedingsmengsel waarop drie Aberdeen Angus- en Friesosse gevoer is.

Die osse het 'n gemiddelde gewigsverhoging van 1,40 kg per dag oor 'n tydperk van 96 dae aangeteken.

('n Wenkie aan ons lesers: Miskien is dit nie raadsaam om Hoëveld Boer aan u beeste te voer nie. Dit sal allig tot groter nut wees om die verskillende uitgawes van dié bylaag met die oog op naslaandoeleindes te bewaar - **Redakteur**)

University of Fort Hare Digital Collections

17 JAN 1975
Date
EASTERN TRANSVAAL ADVERTISER

Voer beeste „Nuus"

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 JAN 1975
WITBANK NEWS

Voer beeste „Nuus"

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17th JAN.1975

DE ECHO.

Voer beeste „Nuus"

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University of Fort Hare
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Date 17th JAN.1975

EXCELSIOR NUUS.

Voer beeste „Nuus"

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

9 JAN 1975

DIE SUIDWESTER

Voer beeste vet met koerante

VEEBOERE moet nie hul ou koerante weggooi nie. Dit kan doeltreffend as veevoer gebruik word. Mnr. John Bishop, dierkundige aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het onlangs 'n proefneming uitgevoer met ou koerante. Die opgeskeurde koerantpapier vorm 10 % van die bestanddele van 'n voedingsmengsel waarop drie Aberdeen Angus en Friesland-osse gevoer is. Die osse het 'n gemiddelde massavermeerdering van 1,40 kg per dag oor 'n tydperk van 96 dae getoon.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 DEC 1974
BEELD

SA SKIET IN DIE KOL OP BRITSE TV

Van Ons Londense Katoor

LONDEN.

SUID-ARIKA het met groot welslae in Brittanje geantwoord op die omstrede rolprent Last Grave at Dimbaza, wat na bewering in die geheim in die Republiek geskiet is.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse inligtingsdiens se film wat saam met Last Grave oor die BBC vertoon is, het heelwat gunstige kommentaar ontlok.

Mnr. Vlok Delport, inligtingshoof in Londen, het gister gesê heelwat Britte het die ambassade gebel om Suid-Afrika geluk te wens met sy bydrae.

Die mense het gesê hulle het die indruk gekry dat die Suid-Afrikaners eerlik was deurdat hulle erken het foute is in die verlede gemaak. Aan die ander kant het hulle egter die idee gekry dat die Republiek iets probeer doen om sy probleme op te los.

Mnr. Delport het gesê die BBC het pionierswerk gedoen met die program. Twee teenstellende standpunte is gestel, en dit is aan die kykers oorgelaat om hul eie gevolgtrekking te maak.

Mnr. Delport het gesê verskeie ander lande wat moontlik Last Grave at Dimbaza oor die beeldradio gaan vertoon, stel ook in die Suid-Afrikaanse film-antwoord belang. Die twee rolprente gaan byvoorbeeld op 6 Januarie in die Franse deel van Switserland vertoon word.

KAMTIG

Ses mense het ná die vertoning eergisteraand aan 'n bespreking oor die twee rolprente deelgeneem: mnr. Delport, mnr. L. E. S. de Villiers, Adjunk-Sekretaris (beplanning) van die Departement van Inligting, mnr. C. H. T. Lalendle, seniot lektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare en woordvoerder van die Ciskeise regering, Chris, die deels anonieme vervaardiger van Last Grave, Mr. Anthony Barker, wat baie jare sendingdokter in Zoeloeland was, en mnr. Albert Dlomo, 'n politieke balling.

University of Fort Hare

Mnr. Delport het gesê hy weet nie hoekom die rolprent kamtig in die geheim gemaak is nie. Al die dele van Last Grave is beskikbaar óf van sy kantoor in Londen óf in Suid-Afrika. Die filmmaker kon in elk geval 'n permit gekry het om in swart gebiede te verfilm.

Hy betwis nie die toestande wat in Last Grave uitgebeeld word nie. Die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing is nie volmaak nie, en die Republiek is geen paradys nie. Daar word egter gepoog om toestande te verbeter.

ROBBENEILAND

Dr. Baker het gesê Last Grave geen 'n meer akkurate beeld van die lewe in die tuislande as die inligtingsrolprent. Die lewe van die swarte is nie die vrolike huppelings wat in die inligtingsrolprent uitgebeeld word nie.

Mnr. Dlomo het gesê hy het veral kennis geneem van die opmerking in die inligtingsfilm dat verandering in die Republiek sal plaasvind deur samesprekinge en dialoog. Suid-Afrika laat dit juis nie toe nie. Nelson Mandela sou nie op Robbeneiland gewees het, en hy 'n politieke vlugteling as dit so was nie. (Dlomo het gesê hy was self 3½ jaar op Robbeneiland).

Mnr. De Villiers het gesê. dieselfde mense wat skreeu dat oorsese nywerhede uit die Republiek moet padgee, wil hoër lone vir swartes hê. Hulle moet liewer vra dat die nywerheid meer in Suid-Afrika belê. Verder glo hy dat 'n tydperk van détente en samewerking in Suid-Afrika voorlê.

Mnr. Lalendle het gesê hy staan 'n filosofie van politieke terapie vir die Bantoe voor. Die swartman is op 'n manier verslaaf toe die Engelsman na Suid-Afrika gekom het, en nou het die swartman politieke terapie nodig om sy eie identiteit te kry.

Hy het Last Grave at Dimbaza as bedrog bestempel.

Date 17 JAN 1975
SPRINGS & BRAKPAN ADVERTISER

Voer beeste „Nuus"

Veeboere word aangeraai om nie hulle ou koerante weg te gooi nie aangesien dit doeltreffend as veevoer gebruik kan word.

'n Dierkundige aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, mnr. John Bishop, het onlangs 'n interessante proefneming met ou koerante uitgevoer. Die opgeskeurde koerantpapier vorm tien persent van die bestanddele van 'n voedingsmengsel waarop drie Aberdeen Angus- en Friesosse gevoer is.

Die osse het 'n gemiddelde gewigsverhoging van 1,40 kg per dag oor 'n tydperk van 96 dae aangeteken.

('n Wenkie aan ons lesers: Miskien is dit nie raadsaam om Hoëveld Boer aan u beeste te voer nie. Dit sal allig tot groter nut wees om die verskillende uitgawes van dié bylaag met die oog op naslaandoeleindes te bewaar - **Redakteur**)

19 JAN 1975
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Seminary prepares for 'evacuation'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Reporter

THE FEDERAL Theological Seminary at Alice is to be allowed to remain undisturbed at its present location until March 10 when it is scheduled to move to temporary premises in Umtata.

The rector of the adjoining University of Fort Hare, which is to move into the premises of the seminary, has written a letter to the seminary council acceding to their request to be left alone until March 10.

The rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said he had made his decision on the recommendation of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

Professor de Wet is acting as the Minister's "agent" in the expropriation of the seminary.

The first stages of the expropriation were to have taken place this week when two of the seminary's colleges and two staff houses were to be taken over by Fort Hare.

But after a marathon meeting of the seminary council, it was decided that the entire seminary would be shifted to Umtata. A letter was sent to the Minister requesting that the seminary be allowed to continue undisturbed until the move could be made on March 10 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Meanwhile at Umtata, work is rushing ahead to prepare for the arrival of the seminary staff and students, who will be moving temporarily to the St Bedes Anglican Theological College and the Methodist Lay Training Centre, Ncambadlana.

Prefabricated buildings are to be erected and a tent and caravan "city" will be built to accommodate some of the students until more permanent arrangements can be made.

The chairman of the seminary council, Professor L. A. Hewson said: "The seminary people are very anxious that we have shelter for every member of our community. The whole purpose of our evacuation has been to move as a community and maintain our unity.

"To bridge the stage between March 10 and more permanent accommodation, it was felt that we should have tents and caravans available in case they are necessary."

Date 27 DEC 1974
CAPE ARGUS

Seminary is property of Fort Hare

The Argus Religion Correspondent

THE Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, which trains a large proportion of South Africa's Black clergy, today became the property of Fort Hare University in terms of an expropriation order served on the seminary a month ago.

The land on which the seminary stands was given to the church by the Xhosa chief Tyhali 110 years ago for educational and religious purposes.

During the 1950s the Bantu Education Act, the Group Areas Act and the Urban Areas Act resulted in the forced closure of many existing seminaries for Black clergymen or prohibited Blacks from attending existing seminaries.

Ten church bodies, including the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, then decided to build a federal seminary.

CABINET LEVEL

After undertakings at Cabinet level that the land would not be expropriated for future expansion to Fort Hare, the churches built their separate colleges and joint administrative and tutorial buildings at Alice.

Last month the Government served an expropriation order on the seminary so that as from today it would become the property of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 31 JAN 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Record 1 200 admitted to Fort Hare University

ALICE — A record number of students have been admitted to the University of Fort Hare this year and still more may be admitted depending on accommodation and the results of supplementary examinations.

A spokesman for the university said last year examination results were exceptionally good because the students had had a quiet year uninterrupted by strikes or disturbances.

As a result more students were being readmitted this year as well as new students. About 1 200 have been admitted already. Last year there were just over 1 000 students.

No students have yet been turned away but many are on waiting lists. With the opening of a new men's hostel 158 more men have been accommodated this year.

This year Fort Hare intends to open a branch in Umtata, where degree courses in the Faculty of Arts will be offered.

The university now also includes, by a Government expropriation order, the Federal Theological Seminary buildings. But whether the university will be able to make use of any of these buildings this year is still now known.

At Fort Hare itself extensive building is in progress. The new R1,5 million chemistry block is due to be completed early in 1975.

The R0,5 million lecture complex, which once complete will be one of the most modern at any South African university, is also growing daily. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
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Date - 6 FEB 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Tycoon of year will go to US

Staff Reporter

FOUR finalists, among them two hoteliers, are vying for the coveted "Black Businessman of the Year" title. This competition is organised by African Business, official journal of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc).

The four finalists are: Mr Simon Nyamakazi an hotelier from Engcobo near Umtata; Mr Simon Guzana, hotelier from Zwelitsha, King William's Town; Mr Maxwell Mpahlwa, owner of an outfitters shop in Umtata; and Mr Zazi Kuzwayo, a businessman with many commercial interests in New Germany, Natal.

Mr Guzana is also chairman of the Advisory Council of Fort Hare University and chairman of Prosperity Insurance Company Limited.

The winner will be announced in two months. He will go to the United States to try to promote business investment in South Africa. He will also learn modern marketing and production techniques and, in turn, teach Black businessmen here.

Winner last year was Mr Agrippa Mayaba, owner of the Mount Frere Bakery in the Transkei. He visited the United Kingdom.

Mr Kuzwayo, one of the finalists, has studied commerce, economics and business through the University of South Africa. Besides running a successful business, he is continuing his studies.

The competition, sponsored by Gilbeys, is in its second year.

Date 22 JAN 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Transkei plans own university

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei officials are in a panel of Fort Hare senators are interviewing lecturers to be appointed to the University of Fort Hare's Umtata branch, to be opened this year. — he regarded by Transkeians as a step towards their own university.

The assistant secretary of the department of Education, Mr M. Lujabe, and assistant secretary, Mr B. Potelwa, will represent the department.

A top official of the Department of Education in the Transkei said the Transkeian Government was serious in its plans to establish its own university.

There was a possibility that in the 1975/76 estimates to be tabled in the next session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly, provision may be made for such a project. The official said the opening of the branch of the University of Fort Hare in the Transkei will eventually lead to the opening of the University of the Transkei.

Initially the Transkei branch will conduct classes for first year BA faculty with public administration, private law and political philosophy. A start will be made immediately after the staff have been appointed.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 JAN 1975
SUNDAY TIMES

Duminy: We are on right road

SOUTH AFRICA was on the right road in holding meetings such as that between the homeland leaders and representatives of other race groups, Professor Pieter Duminy, of the University of Fort Hare, said this week.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He was one of the few at the meeting of the council of the South African Institute of Race Relations who welcomed the outcome of the talks.

Professor Duminy, who was attending as an observer for the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra), said: "The fact that consultations of this type could take place — especially on the future of Blacks in metropolitan areas — is a sign that there are more ways than one to skin a cat.

"We are on the right road in holding this sort of meeting, and the sort of concessions that were announced or which are contemplated. It shows that detente within the borders of our country is a living issue and is making headway in an orderly fashion and on the highest possible level.

"One problem with regard to meetings like this is that the public, and to a great extent also the Black public, is led beforehand to expect too much.

"The question of property rights for Blacks in White areas, and vice versa, is a point in question. This is a cornerstone of the way in which our country is moving, and it is quite mischievous to create expectations unnecessarily.

"White South Africa has made its choice for a smaller but White-controlled South Africa, Black and White each exercising power in his own country rather than trying to share power in the same country.

"In fact, there are very few countries left to give power-sharing another try. Friendship — yes; co-operation — yes; a movement away from discrimination altogether — by all means, but with each group maintaining the final say over its own affairs."

13 FEB 1975

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Mnr. Clive Millar, 'n senior lektor aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad, is aangestel as professor in die departement van Onderrig-wetenskap aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 DEC 1974
CAPE TIMES

Seminary waits for a 'definite statement'

MEMBERS of the staff and council of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice are still uncertain about the immediate future of the institution — which is threatened by a Government expropriation order.

The Rev Dr R Simpson, president of the seminary, said yesterday that he still had not been informed whether the seminary would be able to remain on its present site after December 26 this year, the date on which the expropriation order takes effect.

A petition has been sent to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development Mr M C Botha, asking for a reasonable period to find new premises. There has so far been no answer to the petition.

"As yet there has been no definite statement from the authorities that we will be forced to leave our site," Dr Simpson said yesterday. "The expropriation order only means that we will no longer own the land and buildings, which will be administered by Fort Hare University."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HOPE

"We still hope that we may be able to stay on the property under the conditions laid down by the Fort Hare authorities," he said.

"Of course we will only be able to continue under reasonable conditions. If they are completely unreasonable we will have to close down until we find a new place."

He said that a closure of the seminary would cause a major disruption in the work and lives of the churches which train their staff at the seminary.

Members of other theological colleges in Southern Africa have also protested against the expropriation.

A statement which was issued on behalf of the principals of six theological colleges calls upon leaders of Christian churches and Black and White political leaders to protect the seminary.

"We find it incomprehensible that a government which claims to be Christian can behave in this way towards a Christian institution," the statement says.

14 FEB 1975

STAR

Higher law student

ALICE—The first student to register at Fort Hare University to do a masters degree in law was enrolled last week.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He is Mr Digby S Koyana, who graduated from Fort Hare in 1954 with a BA. He then took his articles and was admitted as an attorney in 1959.

Through private study he obtained his LL.B. in 1974 and is at present applying for admission as an advocate to the Transkei High Court in Umtata.

Mr Koyana who will study part time hopes to complete his LL.M. in two years.—Sapa.

Date 14 DEC 1974
DIE TRANSVALER

Geveg op TV ,geen triomf vir SA'

Perskorburo

LONDEN — Daar is geen sprake van 'n oorwinning vir een van die twee kante in eergisteraand se televisieskermutseling oor Suid-Afrika hier nie. Dit is die mening van mnr. Vlok Delport, Direkteur van Inligting by Suid-Afrika-huis, wat daaraan deelgeneem het.

„Wat bereik is, is dat 'n slag gelsaan is vir ewewigtige beriggewing. Ek moet die BBC 'n pluimpie in di verband gee", het mnr. Delport op 'n perskonferensie gesê.

Hy het aangekondig dat navrae van ander lande ontvang is vir die Suid-Afrikaanse antwoordrolprent op Last Grave in Dimbaza wat saam in die televisieprogram Man Alive vertoon is.

Die lande oorweeg dit om die Suid-Afrikaanse antwoordrolprent, Black Man Alive — The Facts saam met Last Grave at Dimbaza te vertoon. Die Switserse Franstalige televisiediens het reeds die saak geklink.

Skelm

Last Grave at Dimbaza word voorgehou as 'n smokkelrolprent wat skelm in Suid-Afrika gemaak is oor sake wat die SA regering nie wil hê die buiteland moet sien nie.

Die Departement Inligting hier het etlike oproepe van Britte gehad wat hulle gelukgewens het met die inligtingsrolprent en die daaropvolgende paneelbespreking.

Mnr. Delport het gesê mense het hom vertel dat dit hulle van die Suid-Afrikaanse regering se eerlikheid en opregtheid oortuig het toe hy erken het dat Suid-Afrika baie probleme het en foute maak soos al die ander lande van die wêreld, maar dit te bowe probeer kom.

Mnr. Delport het gesê hy hoop die BBC se voorbeeld word deur Fleet Street se koerante gevolg en Suid-Afrika word ook daar toegelaat om die ander kant te stel wanneer hy aangeval word.

Instemming

Die BBC se instemming om ook die amptelike Suid-Afrikaanse saak te stel, is 'n groot deurbraak en dit lyk of dit deel van 'n groter patroon is om ook die ander kant te stel.

Die inligtingsdiens sal sodanige geleenthede nie misbruik vir wat as „propaganda" uitgemaak word nie, maar graag feite en perspektief gee, het mnr. Delport gesê.

Oor die algemeen het die besadigde Suid-Afrikaanse benadering van die televisieskermutseling, waarin ook 'n paar harde houe geslaan is, byval gevind.

In die paneelbespreking ná die rolprentvertoning het die Suid-Afrikaanse span, bestaande uit mnre. Delport, L. E. S. de Villiers, ondersekretaris van Inligting, en C. H. T. Lalendle, 'n lektor van Fort Hare wat spesiaal deur die Ciskeise regering aangewys is, goed rekenskap van hulself gegee.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FEB.1975

Date.....

DIE VOORLIGTER.

BEROEPE NA MOEDERGEMEENTES AANGENEEM: Ds. J. J. Hattingh, lektor in Bybelkunde aan die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth, dié na Outeniqualand; ds. C. J. Lamprecht van Germiston-Suid dié as studenteleraar van Universitas (Bloemfontein); ds. S. C. Combrink van Postmasburg dié na Burgerspark (Pretoria); ds. P. Conradie van Lepelle (sending) dié na Marble Hall; ds. W. L. du Randt van Rosettenville dié na Carolina; ds. G. C. Hattingh van Hartswater dié na Edenvale; ds. P. B. Kotzé van Kangovalleie dié na Florandia; ds. C. Botes van Berea (Durban) dié na De Tyger (Parow) ds. H. P. Malan van Glenwood (Durban) dié na Salisbury; ds. H. R. Cilliers van Walvisbaai-Vesting dié na Lugmaggimnasium (Pretoria); ds. G. S. Boshoff van Meiringspark dié as weermagkapelaan Wynberg; ds. W. J. Human van Brandwacht dié na Gamtoosvallei-Oos; ds. C. P. van der Merwe van Stutterheim (sending) en ds. P. J. Gerber van Oos-Londen-Wes dié na Retief (Despatch); ds. E. J. J. Dippenaar van Oudtshoorn-Wes dié na Oudtshoorn-Welgeluk; ds. J. P. Grobler van Derdepoort (Pretoria) dié na Bergtuin (Pretoria) ds. E. Viljoen van Barkly-Oos dié na Strand-Noord; ds. A. van Zyl van Voortrekkerhoogte dié na Pinetown; ds. J. C. Müller van Johannesburg-Oos (Irenekerk) dié na Primroseheuwel; ds. W. H. van Aswegen van Blyvooruitzicht dié na Westdene (Johannesburg); ds. F. J. Nel van Alberton dié na Dunnottar; ds. J. M. C. Horn van De Tyger (Parow) dié na St. Helena (Welkom).

(Welkom).

Date 30 JAN 1975

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Little progress with Umtata university

UMTATA — Hopes for an early start with the Umtata branch of Fort Hare are receeding as the university has not been able to find the 12 lecturers required.

Applications for the posts were heard by a selection committee at the university a fortnight ago, but the Registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, confirmed yesterday that five posts were to be re-advertised.

They are for lecturers in political science, public administration, history, Xhosa and economics.

Another of the posts — lecturer in private law — drew no applications and the university has given up the idea of trying to start the subject in Umtata this year.

The endless search for staff was most frustrating, Mr Van Huysteen said. The university had decided to advertise again at the end of the year for the private law post when new graduates would be available.

Southern Sotho was another subject for which no applicants turned up.

For the rest, recommendations have been made and the Senate will decide at a meeting soon.

But in Umtata no start has been made with the pre-fabricated buildings which will house the new branch campus for the mean time. Materials are on the way however, and building is not expected to take long once they arrive. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 FEB 1975

D. F. ADVERTISER

Seminary: new plan

ALICE. — The Federal Theological Seminary here has applied to Fort Hare University to rent all its present buildings when Fort Hare takes them over on February 17. Fort Hare is considering the application.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The chairman of the seminary council, Professor L. Hewson, of Rhodes University said the request had been made at a meeting with the rector of Fort Hare, Professor I. M. de Wet, as a result of a telegram from the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development earlier this week. The telegram gave the seminary until February 10 to apply to the rector of Fort Hare if the seminary wished to rent any buildings which, in terms of a Government expropriation, becomes Fort Hare property from February 17.

- 8 FEB 1975

DAILY DAILY WITNESS

Seminary must get out in 10 days

ALICE—The Federal Theological Seminary, which trains Africans for the ministry in various Christian denominations, has 10 days in which to surrender its premises to Fort Hare University. The seminary's president, Dr R. T. Simpson told Sapa that the February 10 deadline had been confirmed by telegram from the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development. The seminary has been given an opportunity to rent its premises temporarily from the university but must give notice of its desire to do so within the next three days, Dr Simpson said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 FEB 1975

EL DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare spends R3,1m

CAPE TOWN — A total of R3 101 110 was spent by the University of Fort Hare during the 1973-74 financial year, according to the report of the Controller and Auditor-General, the third part of which has been released in Parliament.

Of this amount, R2 862 745 was general expenditure and R238 265 spent on trust and other moneys.

The largest item of expenditure was salaries, wages and allowances which amounted to R1 695 256. Other large items of expenditure were supplies and services (R553 865), revenue paid to Department of Bantu Education (R297 496) and miscellaneous expenditure (R195 454).

From trust funds, R25 882 was spent on bursaries and R18 256 on the Xhosa-Afrikaans-English dictionary project. — PC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 JAN 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Who will benefit when Alice goes?

By FATHER AELRED STUBBS, the first Principal of the Anglican Constituent College in the Federal Theological Seminary, Alice, from 1963 to 1972. He is now Director of Theological Education for the Diocese of Johannesburg.

ON TUESDAY, November 26, 1974, the Council of the Federal Theological Seminary was served with a notice of expropriation under the Bantu Trust and Land Act. On the same day the Minister of Bantu Administration and Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, issued a statement claiming that the property was urgently required by the South African Bantu Trust in order that additional land might be made available to the University of Fort Hare in its immediate environment. "It is felt", he said, "that a larger section of the Black people will benefit by this measure."

Naboth

You remember the story of Naboth's vineyard? Naboth was a simple Israelite. He had a small family inheritance, which unfortunately attracted the envy of Ahab, the all-powerful king of Israel. "Give me your vineyard", said Ahab, "since it adjoins my house, and I will give you a better one; if you prefer, I will give you its worth in money." A reasonable "request from an absolute monarch? But Naboth answered that, "The Lord forbid that I should give you the inheritance of my ancestors!"

In March 1971 the Seminary Registrar received a letter from Professor De Wet, Rector of Fort Hare University which said in effect: "Give me your property, which adjoins my university, and I will help you to get another property, or see that you get its worth in money."

And in due course the Seminary Registrar, instructed by its council after consultation with all the churches who support and use the seminary, replied: "The Lord forbid that we should give you the inheritance of our ancestors!"

School

For this land, as Professor Monica Wilson has written in the current issue of the "SA Outlook", like the land on which Fort Hare was built, had originally been given by the Xhosa chief, Tyhali son of Ngqika (together with his senior brothers, Sardile and Maqoma) to Scottish Presbyterian missionaries to build Lovedale which began, as a boarding school open to all races in 1841 . . . in 1961 another portion of the original grant was given for the seminary, and it lies immediately below "Sardile's Kop". On this hill is James Stewart's grave and monument, and as one of the descendants of Maqoma's line remarked to me at the seminary: "Our fathers look down on us.".

In another article in the same issue of the "Outlook" the Reverend M. S. Mogoba writes: "What makes expropriation so difficult to accept and so utterly provocative is the African concept of land ownership. All over Black Africa from time immemorial this concept can be described in the following formula: Land belongs to one vast family, few of whom are alive, many of whom are dead, and countless of whom are yet unborn. The testament of great chiefs like Ngqika in granting the land to the Church of Scotland was given in that spirit"



A college called Alice standing proud in its long tradition.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Afrikaners are by tradition God-fearing, Bible-loving folk: how is it that our rulers do not understand the biblical concept of land ownership, and the outrage they are doing to their African subjects?

This is no rhetorical question. Which African leaders did the Minister of Bantu Administration and Bantu Education consult before he gave his opinion that "a larger section of the Black people" would benefit by the expropriation of the seminary? Considering that the seminary serves churches which minister to all sections of the Black community, including Coloureds and Indians all over the Republic, it is hard to see how this contention can be justified.

It was felt that the expropriation of the seminary would be in the best interests of the Xhosa people, why was the Black Advisory Council of Fort Hare not first consulted? As far as can be ascertained, not a single Black leader or man of standing was consulted before this act was committed; nor has any single African leader given the action his support, while many have already protested against it.

No one wants to deny Fort Hare the opportunity to expand, although there are African statesmen who wish to see a new university established in Umtata, and diversification attained at Fort Hare through the re-siting of appropriate departments in the more industrialised environments of East London and King William's Town.

It has also been pointed out by one leader, Chief Justice Mamandla, that "the land problems of Fort Hare would be less acute if all universities in this country admitted all racial groups purely on merit."

But even if none of these alternatives is adopted there is still ample room for the expansion of Fort Hare without taking in the seminary site. In fact property is available equivalent to twelve times the size of the seminary grounds.

What then is the real reason for the Government's determination to convert the seminary? Is it not because the seminary stands within a tradition, Black and Christian, which this Government most fears? A non-racial community where White and Black (including Coloured and Indian) have proved that they can live together as our Maker intends human beings to live together.

What now for the staff and students of Alice?

A seminary where the semen or seed of gospel freedom is sown, where men are taught not what to think but how to think, which aims to produce not yes-men but men who can give a reason for the hope that is in them, men who will not be scared to lift up their heads in the land of their birth and proclaim in God's name that this land and its wealth is also their inheritance, the produce of their sweat, and must therefore be shared justly with them. An educational institution where a Black can have authority over Whites (as happens now in the Methodist Constituent College) and no one is disturbed, where students participate in decision-making bodies such as the Academic Board and some of the College Councils.

A place of fun and friendship where staff and students of all races play together in sport, act together in drama, worship together, eat together, share together the joys and burdens of their lives. A Christian community in fact, full of faults as any human community must be, but bound together in the charity of Christ.

And is it not because this community exists next to an institution whose present rulers, in defiance of the intentions of its founders, of all its students, past and present, have dedicated it to the opposite concept of separation or apartheid? The seminary is acknowledged by local Africans, and by other Blacks who have visited it from far and wide, and by South African Whites who understand and cherish this tradition.

Sanctuary

The seminary is not only a welcoming Christian community where the students and staff of Fort Hare can for a time breathe a different air, it has also provided a window on the world, through the frequent visits of distinguished visitors from within and outside South Africa, whose lectures are generally open to the wider public. Dr Edgar Brookes, Dr Beyers Naude, Dr Manas Buthelezi, Judge William Booth, Dr Michael Ramsey, Dr Eberhard Bethge — these are only a few of the names which come to mind.

It has even involuntarily provided sanctuary for Fort Hare students from the police during the unrest in 1973 (for refusing to force the students to leave the seminary campus the then president, the Reverend R. G. Brown, was refused a re-entry permit on his projected return from overseas leave last year).

Gift

It appears that the Government, acting on the request of the Fort Hare authorities, suppose that by removing this "communist" neighbour it will secure peace on the university campus. Nothing could be more mistaken, as recent experience at Turfloop could suggest. Rather, by destroying a place which could to some extent act as a safety-valve, Fort Hare will find itself more profoundly disturbed from within.

They may take possession of the seminary buildings: they cannot possess its Shalom which was God's gift.

For when the seminary community has been expelled, when the last student, the last and humblest domestic worker, the last child, the very dogs and cats have gone, when the Fort Hare authorities stand in the centre of our campus and say, "Now we can have peace!" then the shades of the ancestors will rise up around them, the shades of Tyhali son of Ngqika, of Sandile and Maqoma his brothers, of Tiyo Soga, and William Govan, of James Stewart and J. T. Jabaru and James Henderson, of Z. K. Matthews, Edmund Smyth and D. D. T. Jabaru, of the great Albert Luthuli of Adams and our CR Brethren who laboured before us at Rosettenville, of Seth Mokitimi and Lynn Cragg, of the wise Alexander Kerr. They will not need to speak.

Witness

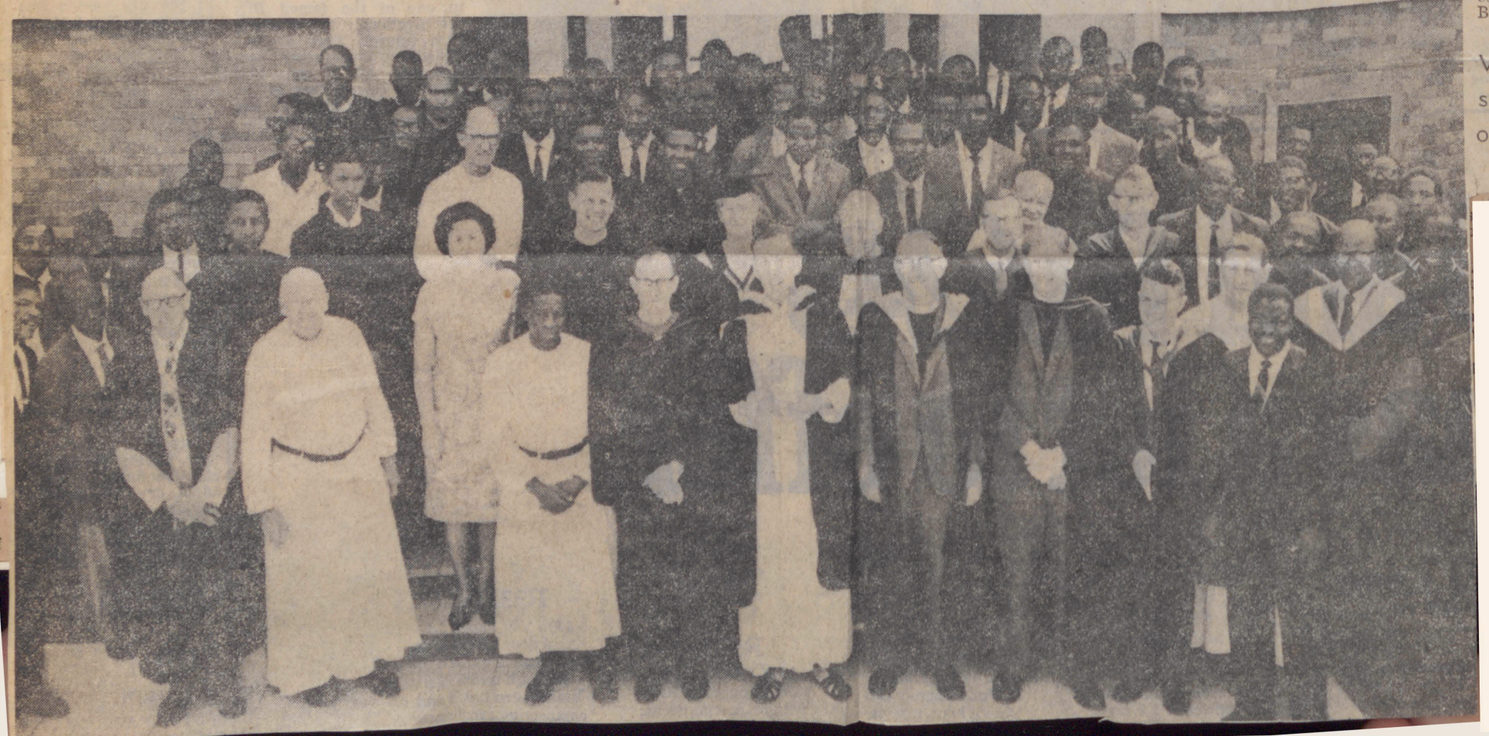
The Federal Theological Seminary is the most remarkable witness to ecumenical co-operation in South Africa. It was conceived in 1959 during the visit of Dr Charles Ranson, Director of the Theological Education Fund of the International Missionary Council.

It came into existence in 1960, mainly due to discriminatory legislation which was forcing the churches to find other accommodation for training their Black ministers of religion. It was built in 1961-62, partly through generous donations from the Theological Education Fund and from Anglo American and De Beers, partly from the Churches' own resources.

Opened

It opened in 1963, consisting of four constituent colleges, Anglican, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with the main seminary buildings and a library which, as a theological library, is probably second to none in South Africa.

In 1974 it had an academic staff of 13 and a student registration of 114. In a three year course it prepares men for the ordained ministries of the supporting churches at three levels — degree, diploma and certificate.



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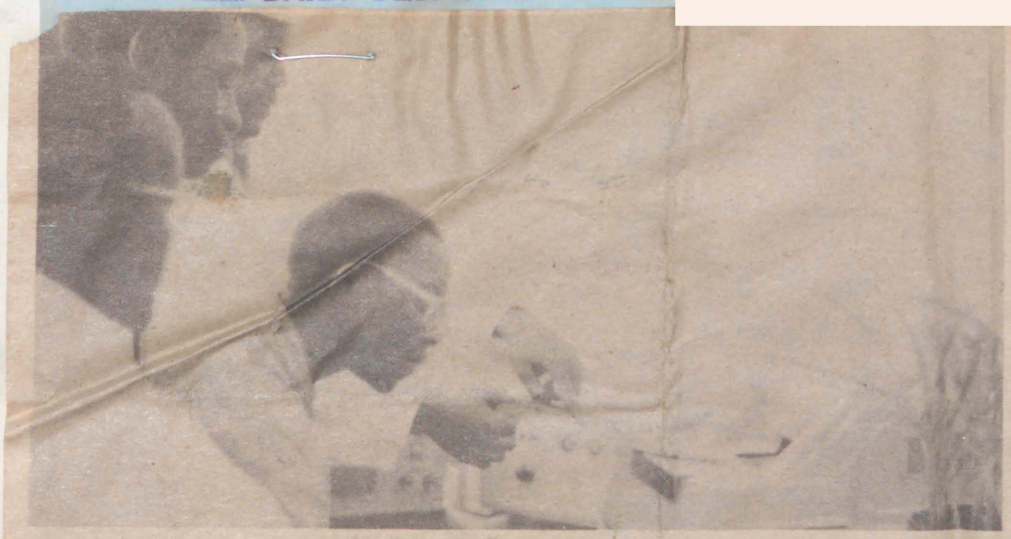



Of all the skills required in territories like the Transkei and Ciskei none are in shorter supply than those pertaining to agricultural science. The University of Fort Hare now offers two degree courses through its faculty of agriculture, described in one article on this page. The pictures above show students of agriculture at the University. Left: Modern machines play their part in the technique of measuring leaf areas. Right: A practical class in agro-meteorology at the university.

Fort Hare's Faculty of Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the mainstays of the South African economy and is of especially vital importance to the settlement and development of the homelands.

In recent years great changes have occurred in the field of agriculture, which is no longer a pick and shovel occupation but a highly developed field of applied science within which specialisation in a number of directions is possible.

It was with the importance of agriculture in mind that the University of Fort Hare established a full Faculty of Agriculture in 1966.

The faculty has been operational since the beginning of 1970 and the first students obtained their degrees at the end of 1972.

The opportunities for employment of men and women who graduate from this faculty appear almost limitless. Forty civil service vacancies exist for qualified agriculturists in the homelands.

This figure is certain to increase rapidly when one considers that whereas the white sector is served by 1 300 professional staff, in the Department of Agriculture, there are only 17 professional officers in the homelands.

In addition, many graduates are required to fill teaching posts as well as posts in the private sector (e.g. in fertiliser firms, animal feed firms etc.) and development corporations.

Two undergraduate degrees are currently being offered by the faculty, these being a Bachelor of Agriculture (B. Agric) degree, which is intended for students without matric mathematics and a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.Sc. Agric) degree. Both degrees require four years of study.

Post-graduate qualifications up to the doctoral level may be obtained by students interested in the academic or research fields.

Undergraduate candidates for the B.Sc. Agric degree may choose to specialise in any one of the following fields: Agricultural economics; agricultural production sciences; biological science; soil science.

Students from other universities who have passed three of the following may be eligible for enrolment into the second year: chemistry I, botany I, zoology I, mathematics I, physics I.

In the first year of study students are required to take courses in botany, zoology, chemistry, physics or other subjects in the Faculty of Science, so that students may convert from science to agriculture or vice versa in many instances.

In the second and subsequent years courses are offered in the specialised fields of agriculture such as:

Agricultural economics — economic studies related to agriculture

Agronomy — the branch of agriculture which deals with the principles and practices of crop production

Animal Science — the branch of agriculture concerned with the breeding, nutrition, management, production and health of all domesticated farm animals.

Biochemistry — one of the so-called "life sciences" involves the study of the chemical and physico-chemical processes and products associated with life in plants and animals.

Genetics — another "life science" is concerned with the study of heredity. In agriculture it finds application in plant and animal breeding.

Horticultural science — that part of plant agriculture concerned with the principles and practices of production of fruits, vegetables and ornamentals.

Microbiology — the study of viruses, bacteria and other micro-organisms.

Pasture science — the study of the management of veld and cultivated pastures for domestic livestock purposes.

Soil science — the study of the various properties of the soil.

The facilities provided in the Faculty of Agriculture include a new, well-equipped building and greenhouses on the University campus and an experiment farm on which the principles and practices of modern scientific agriculture can be demonstrated.

In addition to the abovementioned purely academic activities, agricultural students are regularly taken on tours and are given ample opportunity for study and work outside the campus itself.

A number of bursaries have been obtained purely for agricultural students and further information about these may be obtained from the Dean.

An agricultural students society is at present being formed by our senior students and it is expected that this will add interest and social activity to the campus, as is the case at other universities.

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The faculty of agriculture at Fort Hare University is housed in a splended new building. This picture shows a view of part of the building



Studying the effects of plant hormones. Fort Hare agricultural science students learn that there are several ways in which agriculturists can manipulate or control plant growth by the judicious use of certain growth substances

from Willowvale. Mr Mhaga is

Date JAN.1975
THE ANGORA GOAT & MOHAIR JOURNAL.

Vrektes van Angorabokke weens Blootstelling

S. STAMPA
Universiteit van Fort Hare

Mortality of Angora Goats Due to Exposure

S. STAMPA
University of Fort Hare

DIE liggaamstemperatuur van gesonde angorabokke is konstant binne 'n beperkte grens. Dit word gehandhaaf deur die voortdurende toevoeging van hitte wat tydens die metabolisme gevorm word en deur voortdurende verlies van oortollige hitte deur die vel en tot 'n geringer mate, die uitgeasemde lug, mis en urine.

Die meeste hitte word vrygestel deur spiersametrekkings waartydens die energieke substans, glukose, gebruik word om werk te verrig en hitte gelyktydig vrygestel word, soortgelyk aan die werking van 'n enjin waar brandstof verbruik word om dit aan te dryf en hitte terselfdertyd ontwikkel word. Hitte verlies vanaf die veloppervlakte geskied deur straling soortgelyk aan die hittestraling vanuit 'n kaggel, deur stroming waartydens hitte vanaf die veloppervlakte deur die omringende lug opgeneem word en daarmee weggevoer word en laastens deur geleiding. Laasgenoemde meganisme kan die beste geillustreer word deur op 'n koue klip te sit alhoewel klip 'n beter geleier van hitte is as lug. Ingeslote lug, soos in die geval van gebreide kledingstukke en vet, is goeie isolators terwyl klip en water swak isolators is. Verdampingsverlies van hitte tydens die droging van 'n nat oppervlakte, dra aansienlik by tot die verlies van hitte. Die energie benodig vir verdamping, of te wel omsetting van vloeistof na gas, word verkry deur die afkoeling van die oppervlakte. Hierdie meganisme word aangewend in waterverkoelers wat op sommige plase aangetref word.

Metode van Isolasie teen koue

Die ingeslote lug in die vag van bokke, is 'n besondere goeie isolator teen hitteverlies en wanneer die lug deur water verplaas word, word die isolasievermoë aansienlik verminder. Indien wind die omringende lug wegvoer word die hitteverlies aansienlik verhoog, veral as gevolg van verdamping. Onderhuidse vet is 'n goeie isolator, maar bokke verskil ongelukkig van ander diere en deponeer nie veel onderhuidse vet nie.

Die vermoë om hitte te produseer, word bepaal deur die beskikbaarheid van energiehoudende stowwe waarvan glikogeen (dierestysel) in die geval van gesonde diere die bron van glukose is. Hierdie voorrade word aangevul uit verteerde voedsel en kan ook, alhoewel stadiger, deur liggaamsvet aangevul word. Dit is vanselfsprekend dat die glikogeen en vet reserwes

THE body temperature of healthy angora goats remains constant within a narrow range. It is maintained by continuous addition of heat released during metabolism and by the continuous loss of warmth from the skin and, to a lesser extent, expired air, faeces and urine.

Most heat is generated by muscle contractions. An energy-producing material, glucose, is consumed to produce work and releases heat simultaneously, just as fuel is consumed in an engine to drive it and releases heat at the same time. Heat is lost from the skin by radiation, just as a fireplace rediates heat, by convection, that means, air next to the skin takes up some warmth and is carried away with it, and by conduction. The latter is best noted when sitting on a cold stone. Stone is a better conductor of heat than air. Materials which conduct heat poorly are heat insulators. Air, if kept from moving, for example by a knitted garment, plus fat, are good insulators; water and stone do not insulate. Heat is furthermore lost from the skin by evaporation. When a wet surface dries, water is transformed from the liquid to gaseous form. This needs energy. The energy is obtained by cooling down the surface. Heat loss from evaporation is used by man in the evaporation cooler, seen on many farms in arid areas.

Manner of Insulation against Cold

The fleece of goats, or more accurately, the air trapped in it, is a very effective insulator against heat loss. If the air is removed by wetting the fleece, this capacity is lost. If the air next to the wet fleece is carried away by wind, the heat loss is greatly increased. This loss can furthermore be aggravated by evaporation from the wet surface. A layer of fat under the skin is a good insulator against heat loss. Goats, unfortunately, differ from other animals in not tending to deposit much fat under the skin.

The capacity to produce heat depends on the availability of energy carriers. The body of a healthy animal has fair stores of a glucose-releasing material, called glycogen. These supplies are replenished from digested food. They can also be replenished, though not very rapidly, from body fat. The reserves of glycogen and fat are small in animals that have starved.

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in verhongerde diere laag is. 'n Bepaalde peil van kalsium word voorts in die bloedstroom benodig vir glukose metabolisme wat verantwoordelik is vir die produksie van hitte. Liggaamstemperatuur word gereguleer deur 'n senuweesentrum in die brein wat toenames en verliese binne sekere perke beheer en 'n konstante temperatuur handhaaf. Inligting aangaande die omgewingstemperatuur word vanaf temperatuurreseptore in die vel verkry en word deur die senuweesentrum verwerk. Indien koue waargeneem word, word energie vrygestel deur spiersametrekkings en in noodgevalle bewerasie, terwyl hitteverlies vanaf die veloppervlakte tot 'n minimum beperk word deur verlaging van die bloedtoevoer na die vel. Indien hoë temperature deur die velreseptore waargeneem word, verminder spiersametrekkings en verwyd die bloedvate in die vel om hitteverlies te verhoog.

Die bloedvate in die vel kan gekondisioneer word om vinnig en doeltreffend te reageer op omgewingsverandering. Deur diere aan wisselende hitte en koue te onderwerp, kan sodanige kondisionering bewerkstellig word. Ongekondisioneerde diere pas hulself stadig en onvolledig aan by skielike koue toestande wat daartoe lei dat kouer bloed in groter hoeveelhede die inwendige organe bereik met nadelige gevolge.

Funksies van Hitteregulering:

Groter hitteverlies aan die een kant van die liggaam as aan die ander kant, blyk veral nadelig te wees. Sodanige eensydige hitteverlies vind plaas wanneer die wind uit een rigting die geleidings- en verdampingsverliese op die blootgestelde sy aansienlik verhoog, maar nie op die ander sy nie. Hierdie eensydige verkoeling vind ook plaas wanneer die dier op nat grond lê en die gedeeltes in kontak met die grond, as gevolg van geleiding, aansienlik meer verkoel word. Presies hoe dit hitteregulering beïnvloed, is nie bekend nie, maar dit is moontlik dat kontrasterende inligting vanaf verskillende reseptore die funksionering van die hitteregulering-sentrum benadeel. Diere wat in die veld aan sterk wind blootgestel word, voorkom eensydige afkoeling deur hul voor-of agterkwarte na die wind te draai en op hierdie wyse beide sye tot ongeveer dieselfde mate bloot te stel. Diere wat swak reageer op buite-invloede bly dikwels in gebreke om hul posisie by die verandering in windrigtings aan te pas.

Die effek van die wind blyk uit 'n waarneming deur die skrywer waar nat bokke net na skeer in 'n koelkamer by vriespunt gehou is en nogtans geen tekens van blootstelling getoon het nie.

Energie-vrystelling gedurende lae omgewingstemperatuur, kan beperk word deur die hoeveelheid glukose en glikogeen beskikbaar. Voedsel en vet voorrade in die liggaam kan hierdie voorrade aanvul indien die verwikkelinge nie te skielik plaasvind nie.

Beperking van bloedvloei deur die vel verminder die veltemperatuur en skade kan aan die onderliggende weefsel berokken word indien die veltemperatuur onder die kritiese vlak daal.

Oorsake van Spanning en Skok

Die skeerproses veroorsaak blykbaar 'n belangrike skok- of spanningsfaktor by angorabokke en volgens persoonlike waarnemings verloor hulle meer kondisie

Glucose metabolism for heat production requires an adequate level of calcium in the blood.

A nerve centre in the brain regulates gains and losses of heat to keep the body temperature at a constant level. It receives information on the outside temperature from sense organs in the skin, that act like thermometers. If they indicate cold conditions, energy is released by muscle contractions, in an emergency by shivering, and temperature loss from the skin is reduced as much as possible by restricting blood flow to the skin. If the receptors report high temperatures, muscle contractions are reduced, for example by taking a nap in the shade, blood vessels of the skin are widened to increase heat loss.

The blood vessels of the skin can be conditioned to react rapidly and effectively to alterations of the outside temperature. To expose animals to alternating heat and cold, provides such a training. If untrained, animals adapt themselves only slowly and incompletely to sudden cold conditions. Undercooled blood can in that case reach internal organs in comparably large volume, which is harmful.

Functions of Heat Regulation

A higher loss of heat on one side of the body than on the other appears to be especially harmful. Such a unilateral loss of heat takes place, when wind blowing from the side increases the convection and evaporation losses of heat on the exposed but not on the unexposed side. It also happens, when the animal lies down on wet ground, conducting heat well, thus increasing heat loss by conduction in those body regions in contact with the soil. In which way the harmful effect is exercised, is not well known. It must be regarded as possible that contrasting information about the outside temperature from different body regions interferes with the function of the heat-regulating centre. We notice that animals exposed to high wind in the field avoid unilateral cooling by facing the wind with their hind- or front-end, thus exposing both sides approximately equally. Animals not reacting well to external influences often fail to re-adapt their position to the wind, if this changes direction.

The influence of wind is shown by the writer's own observation that wet goats kept in a refrigerator at freezing point after shearing failed to develop signs of exposure.

Energy release during low outside temperature can be limited by the quantity of glucose and glycogen available. Food and fat deposits in the body can supplement these supplies, if developments are not too dramatic.

The reduction of blood-flow through the skin reduces the skin temperature. Damage to tissues underneath the skin occurs if the skin temperature drops below a critical level.

Causes of Stress and Shock

Shearing appears to be a major shock or stress factor to angora goats. If my own observations are correct, they lose more condition after shearing than would

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as wat aan die verlore weityd toegeskryf kan word. Blootstelling aan koue veroorsaak verdere spanning wat vinnig lei tot verlies van eetlus, moontlik vanweë die feit dat die diere besig gehou word om hitte te produseer deur middel van bewing. Dit lei verder tot die staking van bewegings van die grootpens wat die absorpsie van voedingstowwe uitvoer wat voor die aanvang van die koue ingeneem is, belemmer. Diere wat vanweë die koue onder spanning verkeer, toon nie normale reaksies nie, byvoorbeeld hulle soek nie skuiling wanneer die wind van rigting verander nie. Hierdie waarnemings dui op 'n groot verstandelike invloed op die diere.

Tydens die ontwikkeling van die toestand word die werking van die temperatuurregulerings-sentrum in die brein onderbreek. Dit kan veroorsaak word deur weersprekende inligting vanaf temperatuurreseptore in verskillende dele van die vel tydens blootstelling aan eensydige afkoeling, deur die opname van produkte van die beskadigde liggaamslae onder die vel, of deur onderverkoelde bloed. Gebrek aan bloedglukose speel ook 'n rol. Die feit dat die kalsiumpeil in die bloedstroom van blootgestelde bokke ondernormaal is, soos deur die ondersoek bepaal, speel blykbaar 'n bykomende rol in vermindering van die gebruik van energiedraers wat nog beskikbaar is. Die onderbreking van die temperatuurregulerings-sentrum lei tot 'n daling in liggaamstemperatuur tot 'n vlak waar normale liggaamsfunksies nie meer kan plaasvind nie. Die rede vir die daling in bloedkalsium is nog nie bekend nie. Die herstel van normale liggaamsfunksies deur temperatuurverhogende behandeling is redelik suksesvol solank as wat geen permanente skade aan die noodsaaklike organe aangerig is nie. Organe wat eerste beskadig word, is die brein en rugmurg en indien die liggaamstemperatuur benede 86°F (30°C) daal, word hierdie organe volgens persoonlike waarnemings tot so 'n mate beskadig dat herstel onmoontlik is selfs al word die liggaamstemperatuur daarna tot die normale vlak verhoog.

Belangrike Faktore wat Verliese Veroorsaak

Die studie en agtergrond van die toestande soos hierbo uiteengesit, beklemtoon die belangrikheid van die volgende faktore:

1. Tydens skeertyd word die hare verwyder wat die vel teen hitteverlies isoleer. Dit beïnvloed blykbaar ook die bok verstandelik en lei tot 'n afname in voeropname of omsetting, wat verlaagde reserwes van energiedraers en liggaamsvet veroorsaak. Vet vervul 'n tweeledige funksie as isolator en energiebron.
2. Reën verminder die hitte isolasie deur die luglaag in die hare, verhoog geleidingsverliese wanneer diere gaan lê en veroorsaak verdampingsverliese tussen reënbuie.
3. Wind verhoog stralings- en verdampingsverliese van hitte op 'n eensydige wyse.
4. Onvoldoende voeding is 'n bydraende faktor wat verantwoordelik is vir die laer vet en glikogeen reserwes.
5. Die gebrek aan kalsium in die bloed stem tot 'n mate ooreen met die melkkoors kompleks in melkdiere.

Na bladsy 71

be expected from the loss of grazing time. Exposure to cold presents a further stress, leading rapidly to loss of appetite, possibly by keeping the animals preoccupied with generating heat through shivering. It leads futhermore to a stagnation of the rumen movement and thereby interferes with the absorption of nutrients taken up before the onset of the cold. Animals under cold stress also fail to react rationally, for example do not seek available shelter against changing wind direction. These observations indicate a major mental impact on the animals.

With the onset of cold stress the temperature regulating centre in the brain fails to function. This can be caused by contrasting information from temperature sensors in different parts of the skin during exposure to onesided cooling, by absorption of products of damage to body layers under the skin or by undercooled blood. Lack of blood glucose, as found in personal investigations, also plays a role. Calcium levels in the blood, also found in these investigations to be subnormal in exposed goats, apparently play a supporting role in reducing use of the energy carriers that are still available. Failure of the temperature regulating centre leads to a drop in body temperature to levels at which normal functions can no longer take place. It is not yet known why calcium drops. Restoration of normal body functions by treatment raising the temperature is effective as long as no permanent damage to vital organs has taken place. The organs most susceptible to damage are the brain and spinal cord. Personal observations show that a lowering of the body temperature to below 86°F (30° C) damages these organs and precludes recovery even if the body temperature is subsequently raised to normal level.

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Main Factors causing Losses

The study of the background of the disabilities given above, indicates the importance of the following factors:

1. Shearing not only removes the hair capable of insulating the skin against heat loss but interferes in some form, possibly mentally, with the well-being of the animals, reducing food intake and/or food conversion. This leads to reduced stores of energy carriers and body fat. Fat plays a double role as insulator and as energy source.
2. Rain decreases the heat insulation by the air layer trapped in the hair coat. It increases conduction losses when animals lie down, and can cause evaporation losses in between showers.
3. Wind increases convection and evaporation losses of heat and renders these one-sided.
4. Inadequate nutrition is a contributory factor, being responsible for lowered fat and glycogen reserves.
5. Lack of calcium in the blood somewhat resembles the milk-fever complex in dairy animals.

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Sybokhaarnavorsing by SAWTNI — 1974

D. P. VELDSMAN
Direkteur

HOEWEL die jaar 1974 nog nie sy volle loop gehad het ten opsigte van sybokhaarnavorsing nie, is dit in dié stadium reeds duidelik dat 'n hele aantal hoogtepunte bereik is met dié projekte waarop SAWTNI versoek is om navorsing uit te voer.
Die doel van hierdie artikel is om kortliks die belangrikste hoogtepunte van SAWTNI se navorsing weer te gee.

1. Mengelings van Katoen/poliëster en sybokhaar in liggewig kamstowwe

Die sybokhaarvesel is uiters geskik vir vermenging met ander vesels. Ten einde liggewig manspakstowwe uit 'n mengeling van sybokhaar en ander vesels te vervaardig het SAWTNI gebruik gemaak van 'n skering van poliëster/katoen (50/50) en 'n inslagdraad van sybokhaar. Met weef van die resulterende weefstof is geen probleme ondervind nie maar dit was duidelik dat die kreukeltraagheid swak was weens die aanwesigheid van die katoen. Ten einde hierdie probleem te bowe te kom, is gebruik gemaak van 'n reeks harse (polimere) wat moontlik die gewenste verbetering in kreukelweerstand kon aanbring. Die weefstof het deur die volgende afwerkingsprosedures gegaan: krabbing, volwydte stukwas, stoming en borsel, skeer, blaasstoming en pars. Hierna is verskeie tipes hars aangewend. Daar is gevind dat die aanwending van 'n Silikoonhars van mnre. Dow Corning uitstekende kreukeltraagheid bewerkstellig.
Verder is die aanvoeling van die behandelde stof ook baie sag. Nadat die behandelde weefstof in 'n outomatiese wasmasjien gewas is, was die kreukeltraagheid nog so goed dat stryk onnodig was. Draproewe sal nou uitgevoer word ten einde hierdie waarnemings te bevestig.

2. Die invloed van kleuring op die glans van sybokhaar

Een van die uitstaande kenmerke van sybokhaar is sy natuurlike glans, 'n eienskap wat tot elke prys behou moet word. Nou is dit ongelukkig so dat gedurende langdurige kleuring by kookpunt, die voortreflike glans verdof. Dit moet ook vermy word. SAWTNI het gevolglik 'n grondige ondersoek van hierdie probleem geloods deur al die moontlike faktore wat 'n bydrae kan lewer te ondersoek.
Daar is gevind dat die suurheid, of alkaliniteit, van die waterige medium waarin die sybokhaar gekleur word, 'n groot invloed op die glans van die sybokhaar het. Trouens, daar is gevind dat daar 'n direkte verband tussen die glans en vergeling van sybokhaar is — hoe geler die sybokhaar hoe meer word die glans verdof. Die geringste verlies aan glans is waargeneem toe die waterige medium effens suur was. Neutrale of alkaliese media is beslis nadelig.

Mohair Research at SAWTRI — 1974

D. P. VELDSMAN
Director

ALTHOUGH the year 1974 has not yet been completed in respect of mohair research it is already evident at this stage that there have been a number of important achievements in connection with those projects on which SAWTRI had been requested to carry out research.

In this article it is intended to give briefly the most important highlights of SAWTRI's research.

1. Blends of Cotton/Polyester and Mohair in Lightweight Worsted Fabrics

The mohair fibre is ideally suited to blending with other fibres. To manufacture lightweight men's suitings from a blend of mohair and other fibres, SAWTRI employed a warp of polyester/cotton (50/50) and a weft of mohair. No trouble was encountered with the weaving of the resultant cloth but it became apparent that because of the presence of cotton, the wrinkle resistance of the cloth was poor. To overcome this problem use was made of a range of resins (polymers) which could possibly improve wrinkle resistance. The cloth was subjected to the following finishing precedures: crabbing, full width piece scouring, steaming and brushing, cropping, blowing and pressing. Several types of resin were subsequently applied. It was found that application of a Silicone resin of Messrs. Dow Corning led to excellent wrinkle resistance. In addition, the handle of the treated fabric was very soft. After the treated cloth had been washed in an automatic washing machine, the wrinkle resistance was so good that pressing or ironing was unnecessary. Wear trials will now be carried out to confirm these observations.

2. The Influence of Dyeing on the Lustre of Mohair

One of the outstanding characteristics of mohair is its natural lustre, something which must be retained at all costs. Unfortunately, however, this lustre becomes dull during extended dyeing at boiling point. This must also be prevented. SAWTRI consequently launched an in-depth study of this problem by investigating all the possible factors which may contribute to the problem.

It was found that acidity or alkalinity of the aqueous medium in which the mohair is dyed has a profound effect on the lustre of the mohair. Indeed, it was found that there is a direct relationship between lustre and yellowing of the mohair — the more yellow the mohair becomes, the more dull the lustre. The least loss in lustre was observed when the aqueous medium was slightly acid. Neutral or alkaline media are definitely detrimental to lustre.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

VREKTES VAN ANGORABOKKE

Vanaf bladsy 63

Voorgestelde Hulpmiddels

Die agtergrond van die toestand dui op die volgende behandeling en voorkomende maatreëls, asook verdere navorsing.

1. 300 cc van 'n vyf-persent glukose oplossing in normale soutwater plus 30 cc kalsium boroglukonaat binneaars verhoog die liggaamstemperatuur effektief. Verdere glukose kan deur die bek ingegee word.
2. Deltacortril ('n kortisoon preparaat) help die behandeling (3 cc binnespiers).
3. Tee is meer geskik as koffie om die brein te stimuleer want dit verhoog ook die liggaamstemperatuur.
4. Indien die liggaamstemperatuur laer as 30° C is, sal die behandeling nie suksesvol wees nie.
5. Voorsiening van byvoeding gedurende skeertyd mag die afname in liggaamsreserwes, wat andersins waargeneem word, teenwerk.
6. Deur vir 'n tyd weekliks na skeer te dip mag die bloedvate in die vel kondisioneer om wisselende temperature beter te hanteer.
7. Indien verdere inligting oor liggaamsfunksies van gesonde en blootgestelde bokke bestudeer word, mag 'n duideliker beeld van die toestand verkry en ander metodes vir die voorkoming van die siekte gevind word. 'n Betekenisvolle verbetering van die prosedure vir die behandeling van die toestand word egter nie verwag nie.

MORTALITY OF ANGORA GOATS

From page 63

Suggested Remedies

The background of the condition discussed suggests the following recommendations for treating and preventing the condition as well as for further research:

1. 300 cc of a five per cent glucose solution in normal saline plus 30 cc calcium boro-gluconate in the vein is effective in raising the body temperature Further glucose can be given through the mouth.
2. Deltacortril supports the treatment (3cc in the muscle).
3. Tea is better than coffee as a stimulant of the brain, in that it also raises the body temperature.
4. If the body temperature is lower than 30°C, treatment cannot be expected to be successful.
5. Provision of attractive food around shearing time may help to overcome the reduction of body reserves noted otherwise.
6. Dipping after shearing, possibly at weekly intervals, may train the skin blood vessels to deal with changing temperatures.
7. Further information on body functions of healthy goats compared with exposed ones may facilitate our understanding of the condition, and find further ways for preventing development of the distressing circumstances. A significant improvement of treatment procedures cannot be expected.

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

11 MAR 1975

BEELD

Studente lê voor voertuie

TIEN studente van die Federale Teologiese Kweekskool op Alice het gister in die pad gaan lê voor vragmotors wat die meubels van die kweekskool na Umtata moet vervoer.

Die studente maak beswaar teen die verskuiwing van die skool na Umtata nadat die terrein onteien en toegesê is vir uitbreidings van die Universiteit van Fort Hare. — (Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 MAR 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Appointments at Fort Hare

The following appointments have been made at Fort Hare.

Mr M. L. Magwa, technical assistant in botany, who comes from Cape Town.

Mr J. Z. Mhaga, technical assistant in botany, matriculated at Clarkebury School and comes from Willowvale. Mr Mhaga is studying through the University of South Africa.

Mr M. A. Stofile, lecturer in the Faculty of Theology, comes from Port Elizabeth. He completed a B.A. at Fort Hare and is working on his honours in systematic theology at Fort Hare.

Mr S. N. Kwayiba, an operator and demonstrator of audio-visual aids in the Faculty of Education, is working on a B.Bibl. through the University of South Africa. Mr Kwayiba, a teacher, taught at Lovedale. He is married and has three children.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 JAN 1975

E.P. HERALD

Brother, sister to graduate 1 000 kilometres apart

HERALD REPORTER

A UITENHAGE brother and sister, children of Mrs May Mqolomba of Kwa Nobuhle, will graduate in April at two universities more than 1 000 kilometres apart.

Mr Thobekile Mqolomba, 22, will receive his BSc degree from Fort Hare University and Miss Tandiwa Mqolomba, 36, her Diploma in Nursing Administration from the University of the North, near Pietersburg.

Miss Mqolomba, an assistant matron at the King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban, paid for her brother's university education.

She completed her studies with the help of [illegible]

Natal Provincial Administration bursary and took a year's study leave.

Miss Mqolomba said she and her brother completed secondary school with the help of Uitenhage Town Council bursaries.

A sister, Miss Lillian Mqolomba, a teacher, also received a council bursary for her secondary school training.

Mr Mqolomba, who majored in botany and zoology, said he had received a bursary from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to complete his BSc (Honours). He intends to become a teacher.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 FEB 1975
THE FRIEND

Blacks' careers ruined by strikes

ALICE

STUDENT strikes — such as those in 1973 — ruined the careers of hundreds of Africans and further delayed the day when Black personnel could play a greater role in the control of their universities, the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, said here yesterday.

He was addressing first-year students and parents at a three-day open house ceremony.

Students and staff had freedom of expression and opinion, he said.

"The only thing which is expected of them is that they must be loyal to the university and must not take part in any subversive activities," he added.

"Active party politics on the campus are not regarded as desirable.

"It goes without saying that students must abide by all the usual university rules and regulations, which are more or less the same at any other South African University.

"Steps will only be taken against students who take part in subversive activities, by which I mean activities directed against the efficient operation of the university and actions aimed at destroying racial harmony and peace.

"When in an individual case I am in doubt, I give the university the benefit of the doubt and not the individual."—SAPA.

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ate 13 MAR 1975

BEELD

Woordeboek vir Tswana

ALICE. — 'n Junior Tswana-woordeboek vir gebruik in Botswana is pas deur 'n oud-student van die Universiteit van Fort Hare voltooi. Die samesteller van die woordeboek, mnr. L. M. Kgasa, het sy graad in 1941 behaal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15th JAN.1975
ILANGA.

BAHLUNGA ONEKHONO KWEZEBHIZIN ISI

GOLDEN GCABASHE

ETHEKWINI.— Aba-Mnyama abane abangabanikazi bamabhizinisi aqavile eSouth Africa abasanda kukhombisa ikhono eliphezulu futhi okubhekeke kubona ukuba kukhethwe ozodla ubhedu lwe-"Businessman of the Year" okuzomyisa eMelika mahhala ayofunda ngamabhizinisi amasonto amathathu, bamenyezelwe ngabagqugquzeli balomncintiswano kulelisonto.

AMAGAMA

BangoMnuz. Zazi Khuzwayo waseClermont onamabhizinisi ehlukene eNatal, Mnuz. Maxwell Guilford Mpahlwa onesitolo sezingubo zokugqoka eMtata eTranskei, Mnuz. Similo Guzana wehhotela eZwelitsha eKing Williamstown eCiskei kanye noMnuz. Gordon Nyamakazi naye onehhotela Engcobo ngaseMtata khona eTranskei.

Lomncintiswano oqale eminyakeni emibili edlule, ugqugquzelwa yinhlangano yabahwebi abaMnyama iNational African Federated Chambers of Commerce (NAFCOC) kanye nephephandaba lezabo, kanye nefemu kagologo.

Ophumelele kulomncintiswano uzoyiswa eMelika lapho ezothola khona ithuba lokuxoxa nochwepheshe kwezamabhizinisi, kakhulukazi ezingqinambeni ezithintene nabaMnyama esimweni saseSouth Africa, kanti-ke ekubuyeni kwakhe umele ukubikela amalungu eNAFCOC kuyoyonke iSouth Africa.

IMIKLOMELO

Igama laloyo ophumelele lizomenyezelwa edilini likanokusho elizokwenziwa kulezinyangana ezizayo lapho kuzobe kukhona abamabhizinisi abaMnyama nabamHlophe abayizikhulu zamafemu kanye noHulumeni.

"Abanye ababili abaphume balandela lowo odle ubhedu nabo bazothola imiklomelo ebhekile impela," kusho othintene nalamalungiselelo.

Uthe inhloso yalomncintiswano ngukufaka ugqozi nokukhuthaza abahwebi abaMnyama ekuzithuthukiseni nokufunda izindlela ezihlukene zebhizinisi kanye nokusebenzisa amathuba amasha aya ngokwanda evulelwa abaMnyama emphakathini.

UMnuz. Guzana yena ungusihlalo wesiGungu esilulekayo i-Advisory Council ye-University of Fort Hare futhi unguSihlalo wenkampane yomshwalense.

UMnuz. Mpahlwa yena ukhuthalele ukusiza ezinhlanganweni ezihlukene zezenhlalakahle futhi ongomunye wabakhuthele ekufundisweni kwabaMnyama ezamabhizinisi, kanti uMnuz. Khuzwayo othathe izifundo zeCommerce, Economics kanye Business e-University of South Africa usaqhubeka nezesiNgisi kanye ne-Accountancy.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

20 MAR 1975

HOOFSTAD

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare se getalle groei

ALICE. — Die Universiteit van Fort Hare gaan 130 meisies huisves in die kos-huise van die Federale kweekskool.



Among the members of the Council of the Federal Theological Seminary Alice, who met in East London yesterday to discuss the future of the seminary, were, from left: the Rt Rev C. T. Vika, of the Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa; Dr L. A. Houston, of the Methodist Church, chairman of the seminary council; the Rt Rev A. H. Zulu, Anglican Bishop of Zululand, Dr T. Simpson, of the Anglican Church, President of the Federal Seminary, and the Rev A. M. Bottoman, of the Presbyterian Church of Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Seminary heads remain unconvinced

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

EAST LONDON. — The Council of the Federal Theological Seminary. Alice, which met here yesterday to discuss the future of the seminary, is "unconvinced that, with so much other land available in the vicinity, it was essential for Fort Hare to take possession of the seminary property".

This was part of a statement issued last night by the council, after it had spent most of the day in closed session at Cambridge.

Quoting the statement by the Minister of Agriculture, who authorised the expropriation, that "a larger section of the Black people will benefit from this measure", the council said it had "not been able to find any Black community leaders who have been consulted", and "all members of this council, Black and White, are unanimous in their abhorrence of this action".

Continuance

They were resolved to act in the best possible way to assure the continuance of the seminary, which had, in the 12 years of its existence, achieved much for the unity of the Church.

The council represents the Church of the Province of South Africa (Anglican), the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, the Bantu Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church of Africa and the Tsonga Presbyterian Church.

The council's statement briefly traced the history of the seminary, which was established on land donated by Chief Tyali to the Church of Scotland for evangelistic and educational purposes.

In 1961 an assurance was given by the Ministers of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education that "the authorities would not wish to expropriate the land, even if they had the right to do so."

The churches had relied on this and invested "a vast sum of money" in further development of the seminary.

In 1971 the University of Fort Hare, which is next to the seminary, approached the council with an offer to buy the seminary.

When the council consulted the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development he assured the deputation he had no desire to destroy the seminary and asked the council to provide its specifications for an institution on an alternative site.

The churches were unanimous in their resolve not to sell.

Nothing further was heard in the matter after Fort Hare University was informed of their decision in 1973.

Consulted

On receipt of the expropriation notice, the council consulted the Ministers concerned. At its meeting yesterday, the council heard the Minister's reply for the first time.

It confirms that "the official take - over will take place on December 27, 1974, by the University of Fort Hare on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust".

"The implication," said the council's statement, "is that the seminary does not need to evacuate the site on that date. But Fort Hare will have the right to use the property and commence new building operations."

12 FEB 1975
Date
DIE TRANSVALER

Lemoenskille word dalk goedkoop kos

ALICE — Navorsing oor die moontlike vervaardiging van proteïne vir menslike en dierlike gebruik van lae graadse koolhidraat-afval van die tuislande se landboukundige bedryf, sal binnekort begin word deur 'n skenking van R16 450 deur die WNNR aan 'n professor aan die universiteit van Fort Hare.

Dr. R. Basset, hoof van die departement van biologiese wetenskappe aan die universiteit, sal poog om lae koste-proteïne te vervaardig, deur gebruik te maak van landboukundige afval soos pynappelvesels, lemoenskille en turksvyblare.

Volgens dr. Basset sal sy navorsing die enigste in sy soort wees. In Europa is daar al 'n poging aangewend om proteïne te vervaardig van ru-olie. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date JAN 1975

The St. John's Letter

The Official publication of The Diocese of St. John's South Africa.

JANUARY 1975 Vol. 7 No. 1.



The news that the government has decided to expropriate the Federal Seminary at Alice will have come as a shock to Christians not only in this country but throughout the civilised world. It is little more than ten years ago that the Seminary was opened as a bold venture in ecumenical cooperation in the training of the churches' ministry. At the time we were given an absolute assurance in writing by the then minister of Bantu Administration and Development on behalf of the government that, if the churches built on the Lovedale site, they would be meeting all the government's requirements and their future occupancy would be undisturbed. Apparently this assurance was worth less than the paper on which it was typed. The Seminary authorities have been informed, without prior warning or consultation, that their land and buildings are to be taken over before the end of the year. It is alleged that the land is needed for the future expansion of Fort Hare University; but there are few who put much credence in this since there is plenty of alternative land nearby to meet any forseeable need for expansion. The ordinary Christian can see it only as a political decision. It is not the first occasion, and will probably not be the last, when the churches have been elbowed out of the way because they refuse to give uncritical support to the creed of their political masters.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

* * * * *

At the beginning of January there will be an important young people's conference at the Methodist Lay Centre in Ncambedlana, organised by our diocesan Youth Committee. I hope that this will be well attended by representatives from parishes. It will also be the first appearance of Father Hamish Holman in his new job as diocesan director of youth work. At present Fr Holman and his family are overseas, but plan to return at the end of the month. He is taking the opportunity of his holiday in England to acquire new experience of modern ideas in youth work. Once he is back, he will be travelling round the parishes, to learn our needs and to give such help as lies in his power in solving our problems. I am sure tha the parishes will greatly welcome his coming among them. Since he will be travelling for much of the year, I have also asked him to be senior chaplain to our hospitals. He will not of course be taking the place of the priests and catechists on the spot, but he will be available for help and advice to them on all matters concerning the spiritual welfare of the staff and patients.

* * *

We shall also be welcoming two new arrivals in 1975. The Revd Ted Hum-

phreys, who has been working as a missionary for the South African General Mission at Lutubeni for a number of years, is joining the staff of the Cathedral. He will also assist the staff of St. Bede's College in the preparation of material for our Theological Education by Extension courses. We are fortunate to be strengthened by the addition of so experienced a priest to our ranks. The Revd Edwin Dike is coming to Holy Cross as an assistant priest; he was formerly at St. Philip's, E. London. To both these priests and their wives I say 'welcome' in the name of you all.

* * *

The many transfers which take effect at the turn of the year have necessitated several changes in the rural deaneries. I am glad to announce that Canon R.C. Sonqishe will be the new rural dean of Cofimvaba, the Revd A. de la P. Beresford of All Saints, the Revd G. Bacon of Holy Cross and the Revd W.X. Matolweni of Kokstad.

* * *

I would like to remind you that the annual Vestry meeting should be held in every parish as early in the new year as possible. In the old days it used to meet soon after Easter. To bring it into line with modern practice it is now required to meet at the beginning of the year. At this meeting the last year's financial accounts must be presented and approved, and the new churchwardens and parish council elected. Since annual archdeaconry conferences seem like becoming fixed events, I also direct that the Vestry should elect lay representatives and alternates to attend archidiaconal meetings during the year.

* * *

The growth in the number of parishes has made it desirable to reorganise the boundaries of the archdeaconries. Elsewhere in this Letter you will find a list shewing how the parishes have been regrouped. You will notice that we have revived the old title of Pondoland, and also invented a new one of East Griqualand in place of Kokstad and Matatiele. I do not think that the titles really matter: what is important is that the archdeacons, who are all busy parish priests, are each allocated areas which can be conveniently visited from their centre.

* * *

As usual I shall be on holiday during January, and I ask you to defer as much correspondence as possible. This letter brings my good wishes and prayers for God's richest blessings on you all in 1975.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

+ James S. John.

THE BISHOPS' ENGAGEMENTS IN JANUARY, 1975

The Diocesan Bishop

26th	Swartberg and Matatiele (Institutions)

The Bishop-Suffragan

6th/9th	Order of Ethiopia Conference
18th/19th	St. Alban's and Butterworth (Institutions).

FROM THE DIOCESAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ORGANISER

SYLLABUS FOR DIOCESAN SUNDAY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS 1975:

Junior (Catechism) Section : **Either** DLISA AMATAKANE AM, iziqendu 6, 7, & 8.
Or NINGABANTU BAM, Izifundo 35 - 68.

Senior (Bible Study) Section : 4 Themes from the Bible, ABELUSI, UKUKHANYA, UBUHLOBO, IDINI.

Study Guides, price 15 cents, will be available in January 1975.

Date 28 JAN 1975
E. P. HERALD



Prof J. P. A. du Preez

African rite has lesson for Whites

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The findings of Professor J. P. A. du Preez, Professor of Psychology at Fort Hare University, suggest that African male initiation carries a lesson for White people.

Professor Du Preez conducted a survey on the attitudes of African teachers and others in the Ciskei and Transkei towards religion and the traditional initiation ceremonies.

Almost all those interviewed were in favour of the traditional initiation ceremony for males.

"The African people have an advantage here over Whites because, after years of experience with adolescents, I feel that the key to the education of our children, especially in adolescence, is the fact that we hand over adult status to them without expecting anything in return," said Prof Du Preez.

Tests

However, the African child underwent stringent tests before he was allowed adult status and privileges.

Professor Du Preez did not suggest that Whites should revert to comparable forms of initiation — but the African was right in wishing to retain his own traditional ways.

The survey had shown clearly that the African people felt their own traditions regarding adult initiation and religion should be recognised, honoured and retained. Africans had an equally positive attitude towards Christianity.

Ninety-eight per cent of the Africans in the Transkei and Ciskei believed in the teachings of Christianity.

Most approved of and also practised traditional ancestor worship as well as Christianity. A high percentage of Africans, including school inspectors, ministers of religion and teachers, said that ancestor worship should be revived and incorporated with Christianity.

They felt that traditional religion of the African people should also be incorporated in the religious teaching of African school children.

Most Africans had a positive attitude towards missionary work, but were against attempts made by religious leaders to suppress their traditional beliefs.

Findings on the research carried out by Professor Du Preez on the attitudes of Africans in the Ciskei and Transkei towards religion are to be published shortly.

Date 30 JAN 1975
NATAL MERCURY

300 DRUM-BEATING STUDENTS STRIKE

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU — Relations between staff and students at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland broke down completely yesterday, after 300 drum-beating students barricaded the gates, pelted a professor with eggs and raided a meeting of the University Senate.

Beating drums and shouting, the militant students set up road blocks at the gates of Roma Campus, to prevent their vice - chancellor, Canadian Prof. C. R. Rodgers, from leaving to make contact with the Lesotho Government.

Earlier, they raided a meeting of the 40-man Senate, the university's highest decision - making body. They also threw eggs at Mr. J. M. Mohapeloa, head of the Department of English, who is one of two candidates for a disputed post as Pro-Vice Chancellor.

The students are on strike. They have ordered all workers off the campus and closed the university buildings. They refuse to withdraw until the head of the Department of Mathematics, British - born Prof. David Ambrose, is formally dismissed. They have demanded an inquiry into what they term "corruption" and "jobs for pals."

But Prof. Ambrose has meanwhile secretly left the university with his Indian wife, Professor Gelukdar and their two - year - old son. He was angered and hurt by student accusations that he had a racist attitude.

In a letter to the head of the Students Representative Council, Prof. Ambrose refuted allegations that he had "fought tooth and nail not to be led by a Black man." It was alleged he had not wanted to work under Prof. I. J. Mahomed, formerly of the Economics Department and now at the University of the Western Cape.

The students want representation in all university departments and faculties. They say posts are not advertised but given on a trial basis to "friends and friends' wives."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

21 MAR 1975

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

New lecturer

Mr D. W. S. Motse has been promoted to lecturer of chemistry at Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Motse did his B.Sc. degree through the University of South Africa and his honours degree at Fort Hare. Mr Motse intends doing his doctorate at Fort Hare on analytical chemistry.

He is single and comes from Thaba-Nche, Orange Free State.

13 MAR 1975

DIE BURGER

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. H. L. N. Joubert van die Universiteit van Fort Hare is ontslaan uit die Conradie-Hospitaal in Kaapstad en keer eersdaags na Alice terug.

12 MAR 1975

P.E. EVENING POST

Dictionary from Fort Hare man

ALICE. — A Fort Hare alumnus who graduated in 1941 has just completed the eight-year task of compiling a junior Setswana dictionary for use in Botswana.

The compiler, Mr L. M. Kgasa, told the rector of Fort Hare the dictionary will be published next month.

Mr Kgasa taught in various schools in South Africa before joining the Botswana Publications Department. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 JAN 1975
DIE BURGER

Swart denkwyse is anders, sê Marais

DIE tweede kongres van die Wysgerige Vereniging van Suider-Afrika is gister geopen deur die Vise-rektor van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch, prof. W. L. Mouton. Dit word in die Huishoudkunde-gebou van die universiteit gehou en duur tot môre. Mense van oor die hele land woon dit by.

In 'n prikkelende lesing het prof. E. J. Marais, hoogleraar aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, oor die Afrika-denkwyse gepraat.

Volgens hom is daar aansienlike verskille tussen die denkwyse van die Afrikaan en dié van die Westerling vanweë hul uiteenlopende kultuur-agtergronde. Die Westerling neig om die uiters komplekse samelewing-struktuur van die swartman te vereenvoudig en kan weens hierdie benadering nie die gewenste insig in sy denkwyse verkry nie.

INDIVIDU

Op sy beurt kan die aan tradisiegebonde swartman hom nie vereenselwig met die abstrakte en wetenskaplike benadering van die Westerse mens nie. Die Afrikaan is volgens prof. Marais wesenlik godsdienstig, en openbaar groot humanistiese en etnosentriese neiginge, terwyl die klem by die moderne Westerse samelewing grootliks op die individu en 'n sekulêre lewensbeskouing val.

Die eenheid tussen sy mense is vir die swartman van wesenlike belang, en volgens prof. Marais kan die verwestersing en industrialisering van die swart samelewings hierdie eenheidsgevoel vernietig en 'n maatskaplike verbrokkeling tot gevolg hê. Net so is die Westerse politieke instellinge vreemd aan die mense van Afrika. Meningsverskille word uit die weg geruim met behulp van langdurige debatte en nie deur demokratiese stemmings soos in Westerse demokrasieë nie.

KENMERK

Volgens prof. Marais veroorsaak die demokrasie 'n konfliksituasie wat tot die verbrokkeling van die eenheid binne die swart samelewing kan lei.

'n Verdere kenmerk van die Afrikaan is sy mededeelsaamheid. Die individu is heeltemal ondergeskik aan die belange van die gemeenskap — iets wat in die Westerse samelewing gewoonlik ontbreek.

„Kommunikasie en samesprekinge is vir die swartman aanneemliker, en uiteindelike eensgesindheid is verkieslik," het prof. Marais gesê. Hy verwelkom die bereidheid aan regeringskant om al hoe meer samesprekinge te voer met die tuislandleiers omdat dit konflik kan uitskakel by wyse van gesprek.

Volgens prof. Marais het die tradisiegebonde Afrikaan beswaarlik 'n toekomsbegrip binne die veld van sy denkwyse. In sy begrip van tyd word die klem hoofsaaklik op die verlede gelê.

Volgens die spreker vereis die vooruitgang in die moderne wêreld van die Afrikaan dat hy 'n groter gerigtheid op die toekoms moet hê as hy hom hier wil laat geld. By gebrek aan die regte aanvaarding van so 'n gerigtheid wag vir die swartman in Afrika sielkundige, politieke en ekonomiese probleme.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 FEB 1975

SUIDWES AFRIKANER

LEMOENSKILLE

ALICE.—Navorsing oor die moontlike vervaardiging van proteïne vir menslike en dierlike gebruik van lae graadse koolhidraat-afval van die tuislande se landboukundige bedryf, sal binnekort begin word deur 'n skenking van R 16 450 deur die WNNR aan 'n professor aan die universiteit van Fort Hare.

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Dr. R. Basset, hoof van die Departement van Biologiese wetenskappe aan die universiteit, sal poog om lae koste-proteïne te vervaardig, deur gebruik te maak van landboukundige afval soos pynappelveselS, lemoenskille en turksvyblare.

Volgens dr. Basset sal sy navorsing die enigste in sy soort wees. In Europa is daar al 'n poging aangewend om proteïne te vervaardig van ru-olie.—Sapa.

Date 26 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare men back

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Prof Robert Hobart, head of the Department of Physics and Mr Pieter Wagener, senior lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics at Fort Hare University have returned from visits to Britain and the United States.

Prof Hobart was invited to King's College University after he exchanged research notes with Prof Hermann Bondi, chief scientific adviser to the British Ministry of Defence. The invitation was also extended to Mr Wagener whose line of research follows that pursued at King's College.

Prof Hobart also attended the annual meeting of the American Physical Society in Los Angeles.

Mr Wagener investigated the changes in curricula of applied mathematics at various universities and said he was pleased that recent changes in his department at Fort Hare were in full accord with the latest advances.

Date 31 JAN 1975
E. P. HERALD

Record Fort Hare enrolment

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.

A RECORD number of students has been enrolled at the University of Fort Hare this year and still more may be admitted depending on space and the results of supplementary examinations.

A spokesman for the university said last year's examination results were exceptionally good because the students had had a quiet year, uninterrupted by campus disturbances. As a result more students were being readmitted this year in addition to new students.

Twelve hundred have been admitted already and others have been placed on a waiting list. Last year there were just over 1 000 students.

Hostels

The opening of a new men's hostel has made room for 158 additional men students. Although there are two women's hostels, there is no room for 64 women students and their names have also been placed on the waiting list.

Fort Hare will this year extend to Umtata, where a branch of the university is to be opened with degree courses in the Faculty of Arts. The university has also extended, by a Government expropriation order, to the Federal Theological Seminary buildings, although whether the university will be able to make use of any of these buildings this year is still not known.

Hogsback

At Fort Hare itself extensive building projects are under way. The new R1,5 million chemistry block is due to be completed early this year. The R500 000 lecture complex, once completed, will be one of the most modern at any South African university.

This year will see a completely new facade to the university. The national road to the Hogsback, which at present traverses the campus, is expected to be rerouted early this year to allow work to start on the new R2 million arts block, which will straddle the existing national road. Between this arts block and the new chemistry and lecture complex, a new administration block is being built at an estimated cost of R500 000.

University of Fort Hare
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On the academic side there are 20 new staff appointments as well as several promotions and temporary appointments.

Music

An exciting new development at the university this year is the degree course being offered in Music. Fort Hare is the first Black university to offer a music degree. The course will be under the guidance and direction of the internationally famous academic and musician, Professor George Grüber.

The degree will consist of a four - year course combining academic and professional subjects. In an interview, Professor Gruber said he would ensure that the music degree offered at Fort Hare would equal any music degree from any South African university.

The total expansion programme at the university over the next few years, costing millions of rands will enable the university to cater for about 6 000 students with an annual enrolment of 2 000 new students.

14 FEB 1975
DAILY MERCURY

CHURCH CENTRE MOVES

ALICE — The Federal Theological Seminary had no option but to move, under protest and with considerable inconvenience, to a temporary location which was as yet unprepared, said a statement issued here yesterday by the seminary council, after a meeting which lasted from Wednesday afternoon until early yesterday morning.

Earlier this week Prof. J. M. de Wet, rector of the University of Fort Hare, sent a letter addressed to Prof. L. Hewson, of Rhodes University and chairman of the seminary council, stating that the university intended occupying certain buildings of the seminary, expropriated by Government order, by Monday, February 17, and other buildings by March 1. — (Sapa.)

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versity.

enrolment of 2 000 new students.

Date - 3 FEB 1975

RAND DAILY MAIL

Church delegation

ALICE. — A deputation of six leading churchmen appointed by the council of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice has been granted an interview with Mr M C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, in Cape Town today.

The deputation will seek clarification of the future of the seminary — an interdenominational training centre for Black ministers which was expropriated by the Government on December 26 last year.

The members of the delegation to meet the Minister are expected to be Prof Leslie Hewson of Rhodes University, chairman of the seminary council, the Rev Simon Gqubule, principal of the Methodist college at the seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, president of the seminary, the Right Rev A. H. Zulu, Bishop of Zululand, the Rev G. T. Vika, secretary of the Bantu Presbyterian Church and the Rev John Thorne, of the United Congregational Church, Johannesburg. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
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13 MAR 1975

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Woordeboek in Tswana

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — 'n Oud-student van Fort Hare wat in 1941 daar gegradueer het het pas 'n junior woordeboek in Tswana voltooi vir gebruik in Botswana. Hy het agt jaar daaraan gewerk.

Die opsteller mnr. L. M. Kgasa, sê die woordeboek sal in April gepubliseer word.

Extracts from
GLASGOW HERALD
Date 21 FEB 1975

S. Africa 'callous' in closing seminary

A66a

The South African Government's action in taking over a seminary used to train non-white ministers by seven donominations at Alice, Cape Province, was criticised yesterday by the Rev. John Waddell, convener of the Overseas Council, at the commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh.

Mr Waddell said there had been a sudden announcement in November that the Federal Theological Seminary was to be taken over in one month to make room for the expansion of the neighbouring Fort Hare University, which the South African Government controlled.

Yet in 1963, when the Church of Scotland gifted a 220-acre site to the Bantu Presbyterian Church to set up the seminary — which has Anglican, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian colleges — an assurance had been given of absolute security of tenure.

Mr Waddell said that the Government's action was carried out in a most callous fashion, showed cynical disregard of a solemn undertaking, and indicated utter insensitivity to the hurt that would be felt by many Christians.

The real reasons for the order might be sought in the desire of the South African Government to seek confrontation with the churches, in their fear of the contagion of freedom, or to further their policy of education in ethnic groups.

Under protest

Mr Waddell said that no reassurance had resulted from representations to the South African Government. The division of international affairs of the British Council of Churches were pursuing the matter.

The seminary, which has 145 students, was to move temporarily and under protest to an Anglican seminary at Umtata, about 200 miles away, he added.

The Rev. J. M. K. Paterson, convener of the Stewardship and Budget Committee, said that the Church of Scotland needed £2m of new money in the next 18 months to combat inflation and maintain their work.

Extract from
Scotsman, Edinburgh

5 FEB 1975

Help offered for seminary move

A664

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday. — The Federal Theological Seminary t Alice in the Caoe Province, which is facing expropriation by the South African Government, will be assisted in finding alternative accommodation, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, announced last night.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Botha said in a statement that there was no alternative to the expropriation because the site was needee by the African university at Fort Hare. This is disputed by critics of the expropriation order.

The Government have not yet fixed a date for the expropriation and Mr Botha said that until alternative facilities are available, "provision could be made for the needs of the seminary on the existing site." He said that in 1971 he had asked the church authorities to seek a new site and he criticised their failure to do so. — Times Foreign Service.

22 FEB 1975
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Seminary wins a respite

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Federal Theological Seminary at Alice is to be permitted to remain undisturbed until March 10 this year, when it is scheduled to move to temporary accommodation in Umtata.

The rector of the adjoining Fort Hare University — which will move into the seminary premises — has written to the seminary council acceding to a request to be left alone until March 10.

The rector, Professor J M de Wet, said he had made his decision at the recommendation of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

Professor de Wet is acting as the Minister's agent in the expropriation of the seminary.

The first stages of the expropriation were to have taken place this week, with two of the seminary's colleges and two staff houses being taken over by Fort Hare.

But after a marathon meeting of the seminary council, it was decided that the entire seminary would be moved to Umtata.

Date - 4 FEB 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Botha adamant: Fort Hare to get seminary

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, is "adamant" that the Government will go ahead with the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

He told a deputation from the seminary yesterday that the date for the takeover of the land and buildings would be determined soon.

But today the minister faces a series of questions in Parliament about the expropriation. The questions have been tabled by Dr A. L. Boraine, (Prog, Pinelands) and Mr T. Aronson (UP, Walmer).

Yesterday's statement by Mr Botha was issued following a meeting with a deputation headed by Dr L. A. Hewson.

It was also attended by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, the principal of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, and other senior government officials.

The seminary deputation appealed to the minister to repeal the expropriation. But Mr Botha said it would not be reconsidered.

"I emphasised that there was no alternative but to obtain adjacent land and buildings for the rapidly expanding University of Fort Hare," Mr Botha said.

"I repeated my previous statement that I am prepared to assist the seminary to obtain alternative land for another institution elsewhere seeing that the seminary students do not follow courses at Fort Hare."

Until alternative facilities were available, provision for the needs of the seminary would be made on the existing site.

Mr Botha deplored the fact that there was no reaction in 1971 to his request that the seminary look for a new site. He asked them to give this urgent attention.

The University of Fort Hare had been appointed to act as the minister's agent in negotiations for the date of take-over and price of the seminary. If mutual agreement could not be achieved on the price, it would be determined by the courts.

"In conclusion, I assured them of my understanding of their position and assured them of a sympathetic approach to the problem by the principal of Fort Hare and me and also requested them to co-operate in this respect," Mr Botha said.

In Parliament today Dr Boraine will ask Mr Botha the period of the negotiations between his department and the council of the seminary and their outcome. He will also ask him details of the expropriation and what was the reason for it.

Although some of the details asked by Dr Boraine have been covered, Mr Botha will be asked to make a statement on the matter.

Mr Aronson, on the other hand, will be asking the minister whether any undertakings were given by him or his predecessors in regard to the seminary and what these were. He will also ask what objections were made to the expropriation.

In addition, Mr Aronson will ask the minister under which homeland government the seminary falls and whether this homeland government was consulted. Mr Aronson would like the minister to clarify the nature of these consultations if they took place.

This aspect of his questions is a clear reference to the Ciskei in which the Alice district falls. It should give a significant indication of the Ciskei Government's attitude to the expropriation. — PC.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 14 FEB 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Seminary to quit — in protest

ALICE — The Federal Theological Seminary had no option but to move, under protest and with considerable inconvenience, to a temporary site as yet unprepared, says a statement issued here yesterday by the seminary council.

Earlier this week, the Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, sent a letter to Prof L. Hewson, chairman of the seminary council, stating that the university intended occupying certain buildings of the seminary by Monday, Feb 17, and other buildings by March 1.

The statement released yesterday said: "The council of the Federal Theological Seminary has described as unacceptable the conditions laid down by the Rector of Fort Hare University for its continued occupation of facilities at Alice.

"The rector announced on Monday that the university would take over some of the buildings and that the seminary would be allowed to occupy the remaining buildings during 1975. He warned that any provocative statements or action by students or staff could lead to the premature cancellation of the lease.

"In rejecting these terms, the seminary council stated that harmonious relationships with Fort Hare could be maintained only if the seminary had undisturbed occupation of all its buildings during 1975.

"The rector's decision had made this impossible and the seminary had no option but to remove, under protest and considerable inconvenience, to a temporary location which was as yet unprepared.

"This removal would take place on March 10 or as early as possible thereafter. The council has appealed to the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, to leave the seminary undisturbed until that date and to make it possible for the removal to be peaceful."

Meanwhile, the Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof J. de Wet, warned that the seminary must stop making statements to the Press.

Prof De Wet said if the authorities at the seminary did not refrain from making "deplorable and negative statements," he would have no option but to disallow them to use the two remaining colleges still in the hands of the seminary. — DDC-SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
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-7 FEB 1975
Date
D. F. ADVERTISER

No reprieve in that town called Alice

ONE of the not so joyous events this Christmastide was the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary, largest institution of its kind in Southern Africa, on December 26. Established in 1962 on land given to the church nearly a century ago for religious and educational work, the seminary trains clergy for the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches. Lying next to Fort Hare University, it is the only institution for training Black clergy in these denominations in the country.

When the four churches decided to build their combined seminary 14 years ago they were assured by the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Education that even if the Government had the legal right to do so, it would not expropriate the site. With this green light given the churches went ahead and spent something like R1-million on building up the seminary. It has, as one religious commentator has stressed, been a magnificent success as an exercise in ecumenical and racial co-operation. But perhaps just there is the rub. For the Government has gone back on its word and issued its expropriation order.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The official reason is that the land and buildings are needed for the expansion of Fort Hare. There is no doubt that the university does need to expand, but there is other ground adjoining the university that could be used for this purpose.

This week a six-man delegation from the seminary council saw the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, in an effort to have the expropriation revoked, but without success. All they got was a repeated offer of Government help in finding alternative land for another institution elsewhere, "seeing that the seminary students do not follow courses at Fort Hare."

Just at a time when the Government is promoting detente in Southern Africa and moving purposefully away from "unnecessary and purely irritating race discrimination" at home, this move deals a blow at that amiable image. For critics of the Government both here and abroad believe the real reason for what has been roundly condemned as an act of bad faith by the Government is the fact that at the seminary Africans live and work with Indian and White staff members, the sort of harmonious racial and work mixing that defenders of apartheid say cannot happen — and this right next door to a Black university for all there to see.

Date 15 FEB 1975

STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Takeover at seminary: new row

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Federal Theological Seminary at Alice has been ordered to vacate two of its four colleges to make room for 100 university of Fort Hare students.

And it has been told it may be evicted from the other two if it does not stop making statements to the Press about the takeover.

The council of the seminary is due to meet to discuss the matter.

The seminary, the largest in Southern Africa for the training of the clergy, was due to open for the year on Friday.

Last week a delegation from the seminary council met the Minister of Bantu Education and Development to ask him to reconsider his expropriation of the seminary property on December 26.

The Minister said he would not reconsider.

LETTER

In a letter Dr J F de Wet, rector of Fort Hare, said it had been decided the interests of both institutions would best be served on conditions he then listed.

The letter, to Professor Leslie Hewson, chairman of the seminary council, told the seminary to quit both St Peter's College (Anglican) and St Columbas' College (Presbyterian) — although it had been decided to allow the seminary to rent the college chapel at St Peter's.

"DEPLORABLE"

It conceded that the rooms left for use of the seminary would be insufficient for the 112 church ministers in training, but said rooms would have to be shared.

Dr de Wet added: "The above arrangement is to be effective from 1975, during which you are expected to find alternative or permanent accommodation to be taken up as from 1976."

In the past two months there had been articles and reports in the Press regarding the takeover of the seminary for the use of the university.

There were most deplorable, he said.

There is no doubt that the seminary council will reject the conditions, and is expected to debate what it can do about the situation.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 12 FEB 1975

BEELD

Studente gemaan by Kweekskool

PROF. L. HEWSON van die Rhodes-Universiteit en voorsitter van die Federale Teologiese Kweekskool, is versoek om aan die personeel en studente van die Kweekskool opdrag te gee om ,,hulle te weerhou van enige aanstootlike verklaring of optrede, insluitende opruiing, wat daarop gemik is om wanorde en ontevredenheid onder studente (van die Universiteit van Fort Hare) te voorsaak.''

Die versoek is vervat in 'n brief wat prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare aan prof. Hewson gerig het. Die brief, wat planne vir die voortgesette funksionering van die Kweekskool vir vanjaar bevat, spreek ook die hoop uit dat die twee instellings in staat sal wees ,,om in harmonie saam te bestaan.''

Prof. De Wet waarsku voorts dat hy dalk genoodsaak kan voel om die reëling te beëindig as die voorwaardes verbreek word. — (Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

8 FEB 1975

TAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

University rejects 3 Blacks

South West Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Fort Hare University has cancelled the admission of three Black students from the territory, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) said here.

The students are Mr Zacheus Kazapua, Mr Eliphas Muniaro and Mr Otniel Kaakunga.

The organising and propaganda secretary of Swanu, Mr Uatjindua Ndjoze, said the students had been informed the decision was final. No reasons were given. They had been admitted to Fort Hare early last month.

"Oppression and exploitation penetrate every aspect of life in Namibia," Mr Ndjoze said. "Where should Blacks go if universities in Southern Africa are closed to them?"

Date 11 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD

Rector warns seminary—keep calm

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.

THE RECTOR of the University of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, yesterday warned staff and students at the Federal Theological Seminary to "refrain from any provocative statement or actions including incitement aimed at causing confusion and disaffection among students of the university".

University of Fort Hare
in association with the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

The warning was made in a letter to the chairman of the seminary council, Prof L. A. Hewson of Rhodes University, detailing which of the seminary buildings it could rent for this year, arising from Friday afternoon's meeting between representatives of the two institutions.

The seminary was expropriated last year by the Government for expansion at Fort Hare.

RENTAL

The seminary was told that failure to honour "this undertaking" might compel Prof De Wet to terminate the rental agreement before its normal expiry.

In his letter to Prof Hewson, Prof De Wet said:

"I was grateful to have your assurance that during the transitional period you would do nothing to make things more difficult for the university. By this I understood you to mean that your staff and students would be instructed to refrain from any provocative statement or actions, including incitement, aimed at causing confusion and disaffection among students of the university.

"I confidently expect you to honour this undertaking and request you to make it known that if it should be broken I may be compelled to terminate the arrangement before its normal expiry.

"During the past two months there have been numerous articles and reports in the Press regarding the takeover of the seminary premises for use by the university. The main tenor of these statements has been that there is plenty of other ground in the neighbourhood to which Fort Hare can extend its buildings.

"This statement is quite untrue.

"Various theorists posing as experts on Fort Hare's requirements have suggested expansion in other directions. These suggestions have unfailingly overlooked the fact that the land suggested by them is either irrigated farmground or that it lies beyond the sportsfields and is obviously most suitable for expansion of such facilities and not for academic purposes.

"Other allegations have also been made generally of a highly contentious, political nature, unsupported by any relevant fact.

"I do not propose to reply in detail to these statements except to say that they are most deplorable and purely negative.

"As such, it is difficult to think that they were made in any spirit of promoting the interests of the students concerned or of the Black population of the country in general."

Date 25 MAR 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Koeberg to be first of several

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The proposed nuclear power station Koeberg to be built near Cape Town will be the first of a number of stations to be built in the Cape.

And it should be in operation by 1982, Professor J. C. Theron, Professor of Ecology at Fort Hare University, Alice, said in his inaugural address.

Prof Theron said South Africa's coal technology was far ahead of the rest of the world — and it was using more coal and so would become more self-reliant.

This was a good opportunity for the country to expand its world trade because its economic growth could continue unrestricted while the rest of the industrialised world was in the grip of a recession partly due to the increased oil price.

It was reported by the Atomic Energy Board that four nuclear power stations would be built in the Eastern Cape and three in the Western Cape.

Three stations were expected to be in operation by 1987.

Date 25 FEB 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Seminary head hits at Rector

ALICE — The president at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, Dr R. T. Simpson, has questioned the moral right of the Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, to take over the property of the semminary.

Replying to the statement issued by Prof De Wet last week, Dr Simpson said the statement was of interest because of what it omitted rather than what it included.

Dr Simpson said that right through the rector's argument ran the unstated assumption that if, in his view, he could make better use of the seminary property than the seminary could, he was morally entitled to take it from the seminary.

"Of course, the rector has the power to do this and has even chosen to use his power. Whether he has a moral right to do it is quite another matter."

Dr Simpson said the seminary decided to move to Umtata because "we cannot agree to live at Alice under cramped conditions and at the rector's pleasure and that for a year only."

Dr Simpson added: "We are not the first people to prefer to trek in great discomfort rather than to submit to the loss of our freedom of speech and action."

Dr Simpson said Prof De Wet had omitted to say anything in his statement about the following:

An assurance made in 1961 that the Government would not wish to exercise right of expropriation even if it had the legal right to do so, given in the context of a discussion in which the representatives of the seminary emphasised the importance of security of tenure for the seminary;

A statement by the chairman of the seminary council in 1961 that no comment could be made about the use of facilities at Fort Hare;

The fact that the land north of the Fort Hare campus was said in 1961 to be essential for Fort Hare's development while it was now said to be unsuitable for expansion;

The fact that the churches had always been prepared to sell this land to the Government in order to help Fort Hare and were negotiating a sale when it was also expropriated;

The fact that the seminary was given no prior warning of the expropriation and granted only 30 days instead of the more normal 60 days before land and buildings passed from its possession;

The fact that the rector of Fort Hare had in the past made hostile or even threatening remarks about the seminary in correspondence with the president of the seminary.

Dr Simpson said he had copies of these letters in his files.

Dr Simpson said he hoped that the controversy would now end and that the public had enough facts to judge for itself.

"We hope we may now be permitted to continue our work elsewhere without further interference and that those of the public who are sympathetic to us will help us in whatever way they can in the difficult times that lie ahead," he said. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 FEB 1975
Q'TOWN DAILY REP.

Buildings will be shared

ALICE — Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of the University of Fort Hare, has set out plans for the sharing of buildings used by the Federal Theological Seminary which will enable the Seminary to continue its tuition this year.

A letter from Professor De Wet to the Chairman of the Seminary Council, Professor L. Hewson, of Rhodes University, states that the University intends, for 1975, to occupy St. Columbus Presbyterian College and St. Peter's Anglican College by next Monday, and two staff buildings by March 1.

The Federal Theological Seminary, which trains Africans for the ministry in various Christian denominations, had its premises expropriated by Government order last November for the expansion of Fort Hare University.

Other buildings may be retained by the Seminary on a lease-back basis.

In the letter, Professor De Wet said there should be sufficient room for the 112 students expected at the Seminary this year. It added that the boarding accommodation at St. Peter's and St. Columbus Colleges "will be used to accommodate up to approximately 100 University students who are at present on the waiting list and whose academic careers depend on hostel accommodation."

● Professor L. Hewson, of Rhodes University and Chairman of the Federal Theological Seminary, has been requested to instruct staff and students at the Seminary to "refrain from any provocative statement or actions, including incitement, aimed at causing confusion and dissatisfaction among students (of the University of Fort Hare)."

This request was contained in a letter addressed to Professor Hewson by Professor De Wet. The letter, which contained plans for the continued functioning of the Sem[illegible] for this year, ex[illegible]e hope that the two institutions would be able "to live together in harmony."

Professor De Wet warned Professor Hewson that he might feel compelled to terminate the arrangement if these conditions were broken

Date 19 FEB 1975
DIE VOLKSBLAD

„STAKINGS RY LOOPBANE IN WIELE'

ALICE.

STUDENTESTAKINGS soos dié in 1973 ruïneer die loopbane van honderde Bantoes en vertraag die dag nog verder wanneer swart personeel 'n groter rol kan speel in die beheer van hul universiteit, het prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van Fort Hare, vandag op Alice gesê. Hy het eerstejaarstudente en ouers toegespreek en gesê studente en personeel het vryheid van spraak en van mening.

„Die enigste wat van hulle verwag word, is dat hulle lojaal aan die Universiteit moet wees en nie moet deelneem aan ondermynende bedrywighede nie. Aktiewe partypolitiek op die kampus word nie as wenslik beskou nie.

„Dit spreek vanself dat die studente hulle moet hou by die gewone universiteitsreëls wat min of meer dieselfde by enige ander Suid-Afrikaanse universiteit is.

„Stappe sal net teen studente gedoen word wat deelneem aan ondermynende bedrywighede, waarmee ek bedoel bedrywighede wat gemik is teen die doeltreffende werking van die universiteit en optrede wat daarop gemik is om rasseharmonie en vrede te vernietig.

„Wanneer ek in 'n afsonderlike geval twyfel, gee ek aan die universiteit die voordeel van die twyfel en nie aan die individu nie."

— Sapa.

Date 11 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

An aerial view of the town of Alice, showing the situation of Fort Hare University, marked (1) and that of the Federal Theological Seminary, marked (2) far right. The authorities of the seminary were informed last week by the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development that Fort Hare would take over the seminary porperty next Monday. The official reason given for the expropriation of the seminary was that Fort Hare needed more land to accommodate more than 150 students waiting to start their academic careers. The seminary is adjacent to Beda Hall, one of the three men's hostels belonging to Fort Hare.

22 FEB 1975

Date 10 FEB 1975
THE FRIEND

They want buildings

ALICE

THE Federal Theological Seminary here has applied to Fort Hare University to rent all its present buildings when Fort Hare takes them over on February 17. Fort Hare is considering the application.

The chairman of the seminary council, Professor L. Hewson, of Rhodes University said the request had been made at a meeting with the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, as a result of a telegram from the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development.

The telegram gave the seminary till February 10 to apply to the Rector of Fort Hare if the seminary wished to rent any buildings, which in terms of a government expropriation, become Fort Hare property from February 17.

"The seminary informed the rector that the needs of the seminary were such that all the present buildings were required to maintain the full life of the seminary," Professor Hewson said.

"The rector agreed to consider what had been told him and let the seminary authorities have further views in time to report to the seminary council meeting on Wednesday."

Commenting on the meeting, Professor de Wet said that while appreciating the difficulties of the seminary, he had to consider the fact that Fort Hare had a waiting list of between 100 and 150 students, depending on examination results.

These students were waiting to start their academic careers but could not do so because there was no accommodation for them at Fort Hare.

He said he was aware that the theological seminary was expecting 112 students on February 15.

He said he had agreed to investigate the matter fully within the next few days.

The seminary was represented by Professor Hewson, the president of the seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, and the deputy-president, the Rev S. Gqueulu. —SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 FEB 1975

CAPE ARGUS

'BARROW BOY' BA

MR WILMOT CHAGI, a student at the University of Fort Hare, will sit for his BA degree at the end of this year. This in itself is not unusual, but two years ago Mr Chagi was pushing a barrow at the Durban market to raise money for his studies.

His schooling started at the age of 13 and in 1972 he matriculated at Flagstaff in the Transkei. There were other children in his family to be educated and he had to devise his own plan for furthering his studies.

He went to Durban where he hired a barrow for 20c a day. By charging 5c to 10c a load, he managed to earn up to R3 a day.

The South African Sugar Association heard of Mr Chagi's enterprise and came to his assistance with an allowance for clothing and a bursary to attend the University of Fort Hare.

His studies progressed well and the association renewed the bursary last year and again this year. He has scored consistently good marks and there is little doubt that he will do well in his final examinations, the association says in a statement.

22 FEB 1975
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Seminary: Blacks were not consulted – SACC

Daily News Reporter

CLAIMS that the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice was expropriated in the interests of Africans have been attacked by the South African Council of Churches as "sinful paternalism" because Black South Africans were not consulted.

"Who has decided on what is in the interests of Black South Africans? We are told that the African Advisory Council of Fort Hare University has not been consulted at all — indeed, members of the advisory council were totally ignorant of the plan to evict staff and students from the FTS campus," says the latest issue of the SAICC newsletter, Kairos.

Moreover, although Fort Hare was intended to serve Xhosa-speaking people, the idea of expropriation of the seminary to make more land available for Fort Hare had not been publicly debated by the Transkei or Ciskei authorities.

"Such paternalism is the cause of much hatred in our land. It is the kind of paternalism in which persons and peoples are dealt with as though they lacked the ability to take their own initiative."

Date 21 FEB 1975 Fort Hare
NATAL MERCURY

Takeover at Alice attacked

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — An attack on the South African Government, which has expropriated the lands of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, Cape Province, was made in the Church of Scotland Commission of Assembly in Edinburgh yesterday.

The attack came from the Convener of the Kirk's Overseas Council, the Rev. John W. Waddel, who accused the South African Government of a cynical disregard of a solemn undertaking, carried out in a most callous fashion.

The S.A. Government announced last November, without warning, that they were expropriating the 90ha of land on which the seminary is built.

The seminary was founded in 1963 by seven denominations, including the Church of Scotland, to which the lands were given by a chief in 1841.

INSENSITIVE

Mr. Waddell told the Commission of Assembly that when the multiracial seminary was founded, the Churches were given an assurance that they had absolute security of tenure.

The announcement about expropriation had come "as a bolt from the blue," just after the 120 students had departed on vacation.

The plan indicated "utter insensitivity," he added.

The S.A. Government's stated reason—that the lands were required for an extension of nearby Fort Hare University—was being treated with derision, said Mr. Waddell.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 FEB 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Probe into cheap protein

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

A UNIVERSITY of Fort Hare scientist has been awarded a R16 450 grant by the CSIR to carry out one of the most exciting research projects undertaken at the university, and one which may have far reaching beneficial effects on thousands of people in the African homelands.

Dr Rodney Bassett, a British biochemist and now a senior lecturer and head of the department of biological sciences at Fort Hare, will probe "the production of proteins for animal and human consumption from low-grade carbohydrate wastes of the homelands agricultural industry."

It is the first time research of this kind has been undertaken at a Black university and possibly at any institution in South Africa. Using agricultural waste such as pineapple fibre, orange peels and prickly pear leaves, Dr Bassett aims at producing a cheap protein which if successful could greatly help to eliminate malnutrition in the homelands.

The university has bought equipment worth nearly R45 000 which is due to be installed in the modern agricultural faculty building within the next few months. One of the machines is an amino-acid analyser worth R38 000. It will be used for teaching advanced honours students as well as for research involving biochemistry, microbiology and genetics.

In an interview, Dr Bassett said the research project would be approached in a "multi-disciplinary" way which means that other departments in the agricultural faculty will also be intimately involved.

Dr Bassett will be helped by a team of three highly qualified scientists from Fort Hare: Mr Grey de Villiers, a geneticist; Dr John Mildenhall, a microbiologist; and Dr D. du Toit, another biochemist.

Dr Bassett said to the best of his knowledge this research is the only one to attempt to produce protein from waste products. In Europe an international company was attempting to produce protein from crude oil, while in Britain two separate companies were also attempting to produce protein for human consumption, one from crude sucrose and the other from crude carbohydrates.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
Scotsman, Edinburgh
21 FEB 1975

Seminary takeover attacked

A664

A decision by the South African Government to expropriate, at only 30 days' notice, the site of the Federal Theological Seminary, was carried out to seek a deliberate confrontation with the churches, it was claimed in Edinburgh yesterday.

The Government say they need the site for the expansion of Fort Hare Univeristy, an establishment catering for black students at Alice, 75 miles from East London.

The Rev. John Waddell, convener of the Overseas Council, reported the takeover to the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland yesterday.

When the seminary was set up in 1963, on land given to the Church of Scotland, they were given an assurance of security of tenure.

'REAL REASONS'

Mr Waddell said: "This cynical disregard of a solemn undertaking, carried out in a most callous fashion, indicating utter insensitivity to the hurt which would be felt by Christians of many denominations, roused a storm of protest, and trenuous efforts have been made to persuade the Government Minister concerned to change his mind," he said.

"Those who have protested are unanimous that the reasons for the order which have been made public can only be treated with derision, for there is ample room for development of Fort Hare University in other directions.

"The real reasons might be sought in the desire of the Government to seek confrontation with the churches, in their fear of the contagion of freedom, or in pursuance of their policy of education in ethnic groups."

Mr Waddell said they had had no assurances from the Government. "We await news with some anxiety for reaction among the student body is certain to be bitter."

The seminary houses around 120 coloured students.

Date 5 FEB 1975

RAND DAILY MAIL

DEATH OF ALICE

THE MINISTER of Bantu Administration's final refusal to halt the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice raises suspicions about the Government's motives.

Why does the seminary — opened in 1963 to train Black ministers when discriminatory legislation was forcing them out of White seminaries — have to be expropriated to give land to Fort Hare? And particularly when seminary spokesmen say, in contradiction of the Minister, that there is plenty of land available elsewhere to the university?

University of Fort Hare

Why was the expropriation order timed when all the students had gone on holiday? And why was the seminary originally given only one month to find and move to new premises? As the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Timothy Bavin described it, "an absurd and unreasonable demand which is plainly impossible to fulfil". Bishop Bavin sees the expropriation as a high-handed attack on the church by the Government.

It goes further than that. The seminary has stood for a non-racial tradition — a community where Whites, Africans, Coloureds and Indians have proved they could live together — and make it work.

The Government doesn't like institutions which prove that people of different races can live happily together. Isn't that the real reason why Alice has been given the death penalty?

11 FEB 1975
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fort Hare head tells seminary what he wants

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday.

THE University of Fort Hare has informed the Federal Theological Seminary that it requires St Columbus Presbyterian College and St Peters Anglican College, plus two staff houses belonging to St Columbus.

In a letter to the chairman of the seminary council, Professor L. Hewson of Rhodes University, the rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, says:

"I was grateful to have your assurance that during the transitional period you would do nothing to make things more difficult for the university. By this I understood you to mean that your staff and students would be instructed to refrain from any provocative statements or actions including incitement aimed at causing confusion and disaffection amongst students of the university.

HONOUR

"I confidently expect you to honour this undertaking and request you to make it known that if it should be broken I may be compelled to terminate the arrangement before its normal expiry.

"During the past two months there have been numerous articles and reports in the Press regarding the takeover of the seminary premises for use by the university. The main tenor of these statements has been to the effect that there is plenty of other ground in the neighbourhood to which Fort Hare can extend its buildings.

"This statement is quite untrue. Various therorists posing as experts on Fort Hare's requirements have suggested expansion in other directions.

"These suggestions have unfailingly overlooked the fact that the land suggested by them is either irrigated farm ground or the sports fields and is obviously most unsuitable for expansion of such facilities and not for academic purposes.

"Other allegations have also been made generally of a highly contentious political nature unsupported by any relevant fact. I do not propose to reply in detail to these statements except to say that they are most deplorable and purely negative.

"As such it is difficult to think that they were made, in any spirit of promoting the interests of the students concerned or of the Black population of the country in general.

"As already indicated, I expect that your staff and students will refrain from making such statement in the year which lies ahead and will refrain from actions of other kinds which will make it impossible for the two institutions to live together in harmony."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 3 FEB 1975
P.E. EVENING POST

Alice seminary deputation see Minister

CAPE TOWN. — A six-man delegation representing the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice was today received by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, to discuss the Government's expropriation of the seminary's land in December.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The seminary is due to reopen for its 1975 academic year on February 15 with more than 100 students. It is the largest theological seminary in Southern Africa.

The deputation was headed by Bishop Alphaeus Zulu, Bishop of Zululand and Dean of the Province of South Africa (the most senior office in the Anglican Church after the Archbishop).

Other members were Prof Leslie Hewson (Methodist), chairman of the council of the seminary Dr R. T. Simpson (Anglican), president of the seminary, the Rev Simon Gqubule, deputy-president and principal of John Wesley College, one of the four denominational colleges at the seminary, the Rev John Thorne, general secretary of the United Congregational Churches, and the Rev G. T. Vika, moderator of the Bantu Presbyterian Church.

Professor Hewson said the deputation had presented a memorandum to the Minister on behalf of the seminary council.

"We will report back on our discussions with the Minister to the next meeting of council."

Though Prof Hewson declined to discuss the contents of the memorandum, previous statements by seminary and council representatives make it clear that the seminary churches believe the Government could have used other ground for extensions to Fort Hare University.—Sapa.

Date 22 FEB 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Background to the Fort Hare and Alice seminary dispute

This is the text of a statement issued by the Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof J. M. de Wet. The statement was made to members of the Fort Hare staff and concerns the expropriation of the property of the Federal Theological Seminary.

"The publicity recently given to the expropriation of the seminary property has been of such a kind that even some members of staff have been misled. I consequently feel it my duty firstly to relate the correct facts concerning this matter to the staff, and secondly, to issue the same statement to the press in the hope that the press will publish it.

"During the course of an interview with the Ministers of Bantu Education and Bantu Administration and Development on June 21, 1961, the Bishop of Grahamstown is recorded (by the seminary) as having said that the particular site was chosen because it was important in the thinking of the churches that the highest training for the ministry should be in proximity with a centre of university training . . . their long term hope would be to make both direct and indirect use of (Fort Hare facilities).

"During the same interview the seminary was offered a site across and on the west side of the Tyume River. This offer was rejected, inter alia because, in the words of the Rev J. S. Summers, "it would be very much more difficult for the students to make use of the facilities of Fort Hare were it decided to do so." Instead they chose the land on the east side, in spite of a warning that the government really wished to obtain all the land east of the Tyume (same meeting, same minutes, i.e. those of the seminary).

"The use that the seminary made of the university facilities was negligible, from start to finish. The number of students they sent here could be fitted into a telephone booth. During 1973 only one student was registered at Fort Hare and none during 1974.

"It is believed, on the contrary, that they discouraged their students from taking courses here. One of them told two senior members of staff that he had been forced to leave the seminary as a result of registering at Fort Hare. That is the kind of neighbour we had in the seminary. There were many other instances of that type of attitude from the seminary, generally in the form of statements made by senior staff members of whom the Rev. S. Gqubule was noteworthy in this respect. Only a few days ago this gentleman was quoted as saying that one reason for the expropriation was the fact that Fort Hare could not stand the thought that he, a black man, was in a senior position to whites.

"All Fort Hare staff know we have several cases of blacks being senior to whites in the same department. Since it is inherent in the whole structure, it is expected of white applicants for posts to give the assurance that they have no objection to working under a black man.

"Early in 1971 it became clear that the rapid growth in student numbers at the university would in due course outstrip the capacity of the present campus. For some years the annual increase was about 25 per cent and it was clear that an explosion in numbers was in the making.

"Any examination of the surrounding land, no matter how cursory, could not fail to show that the obvious direction for expansion was to the east. For clarity and easy reference, I attach a copy of a small plan of the area.

"Alice town is to the west. The land marked A is low-lying and flooded after heavy rain (it will be noticed that the arrows cross the Tyume River), and as indicated earlier in this statement, when this land was offered as a site for the seminary in 1961, it was considered unsuitable by the negotiators and the offer turned down.

"The very limited sports facilities of the university of Fort Hare are situated at D, and land A will be used to expand these much-needed facilities.

"The arrows marking the other area of possible expansion B are also crossing the Tyume River. This part is land under irrigation and is already fully used and occupied by the Fort Hare Faculty of Agriculture.

"It must be borne in mind that the University of Fort Hare is an almost 100 per cent residential university and needs much more land for hostels than other universities. The area C marked on the map is low-lying and area E is almost completely occupied by hostels.

"Consequently, on March 17, 1971, after consultation with the Minister of Bantu Education, I wrote to the seminary telling them of the university's position and asking whether they would be prepared to sell their land to the university.

"Shortly afterwards I visited the seminary, accompanied by the vice-chairman of Senate and the registrar, to elaborate on my letter. As could be expected, the seminary people tried to make the point that other land was available, but had no answer when I pointed out what I have indicated above regarding the nature of the land.

"The seminary authorities thereafter moved very slowly. In December, 1971, they sent a delegation to see the minister about the matter. The minister replied that he was convinced that "there was no alternative way of solving the problem of the university's expansion but to acquire the seminary." He offered to help them to obtain suitable land elsewhere, but this offer was never acted upon.

"Continuing with their time-consuming tactics, the seminary authorities delayed further consideration of the matter until August 4, 1972, when the seminary council eventually discussed it. All the council did was to refer the matter to the participating churches, with a recommendation that the university's offer be refused.

"Although the university wrote again on June 6, 1972, requesting a reply by September, no reply was received by then. In the meantime the seminary began to show suspicion that there were political motives behind the university's proposals.

"According to the Daily Dispatch of August 16, 1972, 'the council of the Federal Theological Seminary has branded the Fort Hare University move to take over its land as a political one to rid the university of a multi-racial community on its doorstep.'

"This theme has been repeated many times since then, sometimes with and sometimes without perceptible variations.

"The seminary authorities then began to issue misleading figures regarding the land at the disposal of the university, in an attempt to persuade the public that the university really did not require the seminary property at all. It was said that the university already had 762 hectares and was acquiring (not from the seminary) a further 342 hectares, making a total of 1 104 hectares.

"In fact, the campus comprised, and still comprises, 76 hectares, which is almost exactly the size of the property employed by the seminary for its 100-odd students. The other land to which the seminary alluded is irrigated farm land, and their figure even includes Honeydale (the university's 500 hectare dairy and stock farm) which is three to four kilometres away!

"Eventually on April 9, 1973, a letter came from the president of the seminary, stating that it did not agree to the sale or removal of the seminary. This was more than two years after the university's letter. Yet the seminary today professes surprise and indignation at the minister's statement that the expropriation followed prolonged negotiations. (Sunday Times, December 8, 1974).

"The decision to expropriate the property was taken by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and not by the university. The university council merely reported to the department on the failure of the negotiations and the senate was not involved in any way at all.

"Since the expropriation order was served on the seminary on November 26, a publicity campaign was launched in which the seminary Fort Hare has been singled out for particularly hostile attacks. Certain scribes have compelled themselves to scrape the bottom of the barrel for opprobrious expressions like 'pigmentation institution,' and the like.

"The minister received a deputation from the seminary on February 3 and informed them that there was no going back on the decision to expropriate. This was followed up by the following telegram from the department to the seminary:

'The properties expropriated in terms of expropriation notice dated November 26, 1974, will be made available to the University of Fort Hare on Friday, 7 February, 1975 and if you want to temporarily rent part of the property you must please inform the Principal of the University by 10 February, 1975 who will decide what part of the property can be let to you.'

"On February 7, a meeting took place in my office between myself and senior university officials on the one hand and senior seminary representatives on the other. Their purpose was to try to persuade me to leave them and their 118 students in complete and undisturbed possession of all the seminary property and to let the 160 Fort Hare applicants on the waiting list (all the hostels being overcrowded) fend for themselves. This would have resulted in a great many prospective black students having to forego university education.

"As I mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, all the university hostels are full and overflowing, including a new men's hostel for 150 students, and in the women's hostels there is a temporary overcrowding in anticipation of a prefabricated building being available in a few weeks time. In spite of this we still have 168 qualified applicants on the waiting list. In fact the enrolment for 1975 far exceeds the 1974 figure of 1 025, and may be anything between 1 300 and 1 400.

"I, therefore, deemed it my duty to put these students to the seminary representatives, and followed up the interview with a letter which I quote hereunder.

'In pursuance of the discussions on Friday afternoon between representatives of the seminary and the university and after further careful consideration, it has been decided that the interests of both instituions will be best served if the university were to grant the seminary occupation of the following buildings:
Administrative block including the classrooms therein library, Adams College residential quarters, John Wesley College residential quarters, St Peter's Chapel building, Staff houses: all except two attached to St Columba's College.
'You are expecting 112 students of whom 18 are married, some with families. If one allows each married student two rooms, a total of 36 will be required for married students out of the total of 107 rooms in the two colleges. This will leave 71 rooms for 94 single students which should be sufficient for all the students, assuming that approximately 20 rooms will have to be shared. In this respect your students will be appreciably better off than Fort Hare students. This holds good also as regards square footage available.
'As you have been informed by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, a formal contract in this connection will be drawn up in due course.
'The boarding accommodation at St Peter's and St Columba's colleges will be used to accommodate up to approximately 100 university students who are at present on the waiting list and whose academic careers depend on hostel accommodation. In addition there is a serious shortage of accommodation for black staff and whatever space is not required for students, will readily be absorbed by these staff members.
'The above arrangement is to be effective for the year 1975 during which you are expected to find alternative temporary or permanent accommodation to be taken up as from 1976.
'Various theorists, posing as experts on Fort Hare's requirements, have suggested expansion in other directions. These suggestions have unfailingly overlooked the fact that the land suggested by them is either irrigated farm ground or that it lies beyond the sports fields and is obviously most suitable for the expansion of such facilities and not for academic purposes.
'Other allegations have also been made, generally of a highly contentious political nature unsupported by any relevant facts. I do not propose to reply in detail to these statements except to say that they are most deplorable and purely negative.
'As already indicated I expect that your staff and students will refrain from making such statements in the year which lies ahead and will refrain from actions of other kinds [illegible] sible for the two institutions to live together in harmony.

"To obviate any misunderstanding, I wish to point out that the accommodation offered above would in fact have given seminary students 50 per cent more room than is enjoyed by Fort Hare students at the present time.

"This letter was released to the press, in the belief that a section of the press which have given so generously of its space to any person or body, however remote his interest in the matter, who had something unfavourable to say about Fort Hare, would now in fairness grant a similar facility to Fort Hare. But this was not to be. The Daily Dispatch reported it as follows on February 11.

'Seminary Deadline — The Federal Theological Seminary now has a week in which to turn two of its expropriated buildings over the University of Fort Hare.
'The university intends to occupy St Columbus Presbyterian College and St Peter's Anglican College by next Monday, and two staff buildings by March 1.
'The seminary which trains blacks for the ministry in various Christian denominations, had its premises expropriated by government order last November to allow for the expansion of Fort Hare University.
'Fort Hare's rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, has told the chairman of the seminary council, Prof. L. Hewson, of Rhodes University, that other hbuildings may be retained by the seminary on a lease-back basis.

In a letter, Prof De Wet reminded Prof Hewson of undertaking that the seminary students would refrain from any "provocative statement or actions". Prof De Wet warned Prof Hewson that he might feel compelled to terminate the arrangement if the undertaking were broken.'

"The response of the seminary to my offer was contained in a telex to the minister on February 13, a copy of which was sent to me for information. Apart from this I have not had a reply to my letter. The telex reads as follows:

'Council deplores Fort Hare rector's action in letter February 10, 1975, imposing conditions incompatible with your assurance that the seminary would be treated as fairly as possible during the transition period. Conditions are: surrender of two of four colleges on February 17, 1975, and threat of eviction in case of student unrest.
'During difficult transition period the seminary cannot continue its work or ensure calm conduct while students of the seminary and Fort Hare are disturbed and upset by expropriation.
'The rector's provocative action leaves the seminary with no option, but to move under protest and seek refuge in a place totally unprepared which move will severely hamper its work.
'The seminary must retain use of all buildings until date of moving which is March 10, or nearest possible date thereafter. The buildings will then be available for Fort Hare students. Council urgently appeals to the authorities concerned not to enforce surrender of two colleges on February 17, but to allow the seminary move to be accomplished peacefully.'

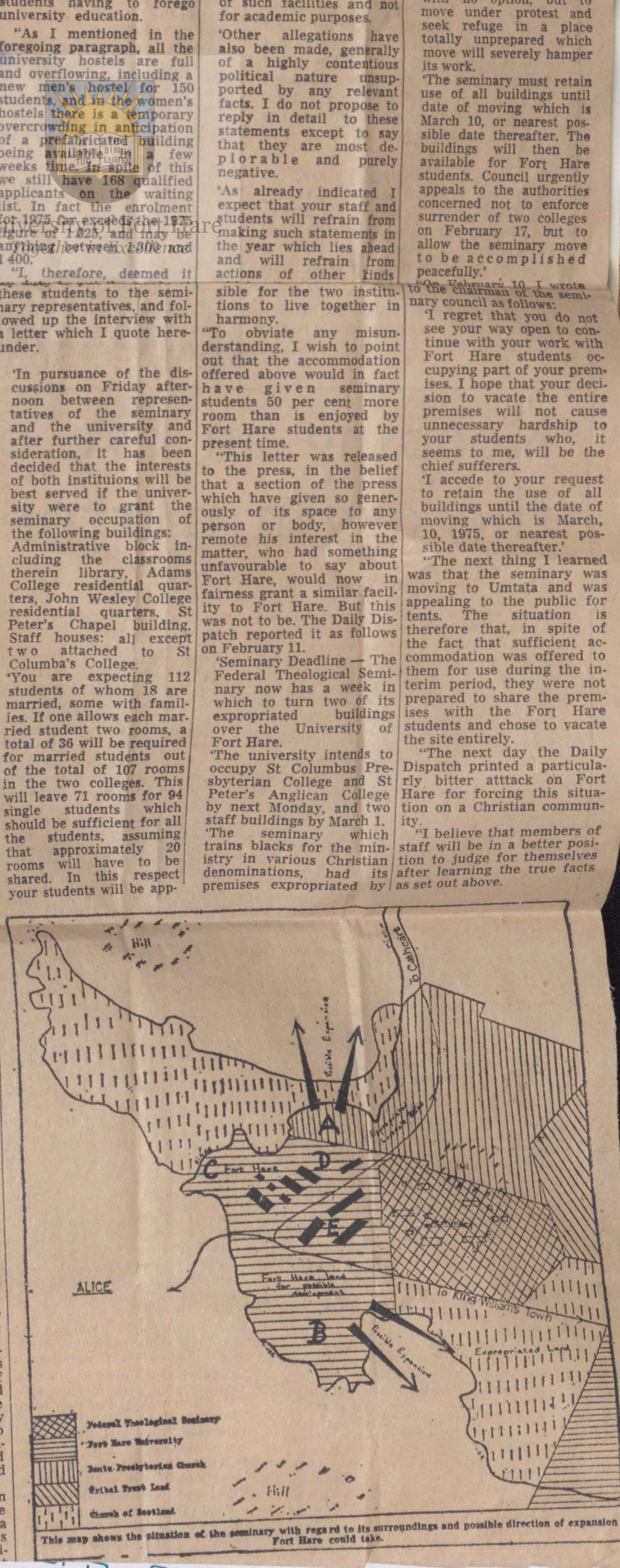
"On February 10 I wrote to the chairman of the seminary council as follows:

'I regret that you do not see your way open to continue with your work with Fort Hare students occupying part of your premises. I hope that your decision to vacate the entire premises will not cause unnecessary hardship to your students who, it seems to me, will be the chief sufferers.
'I accede to your request to retain the use of all buildings until the date of moving which is March, 10, 1975, or nearest possible date thereafter.'

"The next thing I learned was that the seminary was moving to Umtata and was appealing to the public for tents. The situation is therefore that, in spite of the fact that sufficient accommodation was offered to them for use during the interim period, they were not prepared to share the premises with the Fort Hare students and chose to vacate the site entirely.

"The next day the Daily Dispatch printed a particularly bitter atttack on Fort Hare for forcing this situation on a Christian community.

"I believe that members of staff will be in a better position to judge for themselves after learning the true facts as set out above.



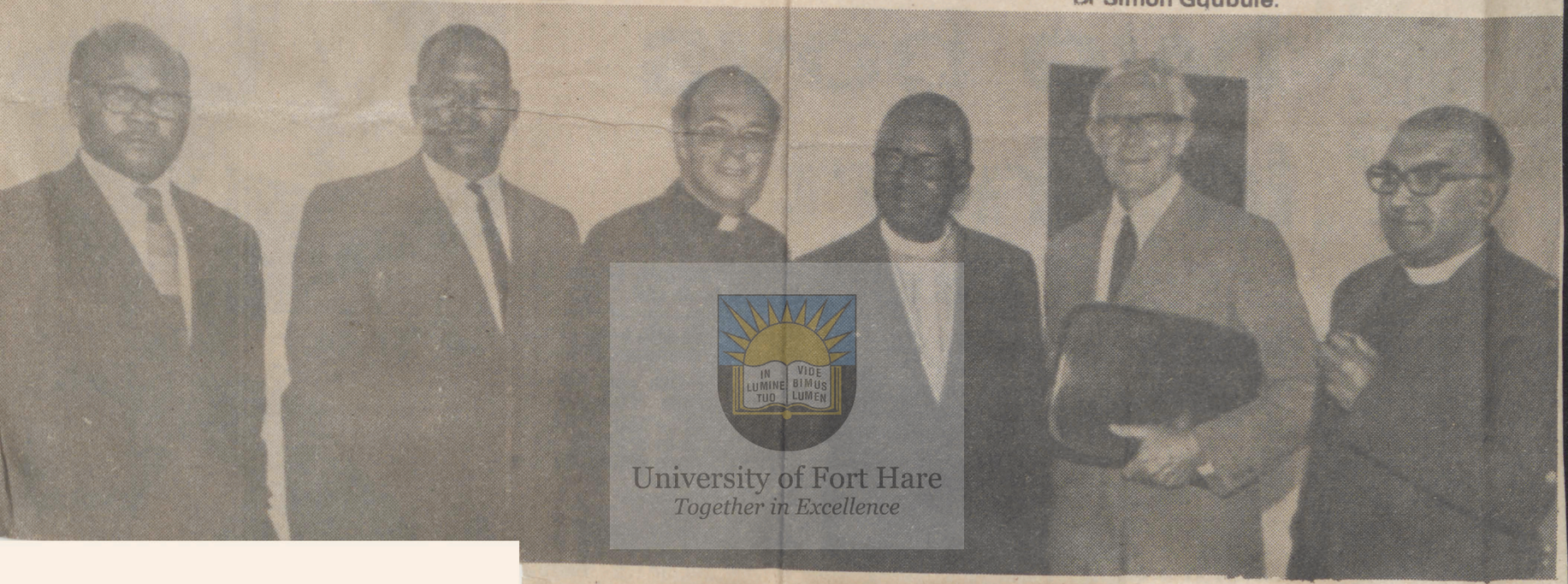
This map shows the situation of the seminary with regard to its surroundings and possible direction of expansion Fort Hare could take.

Date -6 FEB 1975 Fort Hare
RAND DAILY MAIL

RAND
Daily Extra Mail

They lost battle

Members of the delegation from the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, who saw Mr M. C. Botha, are from left: THE Rev John Thorne; Mr D. L. A. Hewson, the Rt Rev Alpheus Zulu, the Rev Dr Theodore Simpson, the Rev T. G. Vika and Dr Simon Gqubule.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

M.C. firm: Alice college goes

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, this week informed a deputation that the expropriation of the property of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice could not be reconsidered.

A date would be determined in the near future for the take-over of the land and buildings of the institution.

The expropriation of the property was discussed at an interview the Minister granted to a deputation at the request of the Federal Theological Seminary.

The deputation had asked for the expropriation to be repealed.

"From my side I emphasised that there was no alternative but to obtain adjacent land and buildings for the rapidly expanding university of Fort Hare," the Minister said.

"I repeated my previous statement that I am prepared to assist the Seminary to obtain alternative land for another institution elsewhere, seeing that the seminary students are not following courses at Fort Hare. During the transitional period, that is, until alternative facilities are available, provision can be made on an adapted basis for the needs of the seminary on the existing site.

"In addition, I pointed out to the deputation that I deplore the fact that there was no reaction to my request of 1971, namely, that the Seminary should look for a new site, and asked them to give urgent attention to this.

"I informed them that the expropriation could not be reconsidered, and that a date will be determined in the near future for the take-over of the land and buildings of the institution. I appointed the university of Fort Hare to act as my agent in this respect.

"I explained the procedure to be followed in connection with the expropriation, and pointed out that if mutual agreement cannot be reached on the price, it will be determined by court," Mr Botha said.

"In conclusion I assured them of my understanding of their position, and assured them of a sympathetic approach to the problem by the Principal of Fort Hare and myself, and also asked them to co-operate in this respect." — Sapa.

Date 13 FEB 1975
NATAL WITNESS

Demanding but challenging work for dedicated woman director



A true woman of 1975, the Year of the Woman, is Beulah Davis, the Director of the Natal Anti-Shark Measures Board. Mrs Davis finds her work varied and demanding, and finds the responsibility that it entails a challenge rather than a burden. Although her Board is responsible for protecting bathers from the jaws of sharks, the public is often impatient and uncooperative when bathing is banned for a short time. Mrs Davis appeals to them to be patient, "because there is always a good reason for it".

"I LOVE sharks"! says Beulah Davis, "They are glorious, streamlined creatures, ideally suited to their marine environment."

To the average shark-fearing individual, it immediately becomes evident that Mrs Davis must be a most unusual person—which she is, in many ways. Mrs Davis has been the director of the Natal Anti-Shark Measures Board since 1967, but she refuses to acknowledge that there is anything exceptional about her holding this position.

"People always ask me how I got where I am and I have nothing more exciting to tell them than this — I needed a job," she says.

However, it was not as simple as Mrs Davis suggests, in her characteristic, no-nonsense way. Years of hard work and experience as a zoologist went into the making of this Director, who is responsible for all anti-shark measures along the coast as far as the Mozambique border.

Born in Standerton — a long way from the coastal waters and their sinister inhabitants — Mrs Davis completed her schooling in Durban.

She had always hoped to become a veterinary surgeon, but a number of circumstances prevented this — not least among them being the fact that women were not admitted to study at Onderstepoort at that time.

Traditional

The alternative was to study for a BSc at the University of Natal—something that Mrs Davis found so fascinating that she went on to do Honours, and the Masters, in Zoology. But discard any ideas of the traditional "blue-stockinged" academic: Mrs Davis was so involved in student affairs that one wonders how she ever managed to pass first year, let alone obtain a MSc.

At the age of 19, she made history by becoming the first woman president of a Students' Representative Council at a South African University.

In addition, she found time to act as chairman (chairperson?) of Rag, to play inter-varsity hockey, and to act in various student productions.

When those hectic and exhilarating years at university were over, it was time to go out into the world and make a living. Mrs Davis's first permanent position was as a lecturer in Zoology at the University College of Fort Hare.

After she had worked as a lecturer for four years, an interruption presented itself in the form of a husband — but the man Mrs Davis married had nothing to do with either the scientific or the academic world.

Marriage did not put an end to her career, for the dedicated scientist was soon back at work, this time with the NPA, at the Central Pathological Laboratory.

Mrs Davis was involved in research bacteriology, and even today, she firmly believes that research plays a vital part in the life of a scientist.

"One must keep up an inquiring mind, keep on investigating," she says.

True to her belief, Mrs Davis kept on investigating —right up until two weeks before the birth of her first daughter!

The birth was perfectly timed, taking place a fortnight after the end of term at the university where the expectant mother was filling a temporary position.

A busy period followed, including a year in the Netherlands, various lecturing positions, university PRO work, and a second daughter sandwiched somewhere in between.

Finally, in 1966 Mrs Davis was faced with the task of bringing up her two daughters single-handed, and for this reason, she had to find a suitable job that would offer some financial security.

Suitable

Through a colleague, she heard that the Anti-Shark Measures Board was looking for a suitable young man to act as liaison officer. Not daunted by the "young man" part of it, Mrs Davis applied —and got the job

It proved, however, to be anything but a staid, desk-bound type of employment. Mrs Davis soon learnt to be completely at home on a ski-boat, as she had to go out with the meshers to put up and check safety nets.

The job also involved travelling up and down the coast, making contact with the local authorities, and making sure that the safety regulations were enforced.

She proved so good at this demanding work that it was not long before she was made director of the Board.

This is the position which Mrs Davis now holds at the head of a large staff which she calls "both mad and dedicated."

The safety of bathers on the entire Natal coast is in her capable hands, and the most important aspect of her work is the organisation of field operations — net installation, checking and maintenance.

Her commitments range from addressing a meeting of businessmen at a smart hotel, to driving a carload of smelly sharks' heads to the lab.

Distinctive

The demanding and difficult work of Mrs Davis and her staff is hampered at every turn by the destructive antics of vandals. Some of the safety signs, erected for the benefit of bathers, have a lifespan of 24 hours.

Vandals also have a peculiar penchant for tearing the shark nets apart — but Mrs Davis's Board has introduced a distinctive blue thread into the nets.

This means that anyone found in possession of, for instance, a bracelet made out of the netting will be prosecuted. This is only one of the problems that have to be dealt with by Mrs Davis and her team.

Problems must be dealt with efficiently, as protecting people from sharks is a great responsibility. However, man has a responsibility to the environment, and conservation is another matter of which the Board must be conscious.

"I hate killing sharks; they have hardly undergone any evolutionary change in 60 million years, and it is man who is the interloper. We must maintain the position of the inshore shark population in the marine ecological system".

For this reason, research is being done on electronic and sonic devices which repel sharks, or attract them away from bathing areas.

Mrs Davis has initiated many such research and training programmes during the time she has been involved with the Board.

Respect

Beulah Davis is a woman who has reached a high position in her chosen field simply because she does her job well. For this reason, she believes that it is not much of a handicap to be a woman in a man's world, for "as long as you are doing your job, you will get the respect you deserve".

Although she seems a truly liberated woman, she is not interested in this aspect of her achievements, and says "Women's Lib doesn't impress me".

Her last word on the subject is a comment which she quotes with relish: "I wonder if those women who burn their bras realise how much personal support they're losing".

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD

Seminary will move to Umtata

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The president of the Federal Theological Seminary here, the Rev Dr R. T. Simpson, revealed in an interview last night that the seminary staff and students would move to Umtata, capital of the Transkei, where they would temporarily be housed in church premises.

Dr Simpson said this soon after the seminary had received a letter from the Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof J. M. de Wet, advising the seminary that it could remain in its expropriated premises until March 10 or soon after, as it had requested.

The chairman of the seminary council, Prof A. Hewson, of Rhodes University, had earlier yesterday said he was unable to disclose the new site to which the seminary intended moving because negotiations had not yet been finalised.

The seminary this week rejected an offer by Fort Hare University, that it could rent two of its four colleges for this year. The university, however, said it required the remaining two colleges immediately.

Dr Simpson said last night that the decision to leave the seminary premises had caused much anguish and anxiety to all staff and students.

Prof De Wet's letter reads:

"I refer to your telex, addressed to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education, dated February 13, 1975. The Minister referred the telex to me with recommendations for my finalisation of the matter.

"I regret that you do not see your way open to continue your work with Fort Hare students occupying part of your premises. I hope your decision to vacate the entire premises will not cause unnecessary hardship for your students, whom, it seems to me, will be the chief sufferers.

"I accede to your request to retain the use of all buildings until the date of moving, which is March 10, 1975, or nearest possible date thereafter.

"I wish to inform you that at present, we have 150 students on the waiting list whose admission depends on availability of accommodation.

"In view of this it is desirable that at least the hostel accommodation at St Columbas and St Peters should be vacated not later than March 10 and I trust that this will be found to be possible."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 FEB 1975

STAR

Seminary wins a respite

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Federal Theological Seminary at Alice is to be permitted to remain undisturbed until March 10 this year, when it is scheduled to move to temporary accommodation in Umtata.

The rector of the adjoining Fort Hare University — which will move into the seminary premises — has written to the seminary council acceding to a request to be left alone until March 10.

University of Fort Hare
Centre Library

The rector, Professor J M de Wet, said he had made his decision at the recommendation of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

Professor de Wet is acting as the Minister's agent in the expropriation of the seminary.

The first stages of the expropriation were to have taken place this week, with two of the seminary's colleges and two staff houses being taken over by Fort Hare.

But after a marathon meeting of the seminary council, it was decided that the entire seminary would be moved to Umtata.

Date 26 FEB 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

'Alien culture' at seminary reason for expropriation

– ALAN PATON

NOTHING could ever destroy the "alien culture" that flourished at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice which was the only reason for its expropriation by the Government, Dr Alan Paton said in Pietermaritzburg last night.

University of KwaZulu-Natal
Together in Excellence

PIETERMARITZBURG BUREAU

The coming of this culture could be delayed by only one set of circumstances — if Afrikaner national authoritarianism was succeeded by some other kind of authoritarianism, he told a packed public meeting at St Saviour's Hall.

The meeting on seminary's expropriation by the University of Fort Hare was convened by the Natal Midlands branch of the Black Sash.

Dr Paton said there had never been a meaner act than the seizing of the seminary's 94ha of land and buildings in the face of the university's "urgent" need to expand when in fact it had 1 104 hectares to choose from.

REAL

He could think of two equally mean acts: The Government's refusal to release Bram Fischer from imprisonment and its abolition of school feeding for Africans.

The real reason for the expropriation was that the Government saw an alien religious and academic culture there.

It saw an ecumenical belief in the co-operation of churches towards the final unity of all churches.

"This is not a belief held by the most powerful church in this country, the Dutch Reformed Church," said Dr Paton.

The seminary did not believe that it was God's great purpose to keep races separate. "It is ironical that we in this country have created a separate race of our own by breaking these 'divine laws' and that we now have the very doubtful distinction of having deserted our own children.

"The seminary further practised an 'alien' academic culture. People could say what they thought, which in this country is very dangerous and an unusual thing to do."

Meanwhile in Alice, the president of the seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, said the recent statement about the expropriation by the rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, was of interest because of what it omitted rather than what it included.

Our Alice correspondent reports that Dr Simpson said that right through the rector's argument ran the unstated assumption that in his, the rector's, view that if he could make better use of the seminary property than the seminary, he was morally entitled to take it away.

"Of course the rector has the power to do this and has even chosen to use this power. Whether he has a moral right to do it is another matter."

Date 21 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD

Late start for some at Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Because of the shortage of space at Fort Hare University, 170 first-year students have been told not to return to the university to register before March 15.

They were originally accepted by the university which expected to house them at two of the Federal Theological Seminary hostels. Now that Fort Hare has agreed not to take over the seminary campus until after March 10, when the whole seminary plans to evacuate to Umtata, there is no room for these Fort Hare students until then.

The enrolment at Fort Hare for 1975 far exceeds the 1 025 figure of 1974 and may be up to 1 400. All the existing university hostels will by next week be full and overflowing, including the new men's hostel.

In the women's hostels there is temporary overcrowding in anticipation of a new pre-fab building being made available in a few weeks' time.

Following an executive meeting of the Fort Hare Senate, it has been decided that Fort Hare lecturers be asked to assist the 170 students who will be arriving three weeks late, by giving them extra lectures.

These lectures will if necessary be given in the evenings to enable students to catch up with work missed at the beginning of the term. It was also decided that the campus of the seminary which will be taken into known as the East Campus.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

21 FEB 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

No room at Fort Hare, students must wait

ALICE — Because of the shortage of space at Fort Hare University, 170 first-year students have been told not to return to the university to register before March 15.

They were originally accepted by the university when it expected to be able to house them at two of the Federal Theological Seminary hostels.

Now that Fort Hare has agreed not to take over the seminary campus until after March 10, when the whole seminary plans to move to Umtata, there is no room for these students.

The enrolment at Fort Hare for 1975 far exceeds the 1974 figure of 1 025 and may be up to 1 400 this year. All the existing university hostels will be overflowing next week.

University of Fort Hare

Following an executive meeting of the Fort Hare Senate,, it has been decided that Fort Hare lecturers be asked to assist the 170 students who will be arriving three weeks late by giving them extra lectures.

Meanwhile in Edinburgh, an attack on the South African Government for expropriating the lands of the seminary was made in the Church of Scotland commission of assembly.

The attack came from the convenor of the church's overseas council, the Rev John Waddell, who accused the South African Government of a cynical disregard of a solemn undertaking, carried out in a most callous fashion.

The seminary was founded in 1963 by seven denominations, including the Church of Scotland, to which the lands were given by a chief in 1841, he said.

When the multi-racial seminary was founded, the churches were given an assurance they had absolute security of tenure, he said.

The South African Governmen's reasons for the expropriation was being treated with derision, Mr Waddell said. "The real reasons might be sought in the desire of the government to seek confrontation with the churches."—DDC.

Date 25 FEB 1975
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Bladmusiek nou vir Bantoes toeganklik

'N NUWE handleiding vir nie-blanke koorleiers, komponiste en musikante is so pas gepubliseer.

Volgens die skrywer, die bekende musikant, prof. George Gruber van die musiekdepartement by Fort Hare, is die boek die eerste in sy soort en is geskryf om die bladmusiek vir die Bantoe meer toeganklik te maak.

From the Tonic Solfa to Staff Notation, handel oor die praktiese probleme van die oorskakeling van die tradisionele Bantoemusiek tot dié van die Westerse beskawing.

Volgens prof. Gruber gebruik die meeste nie-blankes die letternote vir die skryf of onderrig van musiek. Hoewel in 'n mate doeltreffend is letternote opsigself nie goed genoeg nie. Dit word as 'n blote aanloop tot die balkeskrif gebruik. Balkeskrif is altyd vir instrumentale musiekpartituur en ander komposisies gebruik. Omdat die Bantoe hiermee onbekend is, was dié musiek tot dusver vir hulle ontoeganklik.

Die boek behandel die wyse van oorskakeling van letternote na balkeskrif.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 FEB 1975
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Alice: there is a bright side

While the State's expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice has been thoroughly denounced, much good could come out of it, says Daily News staff writer

IVOR WILKINS

THE FEDERAL Theological Seminary at Alice was born out of frustration and continual harassment from the South African Government 13 years ago.

From that beginning, which in effect saw four major denominations (Anglican, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian) consolidating to form a unit hopefully safe from further interference, grew an institution that has increased in international stature and reputation over the years.

Now its time at Alice has come to an end — again through State interference. The South African Government has reneged on an assurance made at the time of the seminary's birth and has announced that it will be expropriated to allow the adjoining Fort Hare University to expand.

While this State action — which disregards concerted appeals in South Africa and overseas — has been thoroughly denounced by churchmen and concerned lay people, it is felt in some circles that the enforced move may again be the start of something fresh and good.

For some time serious thought has been given to a possible change in the format of theological education in South Africa and the move from Alice might just be the necessary catalyst to promote this change.

There are three main options which the churches concerned will have to consider.

The first is to build a similar residential institution; the second, to train the men overseas; and the third, to depart from the traditional institutionalised method of training and begin instead a decentralised system of training by extension.

Of the three possibilities, the first and third are in most serious contention. Nobody really wishes to send the men overseas to train for a ministry in South Africa.

In the decision to opt for either a new seminary or a decentralised extension programme lies a potentially divisive issue.

There are some — supported in large part by students — who would like to see the present university-type approach continued. Others see the modern training by extension method as the only hope of continuing theological education on a multiracial basis.

The Alice seminary is a truly multiracial community which has provided a shining example of harmonious co-existence among all South African races. Many people see this as the main reason for the expropriation order.

It has been said that the seminary, existing as it does alongside a State university for Blacks, provides an uncomfortably successful antithesis of Government policy.

Those who support a departure from institutionalised training feel that Government legislation might prevent the establishment of another mixed college. This might mean that separate centres would have to be found for each race group.

The multiracial and multi-denominational status of the present seminary is precious to the churches concerned and they are likely to do everything possible to preserve it for the future.

The answer may lie in the decentralised approach which is practised successfully in Britain and some South American countries.

Students would be left in their own environments and situations. They could be laymen, who would receive their training while continuing their particular professions; they could be ordained or probationer ministers, who would continue their training, while remaining in their own parishes.

Education would be given by programmed learning notes and the students would be grouped into a number of regions enabling them to gather and meet with a tutor at least once a week for special guidance and discussion.

The main advantages of this are that the students could relate the theology they were learning to the particular lives they were living; the training could possibly be linked to a degree course offered by the University of South Africa; and, by nature of its non-institutionalism, the scheme could probably continue on multiracial lines.

But this is all for the future. The various churches will no doubt be giving serious thought to theological education in South Africa. At the end of the year, when most of the annual church assemblies are held, this will undoubtedly be a topic for discussion and planning.

Meanwhile the Federal Theological Seminary will continue. In March it is to be transplanted to temporary accommodation in Umtata. And there is a firm resolve that the seminary's work in training men for the South African ministry will continue — whatever the format of the education might turn out to be.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 FEB 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

It's a Tonic!

THE INTERNATIONALLY famous musician Professor George Gruber, head of the department of music at Fort Hare University at Alice has had a music manual for Black musicians, choirmasters and composers published.

The book, called "From Tonic Solfa To Staff Notation" is the first of its kind to be published dealing specifically with the practical difficulties of the transition from traditional African music to western music.

In an interview Professor Gruber said most Black musicians used almost exclusively tonic solfa notation to write, make or teach music.

The tonic solfa system however, was never intended to be an end in itself. It was intended to be a stepping-stone to staff notation, he said.

Instrumental music had always been printed in staff notation and was therefore, from the practical viewpoint, an inaccessible source for Black musicians.

The book is designed to facilitate the transition to staff notation. — Sapa.

Date 8 FEB 1975
O'TOWN DAILY REP.

Seminary applies to Fort Hare

ALICE — The Federal Theological Seminary here has appealed to Fort Hare University to rent all its present buildings when Fort Hare takes them over on February 17. Fort Hare is considering the application.

The chairman of the Seminary Council, Professor J. Hewson, of Rhodes University, said the request had been made at a meeting yesterday with the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, as a result of a telegram from the secretary of Bantu Administration and Development earlier this week. The telegram gave the Seminary till February 10 to apply to the Rector of Fort Hare if the Seminary wished to rent any buildings which, in terms of a Government expropriation, become Fort Hare property from February 17.

"The Seminary informed the Rector that the needs of the Seminary were such that all the present buildings were required to maintain its full life," Professor Hewson said.

"The Rector agreed to consider what had been told him and let the Seminary authorities have further views in time to report to the Seminary Council meeting on Wednesday."

Commenting on the meeting, Professor De Wet said that while appreciating the difficulties of the Seminary, he had to consider the fact that Fort Hare had a waiting list of between 100 and 150 students, depending on examination results.

These students were waiting to start their academic careers, but could not do so because there was no accommodation for them at Fort Hare.

He said he was aware that the Theological Seminary was expecting 112 students on February 15.

He said he had agreed to investigate the matter fully within the next few days.

The Seminary was represented by Professor Hewson, the president of the Seminary, Dr. R. T. Simpson, and the deputy-president, the Rev. S. Gqueulu. — Sapa.

Date 25 FEB 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

FORT HARE RECTOR ACCUSES SEMINARY

Daily News Reporter

THE RECTOR of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, has accused members of the neighbouring Federal Theological Seminary of misleading the public over the controversial expropriation of the seminary by the university.

University of Fort Hare
Seeking Truth in Excellence

In the lengthy statement, issued to try to clarify the situation those who might have been "misled" by recent publicity, Professor de Wet accuses the seminary of:

Sowing suspicion that the expropriation was a political move; issuing misleading figures about land areas in an attempt to persuade the public that Fort Hare did not need the seminary land; quoting out of context the assurance given by the then Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development that the seminary would not be expropriated.

Tracing events leading up to the expropriation, Professor de Wet says that early in 1971 it became clear that the rapid growth in student numbers at the university would in due course outstrip the capacity of the present campus.

"It was clear that an explosion in numbers was in the making and any examination of the surrounding land, no matter how cursory, could not fail to show that the obvious direction for expansion was to the east (the location of the Federal Seminary)."

He claims that the seminary had sufficient accommodation to part with some of its buildings.

Date 4 FEB 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

No reprieve for Alice seminary

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — A final "No" for a reprieve of the famous Federal Theological Seminary at Alice appears to have been given by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha.

Mr Botha made it clear in an interview yesterday to a deputation headed by Dr Hewson on behalf of the seminary that he was not prepared to recommend that the expropriation of the property be halted.

The principal of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, was also present at the discussions.

Mr Botha in a special Press statement said that he emphasised that there was no alternative adjacent land and buildings for the rapidly expanding university.

"I repeated my previous statement that I am prepared to assist the seminary to obtain alternative land for another institution elsewhere since the seminary students do not follow courses at Fort Hare."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Botha said he told the deputation that he deplored the fact that there was no reaction to his request in 1971 that the seminary should look for a new site "and requested them to give urgent attention to this".

The Minister disclosed that a date has not yet been set for the take-over.

"I assured them of my understanding of their position and assured them of a sympathetic approach to the problem by the principal of Fort Hare and myself and also requested them to co-operate in this respect."

Date 25 FEB 1975

STAR

Seminary: rector gives 'facts'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J M de Wet, has given the "correct facts" about the expropriation of the neighbouring Federal Theological Seminary.

In a lengthy statement, he accuses the seminary of:

- Sowing suspicion that the expropriation was political;
- Issuing misleading figures about land areas in an attempt to persuade the public that Fort Hare did not need the seminary's land;
- Quoting out of context the assurance given by the then Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development that the seminary would not be expropriated.

Tracing the events leading up to the expropriation, Professor de Wet said that early in 1971 it became clear that the rapid growth in student numbers at the university would outstrip the capacity of the present campus.

"An explosion in numbers was in the making. Any examination of the surrounding land, no matter how cursory, could not fail to show that the obvious direction for expansions was to the east (the location of the Federal Seminary)."

It should be borne in mind, the Professor said, that Fort Hare is almost 100 percent residential and needs more land for hostels than other universities.

In March 1971 the seminary was asked if it would sell its land. It procrastinated for two years before rejecting the request.

After the subsequent expropriation order, Professor de Wet told the seminary that unless part of its campus was handed over many prospective Black students would have to forego university education. Fort Hare was already overcrowded and students would have to be turned away.

He said the seminary had sufficient accommodation to part with some of its buildings.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 FEB 1975
NATAL MERCURY

Seminary defies eviction

Mercury Reporter

UMTATA—The Federal Theological Seminary at Alice will defy an eviction order from the Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, to move out of two expropriated colleges by 8.30 a.m. today.

Tension is at a pitch in the smal Eastern Cape University town where the seminary council has found it impossible to meet an eviction deadline set by Prof. de Wet a mere week ago.

It came after a seminary delegation was given an assurance by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, that they would "be treated as fairly as possible."

A telegram from the council urging "the authorities" not to enforce the "surrender of the two colleges" by today, was sent to Mr. Botha and Prof. de Wet on Thursday. No reply has been received.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

AUTHORITY

"The seminary must retain the use of all buildings until the date of moving, March 10, or the nearest possible date thereafter," the telegram said.

Prof. de Wet has been given authority by the Government to handle the expropriation issue as he sees fit.

Meanwhile, there is frantic activity in Umtata where the entire seminary of 115 students and 15 staff members their wives and families, a library of 40 000 books, furniture and equipment will arrive in a massive exodus on March 10.

Date 12 FEB 1975
STAR

Takeover at seminary: new row

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Federal Theological Seminary at Alice has been ordered to vacate two of its four colleges to make room for 100 university of Fort Hare students.

And it has been told it may be evicted from the other two if it does not stop making statements to the Press about the takeover.

The council of seminary is due to meet to discuss the matter.

The seminary, the largest in Southern Africa for the training of the clergy, was due to open for the year on Friday.

Last week a delegation from the seminary council met the Minister of Bantu Education and Development to ask him to reconsider his expropriation of the seminary property on December 26.

The Minister said he would not reconsider.

LETTER

In a letter Dr J F de Wet, rector of Fort Hare, said it had been decided the interests of both institutions would best be served on conditions he then listed.

The letter, to Professor Leslie Hewson, chairman of the seminary council, told the seminary to quit both St Peter's College (Anglican) and St Columbas' College (Presbyterian) — although it had been decided to allow the seminary to rent the college chapel at St Peter's.

"DEPLORABLE"

It conceded that the rooms left for use of the seminary would be insufficient for the 112 church ministers in training, but said rooms would have to be shared.

Dr de Wet added: "The above arrangement is to be effective from 1975 during which you are expected to find alternative or permanent accommodation to be taken up as from 1976."

In the past two months there had been articles and reports in the Press regarding the takeover of the seminary for the use of the university.

These were most deplorable, he said.

There is no doubt that the seminary council will reject the conditions, and is expected to debate what it can do about the situation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 FEB 1975

ILANGA.

Ikoliji lenkolo elisuka e-Alice linikwe ithuba

ETHEKWINI.— Ikolishi labefundisi bamabandla ahlukene elise-Alice lizonikezwa imvume yokuba like lizinze lapho likhona njengamanje kuze kube ngomhlaka March 10 nonyaka okuyisikhathi elinqunyelwe ukuba lisuke ngaso liyoqutshiswa kwenye indawo okwesikhashana eMtata.

Umphathi walelilokishi elincikene namabhilidi aseYunivesithi yaseFort Hare usebhalele ikhansela yelokishi incwadi emukela isicelo sayo ukuba ikolishi ngathikanyezwa kuze kube ngomhlaka March 10.

Umphathi wekolishi uProf. J. M. de Wet, uthe uthathe lesisinqumo emuva kwesiphakamiso esenziwe nguNgqongqoshe weZokuPhatwa nezokuThuthukiswa kwa Bantu, uMnuz. M. C. Botha.

Ngalo lelisonto bekufanele ukuba amabhilidi amabili ekolishi kanye nezindlu ezimbili zabafundisayo zithathwe yiYunivesithi yaseFort Hare.

Kodwa emuva komhlangano othathe isikhathi eside wekhansela yekolishi kunqunywe ukuba lonke ikolishi lisuke emabaleni aseFort Hare liyoba seMtata..

UNgqongqoshe wabhalelwa incwadi ecelwa ukuba avumele ukuba ikolishi lingathikanyezwa kuze kube ngomhlaka March 10 noma emuva nje kwalelilanga lapho liyobe selisuswa.

Njengamanje uyasha umsebenzi eMtata wokulungiselela ukufika kwabafundi nabafundisayo, ababoke baqubise okwesikhashana ekolishi iSt. Bedes Anglican Theological College nakwelinye iMethodist Lay Training Centre, eNcambedlana.

Kuzokwakhiwa izindlu ngezixwembe zikasimende, itende kanye "nedolobha" lamakhalaveni azomiswa ukuze kuhlale kuvo abafundi okwesikhashana beselindele izindawo abayohlaliswa kuzo.

Usihlalo wekhansela yekolishi, uProf. L. A. Hewson, uthe: "Wonke umuntu kulelilokishi ubheke ukuba kutholakale indawo eyanele ukuhlala bonke abantu basekoshi. Inhloso yokuthutha kwethu ukuba sithuthe njengomndeni owodwa sihlangene."

"Ukuze kuqinisekeke ukuthi wonke umuntu uyayithola indawo kwacatshangwa ukuba kumiswe amatende namakhalaveni," usho kanje.

Date -6 FEB 1975

DIE BURGER

FROM

THE CAPE TIMES

Hitting the Church

A DELEGATION from the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice has come to see Mr. M. C. Botha to try to prevent the seminary's expropriation, and has gone away empty-handed and heavy-hearted. The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development does not persuade anyone that the adjacent University of Fort Hare can expand only at the expense of an institution which has been built up with love and devotion and at great expense over the past 13 years. Even if this happened to be the most convenient direction for the university to spread, a wise government would have avoided it rather than create the impression that it was looking for a Church-State conflict. Churchmen, who do not lightly make imputations of disguised motives, are convinced that the Government simply wants to be rid of the seminary where it now stands. An article in the Anglican journal Seek, describing this as a great exercise in ecumenical and racial co-operation, expresses the belief that "the Government simply could not tolerate this clear disproof of its own racial doctrines. It was afraid of the influence and the witness of the Christian community living in close proximity to Fort Hare." This is the kind of inference which must be expected. The Government can put an end to the acrimony by finding other means of expanding Fort Hare and leaving the seminary where it is. That way it can gain goodwill at the sacrifice of nothing of any consequence.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 FEB 1975
P.E. EVENING POST

Why seminary is to trek from Eastern Cape

By CLIFF FOSTER

THE whole of the Federal Theological Seminary of South Africa will go "on trek" to Umtata on March 10 and quit Alice for good. This was decided suddenly this week after tension rose sharply between the seminary heads and the authorities at Fort Hare University, which is taking over the premises.

PROVED

"Secondly, the primary purpose of the existence of the seminary is to prepare men for the ministry and for this community life, worship and practical experiences are essential. We are leaving Alice because this is no longer possible for us."

A spokesman at Fort Hare said: "We had proposed to take occupation of two of the colleges. We had proved to them their students would have more room than our students.

"However, they did not like the idea at all and rather to our surprise they decided to go out into the woods."

He said some university students would have to sleep on the floor because the seminary would not be vacating the two colleges before March 10.

After that, the additional space would allow the university to clear its waiting list of students. Two hundred students might be accommodated in the seminary buildings.

Negotiations for the new site went ahead rapidly on Wednesday and the 112 students, with the staff, will take up new accommodation at the Anglican College of St Bede's and the Methodist institution of Ncambedlana.

Some students and staff may have to live in caravans for a time. New buildings are in prospect but not yet completed.

The site is regarded as a temporary home at the moment while a permanent site is explored, but it is possible the permanent home may be Umtata.

FRICTION

Matters came to a head at Alice this week when the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, warned the seminary he would not tolerate adverse comments about the university's take-over. The university had proposed to occupy rooms used by two of the seminary's four colleges this year and the whole of the property next year.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Conflicting accounts have been given of the Rector's comment. The seminary claims it was a declaration to submit without protest; the university registrar says it was in response to the seminary chairman's appeal for peaceful coexistence — the Rector pointing out that an end of comments to the Press would help this.

When it came, however, the seminary council decided the friction between the two establishments had become unbearable and immediately decided to move.

SOME WHITE

Until then they intend to occupy all four colleges at the seminary.

There was no "political" motive for choosing the Transkei.

Before the new site was announced Dr L. A. Hewson, chairman of the council, told the Weekend Post: "We were faced with the situation on Wednesday of having to make arrangements to go somewhere else and so far as we know there is no other place anywhere in South Africa where we can house the entire community in one set of premises.

"We have got to find accommodation for 112 students, some of them married, and for members of staff, some of them married. Some members of the staff are White, some Black, some students White, some Black.

ESSENTIAL

"We have got to find not only residential accommodation but lecture room accommodation, and a place for worship, and so far as we know there is nowhere we can maintain our community on one site," said Dr Hewson.

"You will understand the difficulties of accommodating Whites and Blacks. But we want to make sure we can make arrangements for the community to continue to exist as a community.

"What has guided us in making this decision is that first of all we felt it essential to preserve the unity of the seminary community as far as possible.

Date 9 FEB 1975
SUNDAY TIMES

Apartheid wins at Alice

MR M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration, has given his final decision and the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice is to be evicted.

In spite of urgent appeals from leading figures in several churches the Minister insists that the land which the seminary occupies is needed for the expansion of Fort Hare University.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this is purely a political decision dictated by the ideology of apartheid. The Minister produces the specious excuse that there is no other land suitable for Fort Hare, but this has been denied by those in a position to know, who assert that there is plenty of alternative land available in the area.

The real reason for the decision is probably to be found in the fact that the seminary is multi-racial, whereas Fort Hare is not. The Government find it embarrassing to see an institution which successfully defies the apartheid principle alongside a carefully segregated university.

The seminary could put ideas into the heads of Fort Hare students. The Government would almost certainly take equal care to see that a multi-racial institution was not established outside the walls of Turfloop.

The Government are shocked when it is suggested that there is any such thing as confrontation between Church and State, but when the practice of certain churches openly conflicts with apartheid, we know which has to give way.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD

Alice seminary decides to quit

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The Federal Theological Seminary is to quit its buildings at Alice "under protest". It will move to a site which the seminary council described yesterday as "totally unprepared", and where some staff and students will have to live in caravans.

The seminary, which is under State expropriation, rejected a deal with Fort Hare whereby two of its four colleges would be taken over as hostel accommodation for university students and the seminary could rent the remaining two this year.

The seminary council and the Rector have clashed over allegations of provocation.

The council described as unacceptable the conditions laid down by the Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, for the seminary's continued occupation of its former buildings at Alice.

ACTION

Prof de Wet announced on Monday that the university would take over two of the seminary's four constituent colleges within a week and that the seminary would be allowed to occupy only the remaining buildings during 1975.

He warned that any provocative statements or action by students or staff could lead to the premature cancellation of the lease. In rejecting these terms the seminary council stated that harmonius relationships with Fort Hare could be maintained only if the seminary had undisturbed occupation of all its buildings during 1975.

Prof De Wet's decision had made this impossible and the seminary had no option but to move, under protest and at considerable inconvenience, to a temporary location which was as yet unprepared.

This move would take place on March 10 or as early as possible thereafter. The council has appealed to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, to leave the seminary undisturbed until then, and to make it possible for the removal to be peaceful.

Meanwhile seminary students are returning to the institution and hope to continue with their studies as usual until the date of the move.

After a meeting which lasted nearly 11 hours on Wednesday, the council said it had decided "it was obviously the desire of the Rector to make the seminary authorities the scapegoat for a situation of his own creating and this they refused to be".

Yesterday the council sent a telegram to the Minister, Mr Botha, with copy to Prof De Wet.

The telegram says the council deplores Prof De Wet's action, in a letter dated February 10, 1975, imposing conditions "incompatible with the Minister's assurance that the seminary would be treated as fairly as possible during the transition period".

UNREST

The telegram continues: "The conditions are a surrender of two of four colleges on February 17, 1975, and threat of eviction in case of student unrest. During the difficult transition period the seminary cannot continue its work or ensure calm conduct while studies of the seminary and Fort Hare are disturbed and upset by expropriation.

"The Rector's provocative action leaves the seminary with no option but to move under protest and seek refuge in a place totally unprepared, which will severely hamper its work. The seminary must retain use of all buildings until date of moving which is March 10 or the nearest possible date thereafter.

"The buildings will then be available for Fort Hare students. Council urgently appeals to the authorities concerned not to enforce surrender of two of the colleges on February 17, but allow the seminary move to be accomplished peacefully."

The seminary council also said that "arrangements are being made to house the students temporarily in other accommodation, but some families of staff and students may have to live in caravans for a time."

The council has appealed to members of the churches and other well wishers to offer caravans on loan until more suitable accommodation can be found. Assistance will be needed to provide this accommodation as soon as possible.

18 MAR 1975
STAR

Blacks: pay 'is most vital'

Labour Reporter

Black workers, unlike Whites, are motivated primarily by their pay, says Professor Wolhuter Backer, head of industrial psychology at Fort Hare University.

The reason, according to Professor Fred Herzberg, an international authority on work motivation, is that "Blacks don't even expect anything in the line of true motivators."

Blacks had little experience of growth and achievement opportunities (true motivators). Therefore, they reacted largely in terms of the only driving forces they knew.

But, in the long term, Blacks needed the true motivators just as much as Whites did, Professor Herzberg commented on a work motivation study carried out by Professor Backer.

INCREASES

Writing in the latest edition of "People and Profits," Professor Backer said Black work satisfaction was caused primarily by financial compensation.

But, although almost 60 percent of workers in his study were happy because of recent wage increases, most of them said these were sufficient only for one or two months. After that higher costs would overtake them.

Almost two-thirds of those unhappy in their jobs because of insufficient pay felt they could not meet obligations such as sending children to school, buying food and clothing or paying lobola, Professor Backer found.

Date 12 FEB 1975
CAPE ARGUS

Seminary to quit colleges

The Argus Religion Correspondent

THE Federal Theological Seminary at Alice has been ordered to vacate two of its four colleges to make room for 100 University of Fort Hare students, and told it may be evicted from the other two as well if it does not 'refrain' from making statements to the Press about the takeover.

The council of the seminary is to meet in Alice today to consider the matter.

In a letter Dr J. F. de days later, Dr J. F. de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare, said: 'It has been decided that the interests of both institutions will best be served' on conditions he then listed.

Addressed to Professor Leslie Hewson, chairman of the seminary council, the letter required the seminary to quit both St Peter's College (Anglican) and St. Columba's College (Presbyterian).

Conceding that the rooms left for the use of the seminary at the other two colleges, John Wesley College (Methodist) and Adam's College (Congregational and some others), would be insufficient for the 112 clergymen in training at the seminary, the letter said 'rooms will have to be shared.'

FOR 1975

Dr de Wet said: 'The above arrangement is to be effective for the year 1975, during which you are expected to find alternative temporary or permanent accommodation to t taken up as from 1976.'

Dr de Wet added: 'During the past two months there have been a number of articles and reports in the Press regarding the takeover of the seminary premises for the use of the university.'

He said that these were 'most deplorable and purely negative,' and unless the seminary 'will refrain from making such statements in the year that lies ahead' he would not allow them to continue to use the seminary.

Dr de Wet also demanded that Professor Hewson 'instruct your staff and students to refrain from any provocative statements or actions, including incitement among students of the university.'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 MAR 1975

DIE TRANSVALER

Wapengeld dalk vir groei?

Verteenwoordiger

University of Fort Hare

PORT ELIZABETH — Die afname van vyandelike bedreigings in Suidelike Afrika kan beteken dat bronne wat tot dusver vir verdedigingsgebruik is, nou vir ontwikkelingsdoeleindes aangewend kan word," het prof. Mike Eksteen, hoof van die departement staatsleer by die Universiteit van Fort Hare, hier by 'n kongres van Sabra gesê.

Dit is veral die tuislande wat volgens prof. Eksteen hierby sal baat vind. „Ons leef in 'n tyd van verandering — verandering wat ons ganse bestaanswyse só ingryp- pend verander dat baie van ons die omvang daarvan nog nie behoorlik begryp nie.

Date - 6 MAR 1975
NATAL MERCURY

VARSITY PLANS ARE SHELVED

Mercury Reporter

UMTATA—Plans to open a branch of Fort Hare University in the Transkei capital this year have been shelved, the homeland's Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced yesterday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In his Budget speech — Chief Matanzima — who is also Minister of Finance — expressed his Government's "deep disappointment" at the university's decision.

At the same time he issued an appeal to "all those concerned over the lack of Black graduates in South Africa to donate generously to a trust fund which will be established for the express purpose of providing university facilities in Umtata."

The Transkei Government would be among the donors.

The reasons for Fort Hare being unable to open a branch in the Transkei at present were that only 19 bona fide student applications had been received, while insufficient staff had been recruited.

Date 14 MAR 1973

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fort Hare students moving

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday.

Students from Fort Hare University are to begin moving into the evacuated Federal Theological Seminary this weekend and it is hoped they will be ready to attend lectures on Monday.

Already administrative staff are at the seminary to prepare for the arrival of the first students.

A spokesman for the university said it was hoped they would have meals and accommodation for between 90 and 100 women students ready by tomorrow. They will occupy the hostels nearest the Fort Hare campus which adjoins the seminary.

A number of men students are also expected to be accommodated at the seminary.

Date 1 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD

300 guests at housewarming

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

THE HOUSEWARMING party at the newly-extended home of Mr and Mrs Alfred M. Makwela at 18 Thembalethu in New Brighton was attended by more than 300 guests. Some came from as far afield as Cape Town, East London, Fort Beaufort and Uitenhage.

Various speakers congratulated the couple who have converted an ordinary dwelling into one of the prestige houses in New Brighton.

Mr and Mrs Makwela run a large supermarket store at Zwide. Among the important personalities who attended the function were Mr and Mrs Hobson Nabe of Fort Hare University, Mr Sil ka Msengane of Cape Town, Mrs Nomoto Kambule of Johannesburg, Mr and Mrs Mvinjelwa of East London, and Mr and Mrs D. Vinqi of Port Elizabeth.

Addressing the party, Mr W. F. Ximiya, a member of the Bantu Advisory Board, said the African community were proud and fortunate to have in their midst progressive business people like Mr and Mrs Makwela who have opened supermarkets in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

By converting their small house into a big and beautiful home they aimed to raise the standard of living of people in this area. They have also shown a great interest in their fellowmen by helping them to find employment in their shops.

Mr James Ntshinga, who spoke on behalf of the local traders, praised the Makwelas for putting up such a fine home and said they have blazed the trail for many others to follow.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Some of the important personalities at the opening of the new home of Mr and Mrs Alfred Makwela of 18 Thembalethu, New Brighton, last weekend.

From the left are Mr and Mrs A. Makwela and Mr and Mrs H. Nabe of Fort Hare. Mr Hobson Nabe is the Dean of Students at Fort Hare Uuiversity and is the brother of Mrs Makwela.

Date -1 FEB 1975
P.E. EVENING POST

Schools turn away hundreds

HOPEFUL PUPILS GO HOME IN TEARS

By MONO BADELA and CLIFF FOSTER

THANDIWE NDONDO, 16, stood outside Cowan High School in Port Elizabeth this week and wept because there was no place for her in class.

She was not alone. There were tears in the dark eyes of many of her schoolfriends — and in the eyes of more than one school principal — when the news was broken: Not enough room for everyone.

Those high pass marks of Standard Six last year have spelt nothing but dismay for hundreds of African children in the Eastern Cape this term.

More than a thousand have been locked out as a glut of eligible students has taken all the places and exposed glaring inadequacies in provisions made for African children's education.

Each morning this week when the assembly bells sounded school principals watched their chosen few file into classes and saw beyond them, clutching the quadrangle fences, the luckless ones for whom, temporarily at least, opportunities have come to a halt.

ROOM CRISIS

For them fond dreams have dwindled into the dust beneath their feet. Their major hope of advancement through education has faded abruptly.

Thandiwe Ndondo wanted — and still wants — to be a teacher. She is one of three children of Mrs Polina Ndondo, of Kwazakele — all of whom have been locked out of high school this week.

She, like many others, got a good pass in Standard 6. The problem, in part, has arisen because so many did so well last term. By doing so they sowed the seeds of this year's crisis.

For some years the high schools have been short of classrooms. Last year the parents themselves, aided by sympathetic sponsors, built two additional classrooms at Cowan High School and two at Kwazakele.

This term two more at each school are being completed at parents' expense.

ing to whittle them down to 200.

Again the excellent passes had swelled the applications.

"I think the unlucky 200 will be idle the whole year. I think they will have to spend the year on the street," the principal said, resignedly.

The Uitenhage Municipality said the trading would hardly be suitable for a school annexe, but the matter was in the hands of the Bantu Administration Department. There was no spokesman available at the Bantu Education Department for comment yesterday.

PAINFUL

Cowan High School: More than 150 children waiting at the gate all week. Said the principal, Mr F. M. Tonjeni: "I am trying to give them hope when I know there is no hope.

"I told them they should go round the other schools and find out if there is a chance of getting in there. We put up two more classrooms out of private funds last year and we are completing another two now, but we will still need another three. We are already using the incompleted ones.

"It is really a painful thing telling these children there is no room. Each time they look up at you hoping you will say the right thing. It doesn't matter if you turn them away. They come back."

FORT HARE

Overall, about 42 new classrooms are needed in the Midlands region controlled by the Bantu Administration Board — 30 of them in Port Elizabeth.

The crisis is not confined to the schoolroom. At Fort Hare University about 400 students are expected to be turned away this term because there is no accommodation for them.

A spokesman said this week: "We have faced this kind of problem before, but never to this extent."

There was a possibility that a neighbouring seminary might be acquired as makeshift accommodation.

LOVEDALE

At the Lovedale Teacher Training College a different kind of crisis exists. There is a dearth of applicants for the junior-secondary teachers' course and a colossal surfeit of applicants for the primary teachers' course.

Colleges such as Lovedale have been asked by the Government to encourage applications for the senior course but so far Lovedale (requested to take 200) has received only 20 applications and expects finally to get around 90, as it did last year.

It could just manage to accommodate this number and a new college to be opened soon in King William's Town will improve the situation further.

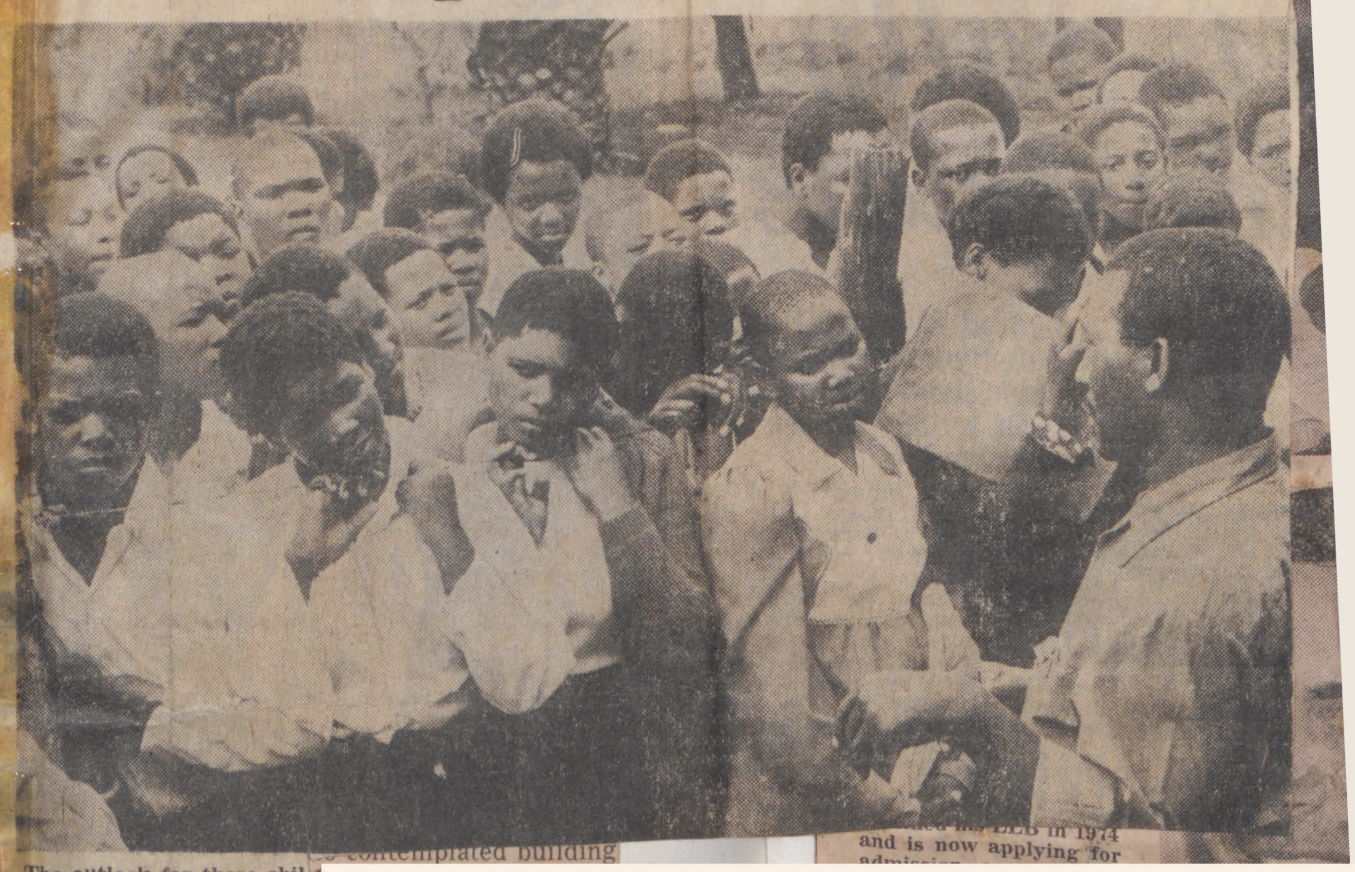
VICTORY

The primary course is entirely different. This year about 4 000 applications were received for the 200 places available.

There is no real shortage of primary teachers in this area, but there is a shortage of secondary teachers. So much so that primary teachers are having to fill posts in secondary schools in some cases.

Little Thandiwe Ndondo might have filled one of those vacancies, but her hopes have faded at the high school gates.

FOOTNOTE: For the first time in the history of Soweto, in Johannesburg, not one child was turned away when schools opened for the first time this year. School principals attributed this easing of accommodation problems to The Star's TEACH project, which has built a number of schools in Soweto.



The outlook for these children is gloomy. They arrived at the Cowan High School, in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth on Tuesday to be told there was no room for them.

The picture shows Mr D. D. QEQE, a New Brighton Bantu Advisory Board member and businessman explaining the position to them.

Mr Qeqe donated R2 000 last year to help build eight classrooms for matric students.

ment and find somew
board over a hundred

ON STREETS

But it is a story of too little and too late. This year it looks as if a hall-sand bright, intelligent African schoolchildren are doomed to spend their time —as the principal of Limekaya in Uitenhage put it— "on the street".

Said Thandiwe Ndondo's mother: "What can you do with a 16-year-old girl who cannot go to school? She is too young to work."

There is a shortfall in applications for secondary school teaching courses at training colleges, but the real problem is the lack of classrooms.

The sad chronicle reads briefly like this:

Newell High School: 70 children waiting outside the school for places each morning this week.

MIX-UP

The principal, Mr B. P. B. Cossie, said: "I had to tell them I had no accommodation for them." Some of the children had first class passes.

About 650 children attend Newell in 13 classrooms. Three years ago parents raised R2 000 for an additional classroom.

Kwazakele High School: About 150 children turned away but returned each morning.

The principal, Mr D. Mesatywa, said: "They have no chance of getting in at this school. We took their names for the waiting list."

The school has 14 classrooms, with two additional ones being completed now.

Limekaya High School, Uitenhage: Perhaps the saddest story. Two hundred children being turned away in what seems to have been a mix-up over accommodation.

SAD TASK

The principal, Mr D. N. Gcilitshana, took 400 new students into the school expecting to be able to overspill into an old school building 700 metres away, since used as a trading centre. But on Monday, the day of enrolment, he was informed licences for the trading centre had been renewed until the end of this year.

He then faced the unpleasant task of halving the intake and having to tell one in every two pupils to go home — a task he was still struggling with yesterday. Four hundred new students were still in the school and he was hav-

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 MAR 1975
E. P. HERALD

Umtata varsity plan put off

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

UMTATA. — Plans to open a branch of Fort Hare University in the Transkei capital this year have been shelved, the homelands Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced in his budget speech.

Chief Matanzima — who is also Minister of Finance — issued an appeal to "all those concerned over the lack of Black graduates in South Africa to donate generously to a trust fund which will be established expressly to provide university facilities in Umtata".

The Transkei Government would be among the donors. Fort Hare University could not at present open a branch in the Transkei because only 19 bona fide applications for admission as students had been received and insufficient staff had been recruited.

"The Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. de Wet, has assured me that the delay in opening may be fortuitous as it will enable the necessary pre-fabricated buildings to be put up less hastily," Chief Matanzima said.

The delay might also mean that the university would offer science as well as arts courses if it opened next year.

Date 10 FEB 1975
NATAL WITNESS

Witness viewpoint

Monday, February 10, 1975

Interference

PRESENT-DAY governments tend to be bureaucratic but our Nationalist Government has an outstanding and unenviable record of arbitrary bureaucratic interference in the lives of individuals and minority groups. In its lengthy catalogue of enforced displacement of people and institutions, it is doubtful if a more glaring example can be found than the expropriation of the Federal Seminary at Alice.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Bantu Education says the land is urgently needed for expansion at the University of Fort Hare. The excuse is completely specious. Fort Hare and the Seminary are situated in a thinly populated rural area. There is an abundance of undeveloped and available land adjacent to Fort Hare.

When the churches contemplated building the Seminary in 1961 they naturally sought and obtained a specific assurance from the Secretary for Bantu Administration that the new institution would be safe from expropriation.

Then, the method. The announcement of expropriation was sprung on the Seminary at the end of the session when the students of both institutions had gone home—one month's warning, with admittedly a bit of extension provided they behaved themselves — for the staff to vacate their homes, their chapels, their lecture rooms, pack up their library and equipment and find somewhere else to teach and board over a hundred students in February.

Why expropriate and why in this way? One is driven to the conclusion that this is another assault on the "English" churches and the multiracial concept of the seminary; and that, far from welcoming a lively and flourishing educational institution adjacent to Fort Hare, the Government finds it a nuisance. It may well be that the students of each institution put ideas into each other's heads, but that seems precisely what universities are for.

Date - 4 FEB 1975

WORLD

Fort Hare kicks out SWA students

WINDHOEK. — Fort Hare University had cancelled the admission of three Black students from the territory, the South West Africa National Union (SWANU) said here yesterday.

They are Mr Zacheus Kazapau, Mr Eliphas Muniaro and Mr Otniel Kaakunga.

The organising and propaganda secretary of SWANU, Mr Uatjindua Ndjoze, said the students had been informed the decision was final. No reasons were given. They had been admitted to Fort Hare early in January.

PENETRATE

"Oppression and exploitation penetrate every aspect of life in Namibia," he said. "Where should Blacks go if universities in Southern Africa are closed to them?

"Should they wait for a university to be built on the moon?"

Mr Ndjoze said students in exile fared better than students at home. About half of those who had left the territory had obtained degrees.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD



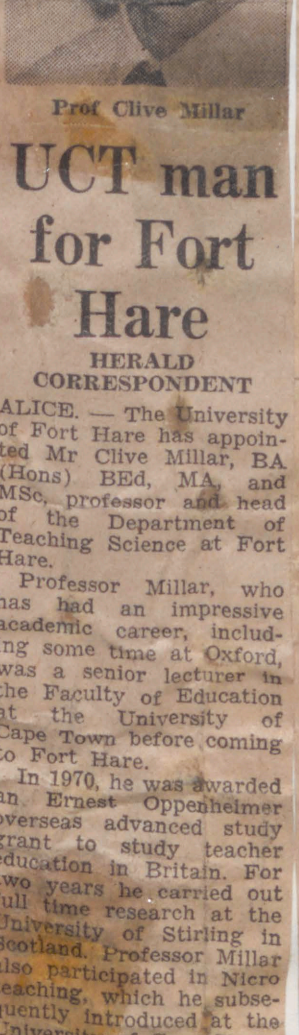
Mr Digby S. Koyana, the first student to register at Fort Hare University for a Masters degree in law, who enrolled at the university this week.

He graduated from Fort Hare with a BA in 1954.

He then took his articles and was admitted as an attorney in 1959. For three years he practised at Willowmore, and in 1962 moved to Elliotdale.

Through private study he obtained his LLB in 1974 and is now applying for admission as an advocate of the Transkei High Court in Umtata.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Prof Clive Millar

UCT man for Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare has appointed Mr Clive Millar, BA (Hons) BEd, MA, and MSc, professor and head of the Department of Teaching Science at Fort Hare.

Professor Millar, who has had an impressive academic career, including some time at Oxford, was a senior lecturer in the Faculty of Education at the University of Cape Town before coming to Fort Hare.

In 1970, he was awarded an Ernest Oppenheimer overseas advanced study grant to study teacher education in Britain. For two years he carried out full time research at the University of Stirling in Scotland. Professor Millar also participated in Nicro teaching, which he subsequently introduced at the University of Cape Town.

A leading authority on this kind of teaching, Professor Millar hopes to introduce Nicro teaching into his department at Fort Hare.

Date - 4 FEB 1975
F. P. HERALD

Botha won't halt expropriation

NO REPRIEVE FOR ALICE SEMINARY

From DONALD PROSSER
Herald Parliamentary Correspondent
CAPE TOWN.

A FINAL "No" for a reprieve of the famous Federal Theological Seminary at Alice appears to have been given by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha.

Mr Botha made it clear in an interview yesterday to a deputation headed by Dr Leslie Hewson, on behalf of the seminary, that he was not prepared to recommend that the expropriation of the property be halted.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr T. N. H. Jansen, and the Principal of Fort Hare University, Prof J. M. de Wet, were also present at the discussions.

Mr Botha, in a special Press statement, said that he emphasised that there was no alternative adjacent land and buildings for the rapidly expanding university.

Deplored

"I repeated my previous statement that I am prepared to assist the seminary to obtain alternative land for another institution elsewhere since the seminary students do not follow courses at Fort Hare."

Mr Botha said that he told his deputation that he deplored the fact that there was no reaction to his request in 1971 that the seminary should look for a new site "and requested them to give urgent attention to this".

The Minister disclosed that a date has not yet been set for the takeover. If there was no mutual agreement on the price, the matter would be settled in court.

Sympathy

"I assured them of my understanding of their position and assured them of a sympathetic approach to the problem by the principal of Fort Hare and myself and also requested them to co-operate in this respect," said Mr Botha.

In the meantime, the Port Elizabeth MP for Walmer, Mr Theo Aronson, has tabled a question to be answered in the House of Assembly today, asking for further information about the seminary.

Among other things, Mr Aronson will ask Mr Botha whether any undertakings were given by him or his predecessors in regard to the seminary at Alice about occupation of its present premises.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 FEB 1975
DIE TRANSVALER

Bekendes praat oor politiek

Plattelandse Redaksie

BLOEMFONTEIN — 'n Reeks lesings wat oor internasionale politiek handel, sal vanjaar deur die Departement Staatsleer in samewerking met die Instituut vir Eietydse Geskiedenis aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit aangebied word.

University of Fort Hare
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Die eerste lesing in die reeks word op 14 Maart deur 'n hoogleraar aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, prof. Mike Eksteen, aangebied. Die onderwerp van sy lesing sal wees „gedragsleer in die studie van internasionale politiek".

'n Hoogleraar van die Departement Staatsleer aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit, prof. Frans Wessels, sal die tweede lesing op 16 Mei voordra. Sy lesing sal handel oor 'n normatiewe strukturele benadering tot die internasionale politiek.

'n Ander lesing wat gelewer sal word, is dié deur 'n afgetrede professor van die Jan Smuts-leerstoel, en ook dié deur die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake, mnr. Brand Fourie.

5 FEB 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Seminary can 'rent' property

ALICE. — The president of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, Dr R. T. Simpson, has been told to apply to the rector of Fort Hare University, Prof J. M. de Wet, if he wants to rent property expropriated from the seminary for the use of Fort Hare.

Dr Simpson said he yesterday received a telegram from the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, which read:

"The property expropriated will be made available to the University of Fort Hare on February 17, and if you want to temporarily rent part of the property, you must please inform the rector of the University by February 10. He will also decide what part of the property he can let to you."

Dr Simpson said: "This telegram was received less than 24 hours after the seminary delegation, consisting six church leaders, had left the Minister's office in Cape Town, where we had strongly requested that the expropriation order, served last November 26, should be revoked.

"No compensation has been either claimed or offered, because it was made clear at the interview that the whole matter was due to be discussed as a matter of urgency at a seminary council meeting on February 12." — Sapa.

Date 24 FEB 1975
THE FRIEND

'Barrow boy' in line for BA

AT THE END of the year one of the University of Fort Hare's more promising students, Wilmot Chagi, will sit for his BA degree. There is nothing unusual about this situation except that two years ago Mr Chagi was pushing a barrow at the Durban market to raise money to attend university.

After starting school at the age of 13, Mr Chagi (27) matriculated at Flagstaff in 1972. Although he had a burning ambition to follow a university education he could not ask his father, a labourer, for further help as there were other children in the family to be educated.

So he evolved his plan to work for a year to save enough money for one year at the university, followed by another year of working and saving until by pursuing his studies every alternate year he would be able to qualify.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Wilmot Chagi . . . from a barrow to university.

Pushing a barrow hired for 20c a day at 5c to 10c a load he could, on his most profitable days, earn up to R3.

The South African Sugar Association came to his assistance with a cash gift to buy clothes and a bursary to attend the University of Fort Hare.

GOOD MARKS

Wilmot's studies progressed well and the Sugar Industry renewed his bursary last year and again this year. He has scored consistently good marks and there is little doubt that he will do well in his final examinations.

In recent years the South African Sugar Industry has taken an increasing interest in education generally. In the field of African education there has been concern about the great number of youngsters who drop out of school before matriculating. The main reason for students leaving school before matriculation is usually a financial one.

The Sugar Industry Trust Fund for Education introduced a bursary scheme for African high school and university students in 1972. By the end of 1974 more than R90 000 had been invested in African education through this scheme. A further R35 000 will be spent on these bursaries in the current year.

Date 4 FEB 1975
BEELD

Geen uitweg nie: skool word onteien

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

AR is geen ander uitweg nie. Die grond en geboue van die Engelse teologiese ol op Alice is nodig vir die snel ontwikkelende Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Dit is die antwoord wat 'n afvaardiging van die skool onder die leiding van dr. L. Hewson gekry het toe hulle die Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling, mnr. M. C. Botha, gister in Kaapstad gespreek het. Hulle het die minister gevra om die onteiening te herroep.

Die byeenkoms is ook bygewoon deur mnr. A. J. Raubenheimer, Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-Ontwikkeling, prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, en senior amptenare.

In 'n verklaring wat hy ná afloop van die byeenkoms uitgereik het, sê min. Botha dat hy bereid is om die skool te help om alternatiewe grond elders te kry. Die studente van die skool volg nie kursusse by die universiteit nie. ministrasie en -Ontwik-

Tkeling, mnr. M. C. Botwe beskikbaar is, kan daar op 'n aangepaste grondslag op die bestaande terrein in die skool se behoeftes voorsien word.

Hy het verder aan die afvaardiging gesê dat hy dit betreur dat sy versoek van 1971, dat die skool 'n ander terrein moet soek, nie deur hulle opgevolg is nie. Hy het hulle dringend versoek om nou aandag daaraan te skenk.

Die onteiening kan nie heroorweeg word nie. Daar sal binnekort 'n datum bepaal word vir die oorname van die grond en geboue van die inrigting. Die Universiteit van Fort Hare sal in dié opsig as sy agent optree.

As daar nie oor 'n prys ooreengekom kan word nie, sal dit deur 'n hof bepaal moet word.

Hy het hulle verseker dat hy hulle posisie begryp en hy, sowel as die rektor, onderneem om hulle so simpatiek as moontlik te behandel en vra hul samewerking in dié verband, lui die verklaring ten slotte.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 FEB 1975
NATAL MERCURY

Seminary is welcomed to Transkei

Mercury Reporter

UMTATA — The expropriated Federal Theological Seminary which within three weeks moves here from Alice, would be "accepted with open arms into the Transkei," the homeland's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Z. M. Mabandla said yesterday.

And in another development the Rector of the Dutch Reformed Church's Theological School for Blacks at Decoligny near Umtata, Dr. J. du Preez, said in a letter published yesterday: "It seems to me that a real injustice has been done to an institute serving four of the largest churches in our country."

Under notice of expropriation ostensibly because the adjoining Black university of Fort Hare needs ground to expand, the Federal Seminary was last week told by the university's rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, that they had a week to vacate two colleges.

He threatened to evict students and staff from the other two colleges if in his opinion, they stirred up student unrest or went to the Press with their problems.

The seminary, a joint venture for training Black priests for the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, decided to move to Umtata under protest.

In the Legislative Assembly here yesterday, Mr. Mabandla, said: "I wish to extend a welcome to the theological seminary and to tell them they will be happy in the Transkei."

Date 26 MAR 1975
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Dié geld dan vir ontwikkeling

'N AFNAME in vyandelike bedreigings uit Suidelike Afrika kan beteken dat die Republiek bronne wat nou vir verdediging ingespan word, vir ontwikkelingsdoeleindes kan inspan. Veral die tuislande sal dan veel daarby baat.

Dit is een van die gevolgtrekkings waartoe prof. Mike Eksteen, hoof van die departement staatsleer en publieke administrasie by die Universiteit van Fort Hare, kom in 'n referaat wat hy vanoggend by die jeugkongres van Sabra in Port Elizabeth gelewer het.

Prof. Eksteen se referaat, op die tweede dag van die jeugkongres, wat tot Vrydag duur, het gehandel oor die betekenis van onafhanklikheidwording van die Transkei.

Hy het ook gesê dat ons in 'n tydperk van verandering leef — „verandering wat besig is om ons ganse bestaanswyse so ingrypend te verander dat baie van ons die omvang daarvan nog nie behoorlik begryp nie".

Die bestemming waarop verhoudings in Suidelike Afrika in hierdie beslissingsjare afstuur, sal in 'n groot mate bepaal word deur die beginselvaste en murgtere oordeel van die mense van die Republiek.

„Waar Suid-Afrika nog tot onlangs beskou was as die ontwrigtende faktor in Suider-Afrika, word hy vandag reeds in toenemende mate bestempel as dié samebindende faktor op dieselfde sub-kontinent."

Normale betrekkinge in Suidelike Afrika, en tussen dié deel en die res van Afrika, sal 'n tydvak inluí van ongeëwenaarde voorspoed in dié wêrelddeel. Indien betrekkinge normaal word, sal dit dien as positiewe alternatief vir boikotte en sanksies.

Saamwerk

Dit sal ook aanleiding gee dat lande met eendersе bronne en belange saamwerk met die oog op 'n stabiele en realistiese wêreldprys vir noödsaaklike grondstowwe.

Prof. Eksteen sê dat selde of ooit in die wêreldgeskiedenis 'n groter uitdaging aan die jongmense van 'n volk gerig is as dié een dat ons jeug hulself moet heroriënteer.

Dié heroriëntasie moet wees ten opsigte van die gedragskodes, -patrone en neigings van een mens teenoor 'n ander mens; van die een groep teenoor ' ander groep; van een volk teenoor 'n ander volk.

„Selde, indien ooit, was dit nodiger as juis nou, om in ons getuienis teenoor die wêreld ons prinsipiële norme en standpunte daadwerkliker uit te leef in ons alledaagse dade, sodat ons standpunt van vreedsame naasbestaan en roepingsbewustheid finaal tot uiting kan kom [illegible]

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 4 FEB 1975
ITAL DAILY NEWS

Botha adamant over expropriation of Alice seminary

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday.

THE MINISTER of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, was "quite adamant" that the Government was determined to go ahead with the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, said a statement issued yesterday by a delegation from the seminary.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent and Sapa

The six-man delegation had met the Minister to present its case against the expropriation of the seminary.

The statement said: "The Minster received the deputation courteously, and we presented our case for the revoking of the act of expropriation of the seminary. The Minister, however, was quite adamant that the government was determined to continue with this. The implications of the resulting situation will be reported to a meeting of the seminary council to be held shortly. The delegation goes home disappointed."

Mr Botha, told the deputation a date would be determined in the near future for the take-over of the land and buildings of the instititution.

Also present were the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, the principal of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development and the Secretary for Bantu Education.

"From my side I emphasised that there was no alternative but to obtain adjacent land and buildings for the rapidly expanding University of Fort Hare," the Minister said in his statement

"I repeated my previous statement that I am prepared to assist the seminary to obtain alternative land for another institution elsewhere, seeing that the seminary students do not follow courses at Fort Hare. During the transitional period, that is, until alternative facilities are available, provision can be made on an adapted basis for the needs of the seminary on the existing site.

"In addition, I pointed out to the deputation that I deplore the fact that there was no reaction to my request of 1971, namely, that the seminary should look for a new site, and requested them to give urgent attention to this.

"I informed them that the expropriation could not be reconsidered, and that a date will be determined in the near future for the take-over of the land and buildings of the institution. I appointed the University of Fort Hare to act as my agent in this respect.

"I explained the further procedure to be followed in connection with the expropriation, and pointed out that if mutual agreement cannot be reached on the price, it will be determined by court.

"In conclusion I assured them of my understanding of their position, and assured them of a sympathetic approach to the problem by the principal of Fort Hare and myself, and also requested them to co-operate in this respect."

The expropriation is a severe blow to the church, a severe blow to racial harmony, and a severe blow to the credibility of the Government's promises to the United Nations, says an article in Seek, journal of the Church of the Province of South Africa (Anglican Church).

"It is as cynical and arrogant an act of bad faith by a Christian Government to a Christian community as could be imagined," the article in the February edition says.

It quotes the Government assurance that even if it had the legal right to do so it would not expropriate the site.

"Something like R1-million was then spent by the four churches (Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational) on the necessary buildings and plant. It has been a great exercise in ecumenical and racial co-operation and there is no doubt whatever that it has been a magnificent success."

Date 28 FEB 1975
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Lesing oor moedertaal as onderrigmedium

PROF. P. A. DUMINY, hoof van die departement van vergelykende opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, lewer op 17 Maart 'n openbare voorlesing in Port Elizabeth oor die gebruik van die moedertaal as voertaal op skool. Dié voorlesing word deur SABRA aangebied en dit begin om 7.30 nm. in die senaatsaal van die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth.

University of Fort Hare

Prof. Duminy het pas teruggekom van studieverlof in die buiteland waar hy hom in die gebruik van die moedertaal as onderrigmedium verdiep het. Hy het die onderwerp veral vanuit die oogpunt van ontwikkelende volke bestudeer, wat nog nie oor 'n uitgebreide letterkunde en vaktaal beskik nie.

Toepassing

In die voorlesing sal prof. Duminy oor sy bevindinge praat en oor die toepassing daarvan op die vraagstukke van Suider-Afrika.

Dr. P. P. Jacobs wat hoof is van die departement van volkekunde aan die U.P.E. en ook 'n raadslid van Sabra is, sal as voorsitter optree. Verdere besonderhede kan van hom verkry word.

Die byeenkoms vind plaas op die vooraand van n groot jeugkongres wat SABRA van 25 tot 28 Maart ook by die UPE aanbied. By dié kongres sal veral aandag gegee word aan die onafhanklikheidswording en ekonomiese lewensvatbaarheid van die Transkei en die Ciskei. Inskrywings vir dié kongres kan nog gerig word aan die Direkteur van Sabra, Posbus 2768, Pretoria, tel. 48-5964.

Date 7 FEB 1975
NATAL DAILY NEWS

SEMINARY HEAD REACTS STRONGLY

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday.

THE President of the Federal Theological Seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, has reacted strongly to Press reports quoting the Minister of Bantu Development and Administration Mr M. C. Botha, as saying in Parliament that negotiations to buy the seminary had been conducted with the seminary since 1970 — and also that Mr Botha's predecessors had not given the seminary any assurance that they would never have to move from their present site.

Dr Simpson also says that the seminary intends to begin on February 15 as usual.

He said in a statement: "In fact there has been no correspondence and no discussion about the offer by Fort Hare University to buy the seminary land and buildings since April 1973 when the rector of Fort Hare was advised that the churches were not prepared to sell the seminary to Fort Hare. The notice of expropriation served on the seminary on November 26, 1974 came as a complete surprise to the seminary authorities. The seminary has never negotiated at any time for the sale of its property.

"Our attitude has always been that we wish to remain where we are and that we are not convinced that Fort Hare needs to occupy our buildings in order to complete the programme of expansion. Nothing that has been said during the last few weeks has served to convince us in the slightest degree that the expansion necessarily involves the use of our buildings.

"We were astonished to read that Mr Botha is alleged to have said that no undertakings had been given by him or his predecessors in regard to the seminary about the occupation of its present premises. In 1961 when the question of the siting of the seminary was under discussion the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Young, said the Government would not wish to excercise rights of expropriation even if it had the legal right to do so.

"The statement was made in the presence of the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development Mr de Wet Nel and the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr Maree.

Mr Simpson said the assurance was given in the context of a discussion about the future security of the seminary if it were decided that it should be sited at Alice.

"It is a matter of regret that the Government has now decided to set aside the assurance given only 14 years earlier when the seminary was built at considerable expense on its present site."

When the delegation saw Mr Botha on February 3 he assured them that Fort Hare would not wish to interfere with the internal life of the seminary.

"We hope that this will be borne in mind. The academic year is due to start on February 15. In the light of the Minister's statement we intend to begin as usual on that date and we expect that neither our teaching programme nor our common life as a Christian community will be disrupted by any action taken by the authorities.

"We deeply regret that such an acrimonious dispute should have arisen."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 FEB 1975

THE FRIEND

Seminary closure: rector speaks out

Friend Correspondent DURBAN

THE RECTOR of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, has issued a statement relating the "correct facts" concerning the controversial expropriation of the neighbouring Federal Theological Seminary.

In the lengthy statement, issued in an attempt to clarify the situation to university staff members and the public who might have been "misled" by recent publicity, Professor de Wet accuses the seminary of:

- Sowing suspicion that the expropriation was a political move.
- Issuing misleading figures about land areas in an attempt to persuade the public that Fort Hare did not need the seminary's land.
- Quoting out of context the assurance given by the then Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development that the seminary would not be expropriated.

Tracing events leading up to the expropriation, Professor de Wet says that early in 1971 it became clear that the rapid growth in student numbers at the university would in due course outstrip the capacity of the present campus.

"It was clear that an explosion in numbers was in the making and any examination of the surrounding land, no matter how cursory, could not fail to show that the obvious direction for expansions was to the east (the location of the Federal Seminary)," Professor de Wet said.

It should be borne in mind, he says, that Fort Hare University is an almost 100 percent residential university and needs much more land for hostels than other universities.

In March 1971, a letter was sent to the seminary asking if it would sell its land to the university. Professor de Wet says that the seminary then procrastinated for two years before turning down the request.

Following the subsequent expropriation order, Professor de Wet informed the seminary that unless part of its campus was handed over "a great many" prospective Black students would have to forego university education. The Fort Hare accommodation was already overcrowded and students would have to have been turned away.

He claims that the seminary had sufficient accommodation to part with some of its buildings.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD

New computer centre opened

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Opening the impressive new computer centre at the University of Fort Hare, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, said the knowledge available to man was said to be doubling every 10 years.

Mr Sebe said the Ciskei and the other homeland governments had recognised the importance of computerisation to industrial and social expansion programmes and had been instituting extensive computer - based procedures into their own administration.

He said that his people had found increasing contact with computers through their administration, border industrial areas and through organisations such as finance houses and engineering companies, which had been providing services in the Xhosa areas.

He said that they were conscious of the world-wide shortage of trained computer staff. Installation of a modern and powerful computer at Fort Hare and the introduction of a course in applied computer science was a good thing.

Mr Sebe said that since the installation of the computer at Fort Hare last year, much work had been done to bring it to its current peak of performance and to draw it into the research, administration and teaching activities of the university.

Among those present at the opening ceremony, which was followed by a multiracial cocktail party for guests and staff, was Mr John Starkey, managing director of ICL South Africa.

Mr Starkey welcomed the teaching of applied computer science at Fort Hare, because, he said, it was the most practical of all computer courses and would aid the whole country.

Also present at the gathering were Mr S. Burns Ncamashe, Ciskeian Minister of Education, and Prof R. Braae, and Mr Mike Lawrie of Rhodes University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 FEB 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

EDITORIAL OPINION

Fort Hare move

We welcome the news that Fort Hare University is to establish a branch at Umtata. This is forward thinking, if long overdue.

Umtata is the logical place for such a development. Another logical place for a similar development would be Mdantsane.

In fact, with all this scope for development elsewhere than Alice, is it necessary to proceed with the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary?

Fort Hare authorities have issued a long and detailed statement attempting to justify the expropriation, and in the course of it exception was taken to our discription of Fort Hare as a pigmentational institution.

University of Fort Hare
Institutional Archives

The point was also made that there wasn't room for additional students.

These two facts are connected, of course. If our higher education wasn't pigmentational in this country the students concerned could apply to Rhodes, Wits, Cape Town or some other university that doesn't want to apply pigmentational criteria.

It is strange that the Fort Hare authorities are so sensitive about this description. After all, who forced our universities to be pigmentational? The National Government. Who prohibited open universities in this country? The Nationalist Government.

And who controls Fort Hare and the entire philosophy surrounding it? The Nationalist Government.

Now we are told this same Government will remove racial discrimination. While we applaud this new outlook, we can foresee the ironical situation whereby, if this is indeed done, this could be the first government in the world to claim credit for abolishing an evil created exclusively over 27 years by itself.

Maybe better days are ahead — for Fort Hare as well as for everyone else. In other words, maybe Fort Hare will soon become a proper university open to students on academic rather than pigmentational grounds.

Date 19 APR 1975

NATAL MERCURY

Law triumph

ALICE — Miss Nosipho Vabaza is the first Black woman to gain an LL.B. degree at the University of Fort Hare. She will be among 162 students receiving degrees or diplomas at the graduation ceremony today. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 FEB 1975

NATAL MERCURY

Varsity warned to be quiet

Mercury Correspondent

ALICE — The Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof. J. M. de Wet, yesterday warned staff and students at the Federal Theological Seminary, to "refrain from any provocative statement or actions, including incitement aimed at causing confusion and disaffection among students of the university."

The warning was made in a letter to the chairman of the Seminary Council, Prof. L. A. Hewson of Rhodes University, dealing with which on the seminary buildings it could rent for this year, arising from Friday afternoon's meeting between representatives of the two institutions.

The seminary was expropriated last year by the Government for expansion at Fort Hare.

The seminary was told that failure to honour "this undertaking" might compel Prof. de Wet to terminate the rental agreement before its normal expiry.

In his letter to Prof. Hewson, Prof. de Wet said: "I was grateful to have your assurance that during the transitional period you would do nothing to make things more difficult for the university. By this I understand you to mean that your staff and students would be instructed to refrain from any provocative statement or actions including incitement aimed at causing confusion and disaffection among students of the university. I confidently expect you to honour this undertaking and request you to make it known that if it should be broken I may be compelled to terminate the arrangement before its normal expiry."

6 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD

Rental of seminary to be decided

HERALD REPORTER

THE president and the chairman of council of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice are to meet the rector of the Fort Hare University tomorrow to negotiate the rental of the seminary's buildings following their expropriation by the Government.

The registrar of the seminary, the Rev A. W. Stops, said yesterday the meeting would probably not be conclusive because any proposal put forward by the university would have to be discussed by the seminary's council at a meeting on Wednesday.

The president of the seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, and the chairman of the council, Dr L. A. Hewson, will meet Professor J. M. de Wet, rector of Fort Hare, at the university.

Mr Stops said the seminary was, in effect, answering a summons. It had been told that its representatives should attend the meeting if they wished to make use of the seminary buildings this year.

He could not predict whether an agreement would be reached: "It depends on the demands made by the university," he said.

Confusion

It was originally stated that an application to rent back its premises should be made by tomorrow, but Mr Stops said there was some confusion about the deadline and it could be Monday instead of tomorrow.

The seminary had already agreed to accept about 120 students on February 15 and Mr Stops said these people had not been put off and no alternative arrangements had been made for their accommodation.

The Government served an expropriation order in November last year because the ground was required by the Fort Hare University for expansion.

The seminary appealed in vain to the Government to revoke the order. No date for a takeover has been set and no expropriation price has been negotiated.

14 FEB 1975
Date
CAPE TIMES

Seminary to vacate buildings

Cape Times Reporter

THE Alice Federal Theological Seminary has given up the struggle for its buildings in Alice, and has less than a month to find new accommodation.

The council of the seminary has decided to move the whole seminary from Alice after it was ordered to vacate two of its four colleges by the Rector of Fort Hare University on Monday.

The Rev Dr Theodore Simpson, principal of the seminary, said the council had found that the conditions laid down by the Rector of Fort Hare for their continued occupation of their facilities were unacceptable.

"The seminary has no option but to remove, under protest and considerable inconvenience, to a temporary location which has not yet been definitely decided upon."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"TROUBLE"

Prof J F de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare University, said "you are trying to stir up trouble" when the Cape Times asked him why he had warned the seminary to stop making statements to the press.

He said yesterday that unfair press statements would harm the efficient working of his university.

When told that the seminary would quit its buildings on March 10, Professor De Wet said the buildings would not stand idle, but would be taken over immediately.

The Rev T Vika, Moderator of the Bantu Presbyterian Church, said: "The seminary has done much for our church and we have sunk much capital in the buildings. The Government has not yet offered us any compensation."

"MISUSE"

Canon John Suggitt, head of St Paul's Anglican Theological College, Grahamstown, said: "I regard the removal, and especially the way in which it is being done, as a misuse of government power, and the news of the removal is a sad blow to South Africa and all people concerned in the training of theologians."

Next month's removal of the seminary will be the second within 12 years. When the present site was agreed upon by the Govenrment, a promise was made that it would never be expropriated.

Date 12 APR 1975
NATAL WITNESS

Universities received R122 million in subsidies

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

CAPE TOWN — White and African universities were paid Government subsidies totalling R122 896 905 in 1974, the Minister of National Education, Senator J. P. van der Spuy, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to questions by Mr W. T. Webber (U.P. Pietermaritzburg South), the Minister said the total subsidy paid to the 11 White universities was R114 380 905.

The breakdown was: UNISA R10 377 366, UCT R12 577 280, Stellenbosch R14 742 702, Wits R13 233 635, Pretoria R17 628 193, Rhodes R4 017 692, Natal R12 417 177, Potchefstroom R7 152 497, O F S R8 807 182, U P E R5 879 039, RAU R7 548 142.

The three African universities were paid a total of R8 516 000 which breaks down as follows: Fort Hare R3 119 000, Zululand R2 346 000, University of the North R3 051 000. — Sapa.

Date 7 FEB 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Alice says: Business as usual'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Expropriation or not, the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice plans to start its academic year on February 15.

Reacting to a newspaper report on Wednesday in which the Minister of Bantu Education and Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, was quoted as saying his predecessors had not given the seminary any undertaking regarding its present premises. The President of the seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, said this was not so.

Speaking in Parliament, Mr Botha had also said negotiations had been conducted with the seminary since 1970.

Dr Simpson said there had been no communication on the expropriation bid since 1973.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Simpson said: "Mr Botha was reported in the press yesterday as having said that negotiations had been conducted with the council of the seminary since 1970.

"In fact there had been no correspondence and no discussion about the offer by Fort Hare University to buy the seminary land and buildings since April 1973, when the Rector of Fort Hare was advised that the churches were not prepared to sell the Seminary to Fort Hare.

"The notice of expropriation served on the Seminary on November 26, 1974, came as a complete surprise to the seminary authorities. The seminary has never negotiated at any time for the sale of its property."

Date 15 FEB 1975
NATAL MERCURY

SEMINARY TO BE MOVED TO UMTATA

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH—The president of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Rev. Dr. R. T. Simpson, revealed in an interview last night that the seminary staff and students would move to Umtata, capital of the Trankei, where they would temporarily be housed in church premises.

Dr. Simpson said this soon after the seminary had received a letter from the Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof. J. M. de Wet, advising the seminary that it could remain in its expropriated premises until March 10 or soon after, as it had requested.

The chairman of the seminary council, Prof. L. A. Hewson, of Rhodes University, said he was unable to disclose the new site to which the seminary intended moving because negotiations had not yet been finalised.

The seminary this week rejected an offer by Fort Hare University that it could rent two of its four colleges for this year. The university, however required the remaining two colleges immediately.

Dr. Simpson said last night that the decision to leave the seminary premises had caused much anguish and anxiety to all staff and students.

Prof. de Wet's letter reads: "I refer to your telex, addressed to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education, dated February 13. The Minister referred the telex to me with recommendations for my finalisation of the matter.

"I regret that you do not see your way open to continue with your work with Fort Hare students occupying part of your premises. I hope your decision to vacate the entire premises will not cause unnecessary hardship for your students, whom, it seems to me, will be the chief sufferers. I accede to your request to retain the use of all buildings until the date of moving, which is March 10, 1975, or nearest possible date thereafter.

"I wish to inform you that at present, we have 159 students on the waiting list whose admission depends on availability of accommodation.

"In view of this it is desirable that at least the hostel accommodation at St. Columba's and St. Peter's should be vacated not later than March 10, and I trust that will be found to be possible."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 5 FEB 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Shock for seminary

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

THE following telegram from the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development was received at midday yesterday by the president of the Federal Theological Seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson:

"The properties expropriated will be made available to the University of Fort Hare on Friday February 17 1975, and if you want to temporarily rent part of the property you must please inform the rector of the University by February 10 1975 who will also decide what part of the property he can let you."

Commenting on the telegram, Dr Simpson said: "This telegram was received less than 24 hours after the seminary delegation consisting of six church leaders had strongly requested that the expropriation order served on November 26 should be revoked. No compensation has yet been claimed or offered. It was made clear at the interview that the whole matter was due to be discussed as a matter of urgency at a seminary council meeting on Wednesday February 12.

"We understand that the rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet will not return to the university until February 6."

Meanwhile, a full quota of students are expected back on February 15 at the seminary which is the only institution of its kind in South Africa where Black students of four denominations are trained for the ministry. It is expected that all the available accommodation will be needed for these students.

Date 6 FEB 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Seminary to reopen despite takeover

ALICE — Expropriation or not, the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice plans to start its academic year on February 15.

Reacting to a newspaper report on Wednesday in which the Minister of Bantu Education and Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, was quoted as saying his predecessors had not given the seminary any undertaking regarding its present premises, the president of the seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, said this was not so.

Speaking in Parliament, Mr Botha had also said negotiations had been conducted with the seminary since 1970.

Dr Simpson said there had been no communication on Fort Hare's offer to buy the seminary land since 1973.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Simpson said: "Mr Botha was reported in the press yesterday as having said that negotiations had been conducted with the council of the seminary since 1970.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Simpson said: "Mr Botha was reported in the press yesterday as having said negotiations had been conducted with the council of the seminary since 1970.

"In fact there has been no correspondence and no discussion about the offer by Fort Hare University to buy the seminary land and buildings since April 1973, when the rector of Fort Hare was advised that the churches were not prepared to sell the seminary to Fort Hare.

"The notice of expropriation served on the seminary on November 26, 1974, came as a complete surprise to the seminary authorities. The seminary has never negotiated at any time for the sale of its property.

"Our attitude has always been that we wish to remain where we are and that we are not convinced that Fort Hare needs to occupy our buildings in order to complete its programme of expansion.

"Nothing that has been said during the last few weeks has served to convince us in the slightest degree that the expansion of Fort Hare necessarily involves the use of our buildings.

"We were astonished to read that Mr Botha is alleged to have said that 'no undertakings had been given by him or his predecessors in regard to the seminary about the occupation of its present premises.'

"In 1961, when the question of the siting of the seminary was under discussion, the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Young, said 'the Government would not wish to exercise rights of expropriation even if it had the legal right to do so.'

"The statement was made in the presence of the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr De Wet Nel, and the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr Maree.

"The assurance was given in the context of a discussion about the future security of the seminary if it were decided that it should be sited at Alice.

"When the delegation from the seminary met Mr Botha in 1971, Mr Botha said that he felt his predecessor 'had made a mistake in giving his blessing to the erection of the seminary on its present site.'

"However, that he did give his blessing to the siting of the seminary at Alice, and that this was accompanied by an assurance that the Government would not use the weapon of expropriation at any future date, is incontrovertible.

"It is a matter of regret that the Government has now decided to set aside the assurance given only 14 years earlier when the seminary was built at considerable expense on its present site. No doubt, to use a favourite expression of ex-president Nixon, 'those assurances are now inoperative.'

"We hope that a further assurance that the minister himself gave in 1972, that 'nobody wanted to destroy the seminary,' will not also become inoperative, and that nothing will be done to conflict with the letter or the spirit of that assurance.

"When we saw the minister on February 3, he further assured us that Fort Hare would not wish to interfere with the internal life of the seminary. We hope that this will be born in mind.

"The academic year is due to start on February 15. In the light of the minister's statement, we intend to begin as usual on that date and we expect that neither our teaching programme nor our common life as a Christian community will be disrupted by any action taken by the authorities.

"We deeply regret that such an acrimonious dispute should have arisen between people who claim to be Christians.

"I can state categorically and without fear of contradiction that at no time have I been involved, either by word or deed, in any increase the difficulties of action which might tend to the Fort Hare administration.

"I hope that they will have an equal respect for us and a sympathetic and courteous understanding of our needs and problems," Dr Simpson said. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

20 MAR 1975
NATAL WITNESS

Fort Hare post for lecturer



● Dr C. E. J. Botha, who has been awarded a Ph.D. degree by the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg, will take up a post as senior botany lecturer at the University of Fort Hare, Alice, next month. Dr Botha was awarded his degree for his thesis on the nutrient conduits or phloem tissues in a plant.

Date 12 FEB 1975
NATAL MERCURY

INCITEMENT WARNING TO SEMINARY

ALICE—Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of the University of Fort Hare, has set out plans for the sharing of buildings used by the Federal Theological Seminary which will enable the seminary to continue its tuition this year.

.But he has warned the chairman of the Seminary Council, Professor L. Hewson, of Rhodes University, that the sharing arrangements might be terminated if staff or students at the seminary take any "provocative" action — including incitement — aimed at causing confusion or dissatisfaction among Fort Hare students.

OCCUPATION

A letter from Professor de Wet to Professor Hewson states that the university intends to occupy St. Columbus Presbyterian College and St. Peter's Anglican College by next Monday, and two staff buildings by March 1. These are the only buildings it will require this year.

The Federal Theological Seminary, which trains Africans for the ministry in various Christian denominations, lost its premises in terms of a Government expropriation order last November. They are to be used for the epansion of Fort Hare University.

Other buildings may be retained by the seminary on a lease-back basis.

SUFFICIENT

In the letter, Professor de Wet said there should be sufficient room for the 112 students expected at the seminary this year.

He adds that the boarding accommodation at St. Peter's and St. Columbus Colleges "will be used to accommodate up to approximately 100 university students who are at present on the waiting list and whose academic careers depend on hostel accommodation."

The letter requests Professor Hewson to instruct staff and students at the seminary to "refrain from any provocative statement or actions, including incitement, aimed at causing confusion and dissatisfaction among students (of the University of Fort Hare)."

HARMONY

Professor de Wet expressed the hope that the two institutions will be able "to live together in harmony" — but he warns Professor Hewson that he might feel compelled to terminate the arrangement if these conditions are broken. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 MAR 1975
NATAL WITNESS

Keep contacts, Blacks urged

EAST LONDON — Black universities in South Africa should follow the "outward" policy of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe said in an address to the South African Academy for Arts and Science at Fort Hare, Alice, at the weekend.

Mr Sebe emphasised the need to maintain contact with the rest of Africa. "Other African countries have shown significant advances and break-throughs in development. They have undoubtedly benefited from the inter-African exchange of knowledge," Mr Sebe said.

Mr Sebe said there must be an accelerated effort to introduce Blacks into teaching positions, "up to the highest level."

"Attention should also be given to the salary of Black staff and to the composition of controlling bodies of Black universities, namely councils and senates."

University of Fort Hare
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Universities

The ways in which the universities could assist the development of the Ciskei are to turn out people qualified in medical and agricultural fields, he said.

"In the field of health services, we have an urgent need for persons adequately trained in para-medical fields who can go out and assist their fellow citizens at the grass-roots level."

There was also an urgent need to train Blacks in the veterinary sciences and Mr Sebe urged the Government to open the Onderstepoort Veterinary School to Black people or alternatively to begin work on a school for Blacks. — Sapa.

Date 20 FEB 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare professor's book will aid black musicians

ALICE — An important new manual for black composers, music teachers and choirmasters has been published.

Entitled From Tonic Solfa to Staff Notation and written by Professor Georg Gruber and Inge Kelly-Patterson, it is the first book of its kind that specifically covers the practical difficulties of the transition from traditional African music to the Western form.

The majority of black musicians use almost exclusively tonic sol-fa notation to write, make or teach music. The tonic sol-fa system, however, was never intended to be an end in itself; it was intended to be merely a stepping-stone to staff notation.

Instrumental music has always been printed in staff notation, and is, therefore, from the practical viewpoint an inaccessible source for black musicians.

The book is designed to facilitate the transition to staff notation to allow black musicians greater participation in the music of the world.

Professor Gruber explained the various problems confronting African musicians within the framework of Western music.

Besides the difficulty of transition, the indigenous African music makes use of the pentatonic scale only, which contains no semitone progressions. This excludes the use of minor scales, which, according to him, he has never found in any African composition. This naturally makes the performance of European choir music, in particular, extremely difficult for black choirs. Professor Gruber designed a number of exercises to overcome this problem.

Besides treating the problems unique to Black musician, the book covers the basic theory of music as well as the elements of choir training and conducting.

Professor Gruber said he was busy working on three other books on diatonic and chromatic harmony respectively, and on a history of the music of the world with special reference to African music.

Professor Gruber is emeritus professor of music at Rhodes University and presently head of the Department of Music at the University of Fort Hare. Inge Kelly-Patterson is his daughter and is well-known as a teacher of singing. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
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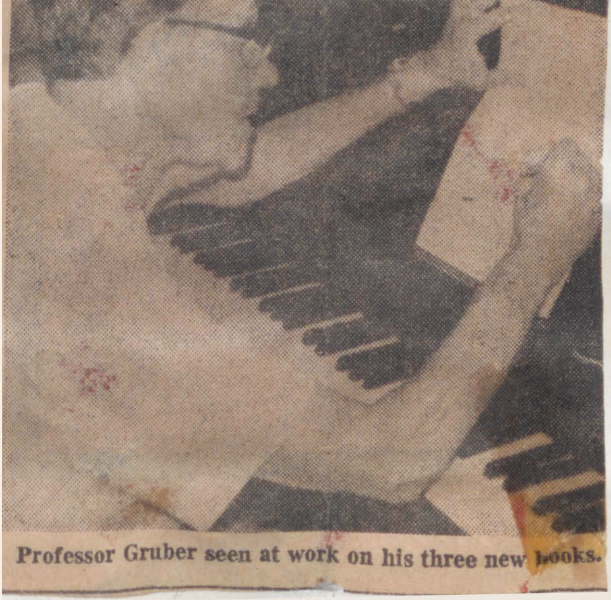

Professor Gruber seen at work on his three new books.

5 APR 1975
DIE BURGER

SWARTES WIL IN S.A. STUDEER

UMTATA. — Die Suid-Afrikaanse regering sal moontlik deur die Transkeise Wetgewende Vergadering versoek word om swart studente van die Transkei toe te laat om veeartsenykunde te bestudeer aan Onderstepoort, naby Pretoria, of aan ander Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite wat dit aanbied.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die regerende nasionale onafhanklike party van die Transkei het gister 'n mosie van die opposisie in dié verband gesteun. Volgens die mosie sal die regering ook versoek word om onmiddellik 'n fakulteit van veeartsenykunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare te stig en om voornemende studente toe te laat om oorsee met beurslenings te studeer. — (Sapa).

26 MAR 1975

NATAL MERCURY

Plea for prefab funds

Mercury Reporter

STAFF of the Federal Theological Seminary, which recently moved from Alice to Umtata, have asked Churches supporting the scheme to assist them in raising about R120 000 for prefabricated living quarters until the seminary finds a permanent home.

University of Fort Hare
Digitized by the Internet Archive

At present members of the seminary are living in caravans and tents.

The seminary's property at Alice was expropriated by the Government for expansion purposes of the adjoining Fort Hare University.

The Bishop of Natal, the Rt.-Rev. Phillip Russell, said appeals for tents and caravans had been well received, but "the greater need is to provide more permanent temporary accommodation."

Date 19FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD



THIS HISTORIC photograph shows the first multiracial council of the University of Fort Hare. In the front row are (from the left): Mr G. J. Rousseau; Dr G. de V. Morrison, MP; Prof J. A. van Eeden; Prof J. M. de Wet, Rector of the university; Prof J. J. Gerber, chairman; Prof A. Coetzee; Prof A. Theron; Mr Justice G. A. Munnik and Mr R. Cingo. Back row (from the left): Mr G. L. Kakana; Prof G. J. van Rensburg; Mr A. J. Burger; Prof G. van N. Viljoen; Mr P. J. Scheepers; Mr P. A. G. Gray; Mr M. B. Potelwa; Dr C. H. Badenhorst; Mr H. van Huyssteen, registrar; Dr C. W. Mbete; Mr J. M. Christopher and Mr G. J. van Zyl.

STUDENTS AT FORT HARE WARNED

HERALD CORRESPONDENT
ALICE.

STEPS would be taken against students who took part in subversive activities directed against the efficient operation of Fort Hare University, and actions aimed at destroying racial harmony and peace, Prof J. M. de Wet, Rector, said this week.

At the same time, he told students and parents that staff members and students would have freedom of opinion and speech.

"The only thing I expect of them is that they must be loyal to the university and not take part in subversive activities. Active party politics on the campus are not regarded as desirable," he said.

Policy

His policy was to eliminate "what is usually referred to as discrimination" and, when Blacks qualified, they would get preference regarding staff appointments.

"It depends on you as to how soon you will be qualified to fill these positions. The more industrious you are, and the less time you waste, the sooner this will come about."

Prof De Wet warned students that student strikes caused the ruin of hundreds of careers and the further postponement of the day when Black staff would be in a position to play a greater part in the control of their universities.

He said an important task of Fort Hare was to train students to become useful citizens socially and culturally. The ideal might be to make the Xhosa culture and the traditional Black ways of life the background of university training.

Extremes

Another extreme school of thought believed that Western civilisation must be dominant. A compromise between the two extremes might be a solution.

"I believe our university should make a genuine attempt to solve this problem and we must try to find a formula which will eventually allow the essential freedom to serve the true needs of the Xhosa nation."

Prof De Wet said that, as Rector, his job was essentially one of good relations. It was also his task to defend the university, which was frequently the target of destructive criticism.

Control

"We are at a developmental stage which will lead to the Xhosa assuming more control and responsibility for their own institutions. Even after homeland governments have assumed full responsibility, assistance will probably still be given by Whites on a multiracial basis."

Prof De Wet said Fort Hare had achieved so much in the development process that four Xhosa members had been appointed to the University Council.

It was disclosed that more than 800 first-year students had already enrolled at the university. A further 1 000 are due to return this week.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 MAR 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Umtata Fort held up

OWN CORRESPONDENT

UMTATA. — Plans to open a branch of Fort Hare University in the Transkei capital this year have been shelved, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima announced in his budget speech. Chief Matanzima expressed his government's "deep disappointment" at the university's decision.

University of Fort Hare

At the same time he issued an appeal to all those concerned over the lack of Black graduates in South Africa to donate generously to a trust fund which will be established for the express purpose of providing university facilities in Umtata.

The Transkei Government would be among the donors.

The reasons for Fort Hare University being unable to open a branch in the Transkei were that only 19 bona fide applications for admission as students had been received, while insufficient staff had been recruited.

"The rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. de Wet, has assured me that the delay in opening may be fortuitous as it will enable the necessary prefabricated buildings to be put up less hastily," Chief Matanzima said. "The delay might also mean that the university will offer science as well as arts courses if it opens next year."

Date 30 APR 1975

STAR

A first for Ray Rululu



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Raymond Rululu, the first Fort Hare student to be awarded an 1820 Settlers' Monument Foundation scholarship. Mr Rululu, the first English Honours student at the university since 1960, holds a BA degree and UED from Fort Hare.

Extract from
Guardian, London

7 MAR 1975

Josiah Chinamano

BORN OCTOBER 29, 1922, seven miles from Salisbury. A mission education led to a BA in History and Administration at Fort Her University, where he met his wife Ruth, who was later to share 10 years of detention and restriction with her husband, although not always in the same camps.

He is the leading educationalist in the movement whose career as headmaster and schools supervisor that led him to establish an educational centre in the African township of Highfield, outside Salisbury, in 1962.

After a brief period as adviser on African politics to the since closed American Consulate in Salisbury, he moved into active politics with membership of ZAPU in 1962, and remained with the organisation after the split the following year.

A mild-mannered man, he has long held that improved education among the African population would provide the greatest force for political change in Rhodesia. The years of imprisonment, which began on April 16, 1964, only hardened his view that Ian Smith and the ruling Rhodesia Front were not interested in peaceful change.

University of Fort Hare
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7 MAR 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Farewell service for seminary at Alice

Daily News Reporter

A SPECIAL farewell service will be held at the Federal Theological Seminary on Sunday to mark the end of its 12 years at Alice. The seminary is to be moved to Umtata following an expropriation order by the Government.

On Tuesday, the removal vans will arrive to begin the massive exodus to a temporary college which has been set up at two ecumenical centres in Umtata.

University of Fort Hare

The seminary has been expropriated to enable the adjoining Fort Hare to expand.

The farewell service will see students, staff and church dignitaries march in procession through the seminary campus, stopping at various points in the service at the four autonomous colleges and the seminary hall.

SERMON

The sermon will be delivered by the vice-president of the seminary, Rev T. S. Gqubule, who has lectured at the seminary since its inception.

The service of Holy Communion will be celebrated in the courtyard of St Columbus College, presided over by its principal.

He will be assisted by the principals of St Peter's College, John Wesley College and the Adams United College.

A spokesman for the seminary said: "The service will express our thanks to God for all that is past as well as our prayers that He will guide and protect the seminary as a new chapter in the history of training men for the ministry in South Africa is begun."

13 MAR 1975

DAILY DESPATCH

Alice man to do botany doctorate

ALICE—Mr O. H. D. Makunga, MSc, a senior lecturer in botany and hostel warden at Fort Hare University, has commenced research work for his doctoral thesis.

Mr Makunga who holds the distinction of being the first student ever to gain a masters degree in botany from Fort Hare University, is now the first Fort Hare graduate to attempt a doctor's degree in botany.

His research is under the supervision of Prof. Downing and Prof. J. Marais of Fort Hare and deals with high yielding maize.

Mr Makunga who was born and brought up in Whittlesea, attended school at Queenstown before coming to study at Fort Hare. After completing his BSc and UED in 1956, Mr Makunga returned to his former Queenstown high school as a teacher.

In 1959 he was appointed to the Fort Hare staff as a lecturer and became a senior lecturer in 1972 after gaining his distinctive masters degree.

In 1965 Mr Makunga spent 18 months studying at Wurzburg University in Germany.—DDC.

Date 28 APR 1975

NATAL MERCURY

R2m FOR SEMINARY

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Federal Seminary at Alice has been paid compensation of more than R2 million — a sum which cannot be touched until the institution's full claims have been settled, according to the Christian Leader, a Presbyterian and Congregational church journal.

The journal, mouthpiece of two churches represented at the seminary, says that there is still an urgent need for funds to help the organisation "through its interim period at Umtata."

The seminary had been forced to move to the Transkei to make way for the expansion of the University of Fort Hare.

ate 13 MAR 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Setswana dictionary compiled

Daily News Reporter

A FORT Hare graduate and former teacher in South Africa, Mr L M. Kgasa, has completed a junior Setswana dictionary, for use in Botswana.

He has taken eight years to compile the dictionary which is to be published in April.

Mr Kgasa graduated from Fort Hare in 1941 and then taught in various schools in South Africa before joining the Botswana Publications Department.

In a letter to the rector of Fort Hare this week, telling him of the publication, Mr Kgasa said he was proud to have been a Fort Hare student.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

—2 APR 1975
STAR

Need for Black personnel managers

Business Reporter

There is an urgent need for industry to employ Black personnel managers to take care of Black workers. In this respect influx control measures limiting the areas where Black graduates can work should be relaxed.

This is one of the recommendations put forward by Professor Wolhuter Backer in the magazine People and Profits, to help motivate Black workers.

Professor Backer is head of the department of industrial psychology at the University of Fort Hare.

INVESTMENT

He also recommends the consolidation of local know-how and personnel management techniques.

Overseas consultants should be used only where such expertise is not available locally.

Wages are also a very important consideration to Black workers says Professor Backer. "Organisations that are underpaying their workforce should revise their salary scales and increase basic wages."

"Every firm should regard good wages as a sound investment and should pay as much as its situation permits."

24 FEB 1975
Date
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare Rector on 'hostile' attacks

HERALD REPORTER

THE DECISION to expropriate the property of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice was taken by the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development and Education, and not by Fort Hare University, the Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, said last week.

In a statement to university staff he outlined a sequence of events which began in 1961 and which had led to widespread publicity including "hostile attacks" on Fort Hare.

In June, 1961, the Bishop of Grahamstown, in interviews with the Ministers of Bantu Education and Bantu Administration and Development, was recorded by the seminary as saying that the site of the seminary was chosen because it ought to be close to a university.

"The seminary was offered a site on the west side of the Tyume River. This was rejected because, according to the Rev J. S. Summers, 'it would be much more difficult for students to use the facilities of Fort Hare'. Instead, they chose the east side, in spite of a warning that the Government wished to obtain all land east of the Tyume.

Negligible

"The use that the seminary made of the university facilities was negligible, from start to finish," Professor De Wet said. "It is believed they discouraged their students from taking courses at Fort Hare."

Professor De Wet said that in 1971 it became clear that rapid growth in student numbers at the university would outstrip the capacity of the existing campus.

An examination of the surrounding land showed that the obvious direction for expansion was east.

In March, 1971, after consulting the Minister of Bantu Education, Professor De Wet said, he wrote to the seminary to ask it to sell its land to the university.

Slowly

"The seminary authorities moved slowly. In December, 1971, they sent a delegation to the Minister, who told them there was no alternative."

The Minister had offered to assist the seminary to obtain suitable land elsewhere, but the offer was not acted upon.

In June, 1972, the university wrote to the seminary, requesting a reply by September.

Meantime, the seminary began sowing suspicion that there were political motives behind the university's proposals.

Misleading figures about the university's land were issued. Actually, the university campus was only 76 hectares, almost exactly the size of the seminary which had only 100-odd students.

Surprise

"In April, 1973, more than two years after the university's letter, the seminary stated in a letter that it did not agree to the sale, or removal of seminary. The seminary today professes surprise and indigation at the Minister's statement that the expropriation followed prolonged negotiations."

Since the expropriation order was served on the seminary on November 26, a publicity campaign was launched in which the university was subjected to hostile attacks.

Professor De Wet said the seminary maintained that a previous Minister had given an assurance the property would not be expropriated. But seminary minutes showed it was a Secretary — not a Minister — who said his own opinion was that the Government would not wish to expropriate.

Meeting

Professor De Wet said that on February 7 senior seminary representatives, at a meeting in his office, "tried to persuade me to leave them and their 118 students in complete and undisturbed possession of all the seminary property and to let the 160 Fort Hare applicants on the waiting list — all the hostels being overcrowded — fend for themselves. This would have resulted in a great many prospective Black students having to forego university education".

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD

NEW MOVE IN EXPROPRIATION

Seminary told it may apply to rent space

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.

THE Federal Theological Seminary has been told that it may apply to rent part of its property, expropriated by the Government for the expansion of the adjacent Fort Hare University.

The Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development sent a telegram received at midday yesterday by the president of the seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson,. said the seminary could apply to the university before Friday if it wished to rent any of its property.

The university, which takes over the seminary property on February 17, would advise the seminary what part of the property might be available, the secretary said.

Commenting on the telegram, Dr Simpson said:

"This telegram was received less than 24 hours after the seminary delegation, consisting of six church leaders, had left the Minister's office in Cape Town, where we strongly requested that the expropriation order served on November 26, 1974, should be revoked.

Meeting

"No compensation has yet been claimed or offered. It was made clear at that interview that the whole matter was due to be discussed as a matter of urgency at a seminary council meeting on Wednesday, February 12, 1975. We understand that the Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, will not return from holiday until Thursday, February 6."

Meanwhile, on February 15, a full quota of students is expected back at the seminary, the only institution of its kind in South Afrca, where Black students of four denominations receive training for the ministry.

It is expected that all the available accommodation at the seminary will be needed for these students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 FEB 1975
PRETORIA NEWS

Fort Hare to open branch in Umtata

By a Staff Reporter

A NEW branch of the University of Fort Hare will open in Umtata within the next three months, a spokesman for the university has announced.

Plans for the new branch were begun only late last year he said. A temporary site had been found near a trade school outside Umtata where prefabricated buildings were being erected.

Twelve posts in arts subjects were advertised in the Press in December. Applicants for all these posts have been interviewed, but only five recommendations had been sent foward by the interviewing committee to the University Council. Five of the still vacant posts were being re-advertised.

The idea of satellite universities for the existing Black universities was mooted by the Department of Bantu Education in 1971, and pursued by Fort Hare in Umtata and King William's Town.

At the time only Port Alfred was interested, and preliminary steps towards establishing a branch of Fort Hare there were taken.

In the second half of last year, however, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, decided that he would welcome a university in Umtata after all, and his request was given priority as both Alice, where Fort Hare was situated, and King William's Town were in the Ciskei.

No boarding facilities have yet been planned for the Umtata branch—that will be done as soon as a permanent site had been found — and it was not known how many students would apply for a place at the university when it opened, probably in April.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 MAR 1975

NATAL WITNESS

Alice students blockade road

ALICE—Ten students at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice lay in the road in front of seven furniture vans which had arrived at 8.30 yesterday morning to start removal of the seminary's belongings to Umtata.

The vans entered the seminary grounds 2½ hours later after seminary staff and other students had removed the protesting students forcibly and confined them in a seminary building.

The seminary is moving because its land has been expropriated by the Government for use by adjoining Fort Hare University.

At first, the students lay in the main driveway at the gate. When staff cut the wire fence at the side of the gate in an attempt to make an alternative entrance, some students moved and blocked the second route in.

Last week, the seminary student body elected a students' representative council and a meeting was held on Friday. It is believed that most students decided to accept the move and go quietly.

Protesting students yesterday morning was unexpected, a seminary spokesman said.

By 11.30 am, the vans were all positioned outside the various hostels and loading was in progress in a quiet and orderly fashion.

One of the first buildings evacuated was the seminary library which housed 40 000 books, the most complete collection of theological books in South Africa.

A seminary spokesman said that if all went well, packing should be completed by Thursday. It was the intention of the seminary authorities to make at least two of the hostels available for Fort Hare by Thursday.

On the same day, students and staff intended to leave for Umtata in private vehicles.

Offers of transport had been made from as far afield as Port Elizabeth. After beds and equipment had been removed, students would sleep on mattresses until Thursday.

The president of the seminary, Dr R. Simpson was in Umtata yesterday and was unavailable for comment.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare

Date 4 MAR 1975
NATAL MERCURY

Tents call answered

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON — A fair response had come from the public to the president of the Federal Theological Seminary's call for caravans and tents to house students in Umtata when the college moves there next week.

The Rev. Ernest Schoolling, in charge of the project for collecting tents and caravans, said yesterday they had six caravans — four on loan and two on hire — and about 10 tents — all on loan.

"This will be enough for our needs," Mr. Schoolling said.

The seminary president, Dr. R. T. Simpson, said staff and students will leave for Umtata on March 11.

He added that it had earlier been suggested that the trek should take place on March 10, but this had been ruled out because there were many problems with transportation on Mondays.

A special service will be held at St. Peter's College Chapel at the Seminary on Sunday March 9, at 4 p.m. to which the public are invited, Dr. Simpson added.

The move to Umtata for the seminary, which had occupied its site near Fort Hare University, Alice, since 1963, followed the expropriation of the land by the Government and a subsequent decision by Fort Hare to make use of two of the four colleges as residences for their students this year.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 FEB 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

'Keep quiet' warning to seminary

ALICE. — The Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Proffessor J. M. de Wet yesterday warned staff and students at the Federal Theological Seminary, to "refrain from any provocative statements or actions including incitement aimed at causing confusion and disaffection among students of the university."

The warning was made in a letter to the chairman of the Seminary Council, Proffessor L. A. Hewson of Rhodes University, detailing which buildings the seminary could rent for this year, arising from Friday afternoon's meeting between representatives of the two institutions.

The seminary was expropriated last year by the Government for expansion at Fort Hare.

LETTER

The seminary was told that failure to honour "this undertaking" might compel Proffessor de Wet to terminate the rental agreement before its expiry.

In his letter to Proffessor Hewson, Proffessor de Wet said:

"I was grateful to have your assurance that your assurance that during the transitional period you would do nothing to make things more difficult for the university.

"By this I understood you to mean that your staff and students would be instructed to refrain from any provocative statements or actions including incitement aimed at causing confusion and disaffection among students of the university. I confidently expect you to honour this undertaking.

UNTRUE

"During the past two months there have been numerous articles and reports in the press regarding the takeover of the seminary premises for use by the university. The main tenor of these statements has been to the effect that there is plenty of other ground in the neighbourhood to which Fort Hare can extend its buildings. This statement is quite untrue.

"Other allegations have also been made generally of a highly contentious, political nature unsupported by any relevant fact. I do not propose to reply in detail to these statements except to say that they are most deplorable and purely negative. As such it is difficult to think that they were made in any spirit of promoting the interests of the students concerned or of the Black population of the country in general

The university told the seminary that it needed St Columbus Presbyterian College and St Peter's Anglican College plus two staff houses belonging to St Columbus Anglican Chapel and staff houses attached to St Peter's College was not required. The university would need the two colleges on Monday, February 17 and the houses on March 1.

Proffessor de Wet's letter says: "You are expecting 112 students of whom 18 are married, some with families.

"If one allows each married student two rooms, 36 will be required for married students out of the total of 107 rooms in the two colleges. This will leave 71 rooms for 94 single students which should be sufficient for all the students assuming that about 20 rooms will have to be shared.

WAITING

"Your students will still be appreciably better off than Fort Hare students.

"The boarding accommodation at St Peter's and St Columbus Colleges will be used to accomodate up to approximately 100 university students who are at present on the waiting list and whose academic careers depend on hostel accommodation. In addition there is a serious shortage of accommodation for Black staff and whatever space is not required for students will readily be absorbed by these staff members."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 MAR 1975
E. P. HERALD

Chance for trade boost seen

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The proposed nuclear power station at Koeberg, near Cape Town, would be the first of a number of stations to be built in the Western and Eastern Cape and should be in operation by 1982, Prof J. C. Theron, professor of geology at Fort Hare University, said in his inaugural address.

South Africa was fortunate that its primary source of energy was coal and the country was not as dependant on crude oil as the rest of the world.

Many industrial countries were considering reverting to coal as an energy supply.

Professor Theron said South Africa's coal technology was far ahead of that of the rest of the world. The country was using more coal and as a result would become more self reliant.

This was perhaps a good opportunity for the Republic to expand its world trade because its economic growth could continue unrestricted while the rest of the industrialised world was in a recession partly because of the increased price of oil.

He said many leading economists and politicians disregarded the limited availability of fossil fuels and the present technological inability to replace these with permanent sources of energy.

The recent discovery of uranium in the Beaufort West district had not been evaluated yet but would increase South Africa's importance as a supplier of uranium to the free world.

Date 5 FEB 1975
NATAL MERCURY

RENT MOVE AT ALICE

ALICE — The president of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, Dr. R. T. Simpson, has been told to apply to the Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof. J. M. de Wet, if he wants to rent property expropriated from the seminary on November 26 for the use of Fort Hare.

Dr. Simpson said he received a telegram at midday yesterday from the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development which read:

"The property expropriated will be made available to the University of Fort Hare on February 17, and if you want to temporarily rent part of the property you must please inform the Rector of the University by February 10. He will also decide what part of the property he can let to you."

Dr. Simpson said: "This telegram was received less than 24 hours after the seminary delegation, consisting of six church leaders, had left the Minister's office in Cape Town, where we had strongly requested that the expropriation order, served last November 26, should be revoked.

No compensation has been claimed or offered because it was made clear at the interview that the whole matter was due to be discussed as a matter of urgency at a Seminary Council meeting on February 12.

"We understand that the Rector of Fort Hare will not return from holiday until February 6."

Meanwhile, a full quota of students was expected back at the seminary — the only institution of its kind in South Africa where Black students of four denominations receive training for the ministry — on February 15, Dr. Simpson said.—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 MAR 1975

DIE OOSTERLIG P.E.

Moedertaal-onderrig die beste

DIE swart volke van Suid-Afrika het 'n probleem, want hulle moet in 'n groot mate onderrig deur 'n vreemde taal — meesal Engels — ontvang. Só sê prof. P. A. Duminy, hoof van die Departement van Vergelykende Opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Prof. Duminy het gisteraand by 'n openbare voorlesing oor die gebruik van die moedertaal as voertaal op skool gesê min opvoedkundiges betwis die stelling dat moedertaal die voordeligste medium van onderrig gedurende die kind se eerste skooljare is.

Hy sê daar was 'n tyd toe die blanke die Bantoe se kultuurbesit vir hom beskerm en bewaar het, teen die opvattings van liberale denkers in. Vandag tree die Bantoe in die algemeen meer beskermend teenoor sy kultuureie op. Die Bantoe begin meer waarde heg aan sy moedertaal.

Prof. Duminy het ook die situasie geskets waarin die kind hom bevind as hy sy skoolopleiding deur 'n vreemde taal, anders as sy moedertaal, begin. Só 'n kind begin dikwels in sy dop kruip en stug te raak. Hy is dikwels aan spanning onderworpe, want druk word op hom uitgeoefen om in die vreemde taal te presteer. Hy het sy moedertaal dan nog nie behoorlik onder die knie gekry nie en ontwikkel dan leerprobleme.

Onderwysers wat die moedertaal afjaag om so gou moontlik met die vreemde taal te begin, bewys hul leerlinge 'n ondiens, want die moedertaal is die fondament waarop die ander tale en die hele onderwysraamwerk gebou word het hy gesê.

- 9 MAY 1975

DIE TRANSVALER

BBK GEE BEURSE

Die Bantoebeleggingskorporasie stel vanjaar 120 studiebeurse ter waarde van altesaam R43 000 vir swart studente beskikbaar.

Die beursskema is in 1971 ingestel vir swartes wat in 'n handelsrigting wil studeer. En vanjaar word daar ook beurse bewillig vir studente wat in 'n landbourigting belangstel. Die beurse word deur die BBK aan die verskillende Bantoe-universiteite beskikbaar gestel om aan verdienstelike applikante toe te ken.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die bedrag van elke handelsbeurs is R350 en dié van die landboubeurse R450 elk. Aansoekers in enige jaar van studie kan by die Universiteit van die Noorde, die Universiteit van Zoeloeland of die Universiteit van Fort Hare aansoek doen om beurstoekenning. Die landboubeurse is slegs by die Universiteit van Fort Hare beskikbaar.

15 FEB 1975
Date
CAPE TIMES

The Cape Times

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1975

Black poet's drumbeat

IN the past two months two of the foremost Black South African poets have been awarded literary prizes. Mongane Wally Serote (with Sally Bryer) received the Ingrid Jonker Prize and now Oswald Mtshali gains the Olive Schreiner Prize for English literature. Indeed in recent years the most significant trend in ESSA (English-speaking South African) poetry has been the emergence of Black poets, some of whom are highly articulate, and the intense social content of new "White" poetry.

It has been said that the Left-wing practises its own insidious censorship, that paternalism extends to granting publication to Black poets whose technical equipment is inadequate. There is some truth to this allegation, although White poets tend to confuse callipus enthusiasm with unqualified acceptance by the literary establishment of the work of all Black poets. On a critical level the problem is compounded by the fact that many poets with a pure impulse are grappling with an ancient, bewildering language. In order to communicate with a large, sympathetic audience Black poets have turned to English (Afrikaans they regard as the language of the oppressor and as such unacceptable). For poets with a rudimentary formal education the language itself is the greatest obstacle to fluent expression. They grope for words.

Of the recognized Black poets Mtshali (a former messenger) is the most at ease on the platform. He treats the language with careless respect and his readings are infused with the drama of the chant, the oral praise-poem: "O! child,/your stomach is a den of lions/roaring day and night" ("The face of hunger"). Mtshali's was the first resonant voice to be heard above the discreet murmur of the "veld and vlei" poets. "Sounds of a Cowhide Drum" was, in fact, the first volume of poetry to be published by a Black South African in more than 20 years. The sounds of the drum were heard nationwide when the book appeared in 1971. By June 1972 it had been reprinted five times and had entered university reading lists in South Africa and the United States. A contract with OUP ensured world-wide distribution and Mtshali became a household name. He well deserved it. His poetry is abrasive, virile and witty, and although his recent poems are quieter, almost nervous, one has never doubted that Mtshali is that rare being, a true poet. Crises there were. In 1972 he announced that he would publish no more of his poetry because communication with "White culture" led only to frustration. At the Summer School poetry conference (where Mtshali wryly observed that "White literary faction-fighting gave him a giggle") he said that his future poems would be published in Zulu.

Mtshali's rise to prominence has been of interest as a social phenomenon. He blazed a trail through urban South Africa and other poets followed after him. One cannot claim that he received undue attention because of his colour — if he were a White poet he would have required no patronage at all. He received a sound basic education but refused to enrol at Fort Hare (that "tribal college"). In 1959 he applied for entrance to the University of the Witwatersrand — and in that year the Government ushered in the Universities Extension Act. He not only deserved patronage; it was essential. The wheel began to turn. In 1973 he was invited to participate in Poetry International by the Poetry Book Society. He joined an advertising firm. The wheel had turned full circle.

Mtshali, who is participating in a writing programme at the University of Iowa, is the first Black to receive the Olive Schreiner Prize. He chose to accept it in Iowa, rather than at a "private dinner" in South Africa. This is the man's tragedy. He may resent the dinner, but he knows full well that to function as a writer of international status he has to accept conditions of privilege because Black success in a White society is privileged success — or return to a messenger's scooter. Other writers have left the country, some have died tragically, but as Mtshali says: "If I went to England . . . I think I would be depressed after a while. You cannot help if you are thousands of miles away". Poets as a tribe may feel socially alienated, but consider the loneliness and fear of a man who in 1971 was scrawling his poems on a table in Soweto. In "High and low", "Black is the hole of the poet/ a mole burrowing from no entrance to no exit".

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 APR 1975
E. P. HERALD

Call for big changes in law system

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Equal justice for all in South Africa would require big changes in the role of the police, the courts, imprisonment, and aftercare of prisoners Mr Justice Steyn, chairman of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation, said here.

Addressing Fort Hare students, Mr Justice Steyn said the cost to the taxpayer of the additional daily intake of prisoners at South African prisons was far too high.

Mr Justice Steyn, who was accompanied on his visit to Fort Hare by Dean McKay of New York Law School and Sir George Waller, a British High Court judge, called for the curtailment of the police system from spheres of sociological rather than criminal concern. An example was drunken behaviour.

Referring to a short talk by Sir George on the British probation system, Mr Justice Steyn recommended that probation, parole and other imaginative procedures be adopted and extended in order to lower the country's prison population.

He said the legal aid scheme introduced in South Africa three years ago should be given greater publicity. One of the main causes of inequality in the criminal justice process was the lack of legal representation suffered by thousands.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 FEB 1975
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Onteiening kan nie herroep word

SKOOL SE GROND NODIG BY FORT HARE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

KAAPSTAD. — Geen ander uitweg bestaan nie. Die grond en geboue van die Engelse teologiese skool op Alice is nodig vir die snel ontwikkelende Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Dit is die antwoord wat 'n afvaardiging van die skool onder leiding van dr. L. Hewson gekry het toe hulle die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, mnr. M. C. Botha, gister in Kaapstad gespreek het. Hulle het die minister gevra om die onteiening te herroep.

Die byeenkoms is ook bygewoon deur mnr. A. J. Raubenheimer, Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-ontwikkeling, prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, en senior amptenare.

In 'n verklaring wat hy ná afloop van die byeenkoms uitgereik het, sê min. Botha dat hy herhaal het dat hy bereid is om die skool te help om alternatiewe grond elders te kry. Die studente van die skool volg nie kursusse by die universiteit nie.

Totdat alternatiewe gerieve beskikbaar is, kan op 'n aangepaste grondslag op die bestaande terrein in die skool se behoeftes voorsien word.

Hy het voorts aan die afvaardiging gesê dat hy dit betreur dat sy versoek van 1971 dat die skool 'n ander terrein moet soek, nie deur hulle opgevolg is nie. Hy het hulle dringend versoek om nou aandag daaraan te skenk.

Die onteiening kan nie heroorweeg word nie. Binnekort sal 'n datum bepaal word vir die oorname van die grond en geboue van die inrigting. Die Universiteit an Fort Hare sal in dié opsig as sy agent optree.

As nie oor 'n prys ooreengekom kan word nie, sal dit deur 'n hof bepaal moet word.

Hy het hulle verseker dat hy hulle posisie begryp en hy sowel as die rektor onderneem om hulle so simpatiek as mointlik te behandel en ra hul samewerking in dié erband, lui die erklaring ten slotte.

Date 25 MAR 1975

CAPE TIMES

3 nuclear plants for W Cape

PORT ELIZABETH. — The proposed nuclear power station Koeberg to be built near Cape Town would be the first of a number of stations to be built in the Western and Eastern Cape and should be in operation by 1982, Prof J C Theron, of Port Hare University, Alice, said in his inaugural address.

South Africa was fortunate that its primary source of energy was coal and that the country was not as dependent on crude oil as an energy source as the rest of the world, he said.

Many industrialized countries were considering reverting to coal as an energy supply.

South Africa's coal technology was far ahead of the rest of the world. The country was thus more coal and as a result would become more self-reliant.

This was perhaps a good opportunity for the Republic to expand its world trade because its economic growth could continue unrestricted while the rest of the industrialized world was in the grip of a recession partly due to the increased price of oil.

Many leading economists and politicians disregarded the limited availability of fossil fuels and the present technological inability to replace these with permanent sources of energy.

The discovery of uranium in the Beaufort West district had not yet been evaluated but would increase South Africa's importance as a supplier of uranium to the free world.

It was reported in a publication by the Atomic Energy Board that four nuclear power stations would be built in the Eastern Cape and three in the Western Cape.

These would apparently be the only areas where the application of nuclear energy would be on a competitive basis.

Three stations were expected to be in operation by 1987.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 MAR 1975
NATAL MERCURY

ALICE MOVE IS DISRUPTED

Mercury Correspondent

ALICE — Ten theological students of the Federal Theological Seminary yesterday blocked the way of furniture removal vans, and delayed their entry into the seminary grounds for two and a half hours.

At 7.30 a.m. yesterday seven large vans arrived in Alice to begin the removal of the entire seminary to Umtata.

Ten students prevented their entry by lying down on the tarmac at the entrance gate. When seminary staff cut wire fencing at the side of the gate in an attempt to make another entrance available, some of the students immediately lay down there.

After nearly two and half hours, the vans eventually got in only when the protesting students were removed bodily by fellow students and staff, and taken away and confined in a seminary building.

It is believed that the great majority of students decided to accept the move and go quietly.

The action of 10 percent of the students yesterday morning was, according to a seminary spokesman, unexpected.

By 11.30 a.m. the vans were all positioned outside the various hostels and packing was in progress in a quiet and orderly fashion.

One of the first buildings to be evacuated was the seminary library which houses 40 000 books, the most complete collection of theological books in South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 MAR 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Wilmot pushed barrow to study at Fort Hare

At the end of the year one of the University of Fort Hare's promising students, Mr Wilmot Chagi, will sit for his BA degree.

Yet only two years ago Mr Chagi was pushing a barrow at Durban market in an effort to raise the money he needed to attend university.

After starting school at the age of 13, Mr Chgi, now 27, matriculated at Flagstaff in 1972.

Although he had a burning ambition to follow a university education he could not ask his father, a labourer, for further help as there were other children in the family to be educated.

So he evolved his plan to work for a year to save enough money for one year at the university, followed by another year of working and saving until by pursuing his studies every alternate year he would be able to qualify.

Pushing a barrow hired for 20 cents a day at five cents to 10 cents a load he could, on his most profitable days, earn up to R3.

The story of Wilmot's courage and enterprise was reported in the press

The South African Sugar Association came to his assistance with a cash gift to buy clothes and a bursary to attend the University of Fort Hare.

At the time his wardrobe consisted of a few shabby clothes, and a single pair of shoes put carefully away for use only when he entered university.

Wilmot's studies progressed well and the Sugar Industry renewed his bursary last year and again this year.



Mr Chagi

The Sugar Industry Trust Fund for Education introduced a bursary scheme for African high school and university students in 1972.

By the end of 1974 more than R90 000 had been invested in African education through this scheme.

A further R35 000 will be spent on these bursaries in the current year.

In addition to the bursaries available to students in Natal and KwaZulu, the trust makes a donation of R10 000 a year to provide 100 bursaries, to the Transkei Education Department and selects the bursars.

Date 25 APR 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Matanzima meets seminary leaders

Own Correspondent

UMTATA.—A crucial meeting between the Transkei Cabinet and the authorities of the Federal Theological Seminary, which is threatened with eviction from the homeland, ended with both sides refusing to speak to the Press.

The leader of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and his Cabinet yesterday met college principals from the seminary as well as the Anglican Bishop of the diocese of St Johns, the Right Reverend James Schuster, and Canon R. Briggs, the principal of St Bede's Anglican College.

The seminary arrived in Umtata six weeks ago after the property they had occupied for 12 years at Alice was expropriated by the South African Government, ostensibly to give the nearby University of Fort Hare room to expand.

Chief Matanzima threatened to close the Anglican Diocese and seize all the church's mission sites unless the seminary was expelled.

He has since said that only St . Bede's remains under threat of expropriation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 FEB 1975
NATAL WITNESS

No reversal on Alice seminary

Parliamentary Reporter

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said yesterday that the Government would not reverse its decision to expropriate the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

He told this to a six-man deputation of theologians who visited him in Cape Town yesterday morning to ask for a reprieve for the seminary.

Deputation

The deputation consisted of the chairman of the seminary's council, Prof L. Hewson, the seminary president, Dr Theodore Simpson, Bishop Alpheus Zulu, Rev Simon Gqubulie (principal of the John Wesley College at the seminary), the Rt Rev Gladstone Vika, moderator of the Presbyterian Church (African), and Rev John Thorne, general secretary of the United Congregational Church.

Professor Hewson issued a brief statement after the talks with Mr Botha saying that the implications of the resultant situation would be reported to a meeting of the seminary council next week and expressing the disappointment of the delegation.

Today two opposition MPs will ask the Minister probing questions about the expropriation. They are the United Party MP for Walmer, Mr Theo Aronson, and the Progressive Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine.

The expropriation order was served on the seminary in November last year, more than a year after the University of Fort Hare had first approached the seminary with an offer to buy the property for the purpose of expansion.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

After the seminary refused the offer the university authorities hinted there were "other means" by which they could obtain the land.

In terms of the expropriation order the land and buildings of the seminary became Government property on December 26.

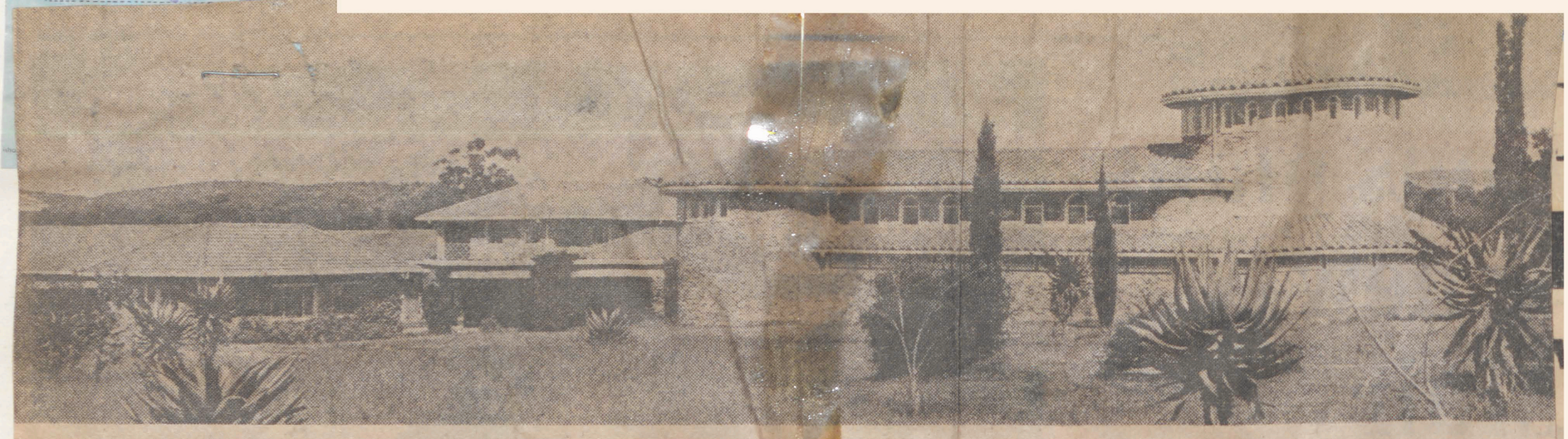
Undertaking

The order was served despite a Government undertaking at the time the seminary was established that it would never suffer forced removal and that the Government would never exercise any powers of expropriation even it if had such powers.

Arguments against the expropriation have it that Fort Hare has sufficient alternate expansion possibilities without disrupting the seminary.

In a statement released later yesterday, Mr Botha said he was prepared to assist the seminary to obtain alternative land but during the transitional period provision could be made on an adapted basis for the needs of the seminary on the existing site.

Date 18 FEB 1975
E. P. HERALD



Seminary moving to a church, tented camp

HERALD REPORTER

AFTER 12 years in Alice the multiracial and multi-denominational Federal Theological Seminary is to move from its established campus to a small church and a tent camp in the Transkeian capital, Umtata. The present seminary will be taken over by the University of Fort Hare.

The decision to move was taken suddenly last week after negotiations with the university for the seminary's continued existence in Alice had broken down.

The seminary opened in Alice in 1963, and in 1971 received indications of plans to have it moved from the town.

In March that year the seminary was approached by university representatives to discuss its purchase by the University of Fort Hare.

According to a recent statement by the seminary council the 1971 approach was refused because the university could not give fair reasons for its wish to take over the seminary property.

In December 1971 the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development supported Fort Hare and offered to help the seminary find alternative accommodation, but the matter was taken no farther.

The next move came in November last year when an expropriation order was served on Prof L. A. Hewson, chairman of the seminary council, giving a month's grace.

The seminary failed to have the order revoked when representatives met the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, early this month.

Immediate

Four days later, at a meeting between university and seminary officials, Fort Hare offered the seminary a one - year lease on two of the four colleges, but said the remaining colleges would be required almost immediately.

At the weekend, Dr R. T. Simpson, president of the seminary, said all the different colleges of the seminary had been forced to move at least once — and some of them twice — as a result of Government policy.

Security

When they moved to Alice they believed they would have absolute security, he said.

"We cannot believe that it is in their interests or ours that the move should be forced on us, but we cannot agree to live here under the kind of conditions imposed by Fort Hare authorities," Dr Simpson said.

The seminary council refused the offer and was granted an extension until March 10 to find alternative accommodation. The university agreed not to take over any part of the college before that date.

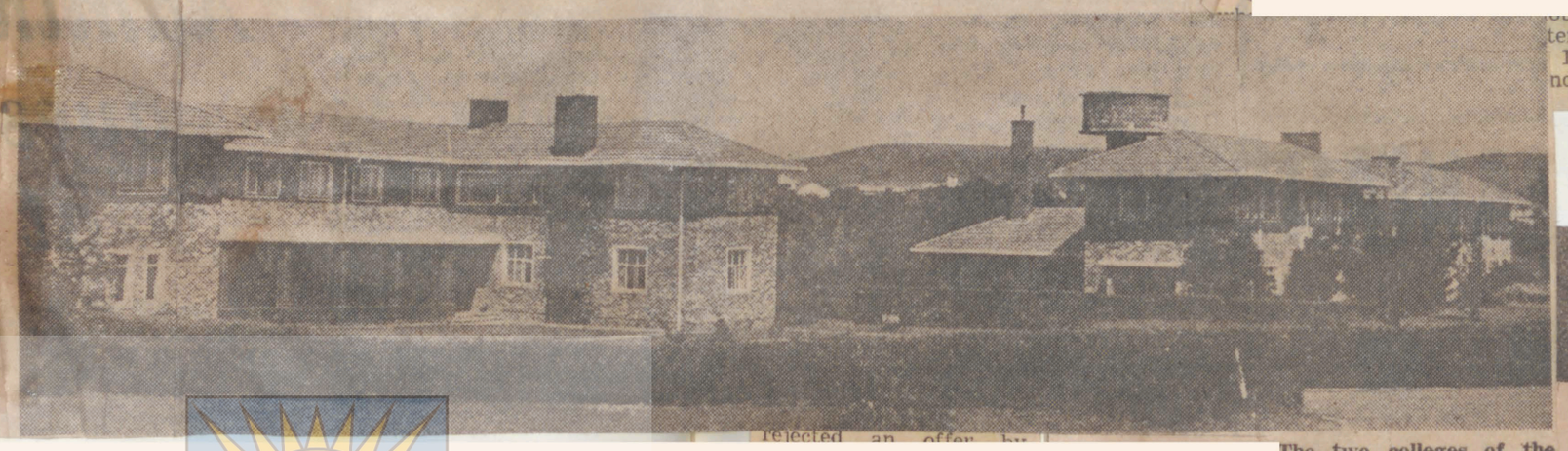
At present the seminary is making hasty plans for temporary accommodation at the tiny St Bede's Anglican Seminary in Umtata and has appealed for tents and caravans to house the 119 students as well as the staff.

Umtata?

The initial move is likely to be temporary, though the seminary's new home may be made somewhere in Umtata. No decision about a permanent new home for the seminary has been announced.

"The removal will be complicated because the site the seminary has to occupy is inadequate," Dr Simpson said.

"I have no idea where our final resting place will be, but we believe this community can never be allowed to die."



The two colleges of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice which the University of Fort Hare was not prepared to lease back to the seminary, following expropriation.
They are (top) St Peter's Anglican chapel and college and (above) the St Columbus Presbyterian College.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



The Federal Theological Seminary's library which was largely stocked by the Rev Lee Bergsman Memorial Fund which provides an annual grant for the purchase of books.
At present it contains 40 000 volumes and it is said to be the best theological library in South Africa.

Date 17 FEB 1975
E P. HERALD

Seminary call for tents and caravans

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — An appeal for caravans and tents to accommodate students when they move to Umtata on March 10 has been made by the president of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Rev R. T. Simpson.

Dr Simpson said there would not be enough room for the 112 students, 13 staff members and families at the church premises they would occupy temporarily in Umtata after they left the seminary.

On Friday last week Dr Simpson announced the move to Umtata.

Prof De Wet said at the weekend the number of students Fort Hare would accommodate at the seminary was "many more than the seminary can accommodate".

On the allegation that there was other land on which Fort Hare could expand and the purpose was to get the seminary to move away from the vicinity of Fort Hare, Prof De Wet said:

"Nonsense. There is no truth in that. We told them why we want the seminary. "We've given our reasons but they want to twist them.

When asked if he had once refused assistance from the seminary staff because they believed in integration and he believed in separate development, Prof De Wet said he did not remember saying that.

The vice-president of the theological seminary and principal of John Wesley College, the Rev Simon Gqubule, said the expropriation move had nothing to do with the expansion of Fort Hare.

STYLE

"What it all boils down to is that the present administration at Fort Hare has always believed their troubles come from here. This, of course is false. In fact we have been a moderating force on Fort Hare.

"The second reason is that our life style here is not acceptable to the Fort Hare administration.

"I am principal of this college and there are two Whites under me. That would not be at Fort Hare.

"Also, our students here have a Saso and a Nusas branch and we do not interfere."

Date 25 MAR 1975
NATAL MERCURY

A-power station ready by 1982

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The proposed nuclear power station Koeberg, to be built near Cape Town, would be the first of a number of stations to be built in the Western and Eastern Cape and should be in operation by 1982.

This was stated yesterday by Prof. J. C. Theron, Professor of Geology at Fort Hare University, Alice, in his recent inaugural address.

South Africa was fortunate that its primary source of energy was coal and the country was not as dependent on crude oil as an energy source as the rest of the world, said Prof. Theron.

Many industrialised countries were considering reverting to coal as an energy supply.

Prof. Theron said South Africa's coal technology was far ahead of that of the rest of the world.

MORE COAL USED

The country was using more coal and as a result would become more self-reliant.

This was perhaps a good opportunity for the Republic to expand its world trade because its economic growth could continue unrestricted while the rest of the industrialised world was in the grip of a recession, partly due to the increased price of oil.

He said many leading economists and politicians disregarded the limited availability of fossil fuels and the present technological inability to replace these with permanent sources of energy.

The recent discovery of uranium in the Beaufort West district had not yet been evaluated but would increase South Africa's importance as a supplier of uranium to the free world.

It was reported in a publication by the Atomic Energy Board that four nuclear power stations would be built in the Eastern Cape and three in the Western Cape.

These would apparently be the only areas where the application of nuclear energy would be on a competitive basis.

Three stations were expected to be in operation by 1987. The use of nuclear power would mean a considerable saving of coal.

University of Fort Hare

Date 26 APR 1975
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Blacks do well in laboratories

Labour Reporter

More than half of the analytical laboratory staff at the Modderfontein explosives factory is Black, and this ratio is expected to increase.

At other laboratories of African Explosives and Chemical Industries the position is much the same, Dr G S Harrison, research manager of AE&CI, disclosed in Johannesburg.

"It has never been found necessary to regard any routine analyses as lying outside the capabilities of Black testers," Dr Harrison told a symposium of the South African Chemical Institute.

"With patience it was soon possible to train them to carry out simple chemical calculations even though their general education had reached the level of only Standard six," he said.

A full-time course of three to four months' advanced training had been introduced to provide staff for the research department. By next year this course should be extended to include Black staff for factory laboratories.

"The development of trust and reliance on the ability of Black testers has now progressed so far that, on occasion, plant personnel have insisted that a Black rather than a White analyst should be used," he said.

But training of Blacks up to the standard of a technician's diploma was probably some years off due to the absence of advanced technical education in this field, Dr Harrison said.

Professor E W Giesekke of the University of Fort Hare said that his chemistry graduates could not fill all the vacancies for Black graduates.

Anyone who believed Africans were getting fair pay, was "totally irresponsible," Mr A Lightbody, personnel manager of Chloride (SA) told the symposium.

It would take an economic growth rate of more than 5,5 percent a year or arresting White living standards for 25 years to achieve a meaningful reduction in the wage gap by the year 2 000, Mr Lightbody said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 APR 1975

DIE TRANSVALER

Kabaal oor Alice onnodig

Politieke Korrespondent

KAAPSTAD. — Geen student van die swart teologiese skool op Alice was verlede jaar by die Universiteit van Fort Hare ingeskryf nie, ten spyte daarvan dat die skool juis daar gebou is om van die universiteit se geriewe gebruik te maak.

Dit blyk uit 'n persverklaring wat gister hier deur die Minister van Bantoeadministrasie, mnr. M. C. Botha, uitgereik is na aanleiding van publisiteit wat gevolg het op die onteiening van die skool se eiendom.

Uit die persverklaring blyk dit dat:

- Die Regering nie beloof het dat hy nooit die grond sal onteien nie, maar wel dat hy nie die grond wil onteien nie.
- Die Universiteit is tot slegs in een rigting uitbrei en word deur die teologiese skool ingehok.
- Die Universiteit kan diens van 4 milj. Xhosas terwyl daar 1 100 studente is. Die teologiese skool het slegs 110 studente.

Date 15 FEB 1975
NATAL MERCURY

SEMINARY TO BE MOVED TO UMTATA

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH—The president of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Rev. Dr. R. T. Simpson, revealed in an interview last night that the seminary staff and students would move to Umtata, capital of the Trankei, where they would temporarily be housed in church premises.

Dr. Simpson said this soon after the seminary had received a letter from the Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof. J. M. de Wet, advising the seminary that it could remain in its expropriated premises until March 10 or soon after, as it had requested.

The chairman of the seminary council, Prof. L. A. Hewson, of Rhodes University, said he was unable to disclose the new site to which the seminary intended moving because negotiations had not yet been finalised.

The seminary this week rejected an offer by Fort Hare University that it could rent two of its four colleges for this year. The university, however required the remaining two colleges immediately.

Dr. Simpson said last night that the decision to leave the seminary premises had caused much anguish and anxiety to all staff and students.

Prof. de Wet's letter reads: "I refer to your telex, addressed to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education, dated February 13. The Minister referred the telex to me with recommendations for my finalisation of the matter.

"I regret that you do not see your way open to continue with your work with Fort Hare students occupying part of your premises. I hope your decision to vacate the entire premises will not cause unnecessary hardship for your students, whom, it seems to me, will be the chief sufferers. I accede to your request to retain the use of all buildings until the date of moving, which is March 10, 1975, or nearest possible date thereafter.

"I wish to inform you that at present, we have 159 students on the waiting list whose admission depends on availability of accommodation.

"In view of this it is desirable that at least the hostel accommodation at St. Columba's and St. Peter's should be vacated not later than March 10, and I trust that will be found to be possible."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 MAR 1975
E. P. HERALD

130 women for former FTS hostels

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare will have 130 women students in three of the former Federal Theological Seminary hostels by today.

It has admitted 130 first year students, mostly women, since the Federal Seminary vacated its hostels just a week ago.

In an effort to keep all the women students together, it has moved some women from the Fort Hare campus, making 130 women in three of the seminary hostels.

The fourth hostel formerly Adam's College which used to house students and their families in small flats will probably be used for junior Black staff members.

The modern and large seminary staff houses are to house Black academic Fort Hare staff.

Transfer

The Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, said yesterday a special committee was dealing with the possible tranference of some of the Fort Hare academic department to the seminary administrative block but no decision had been taken yet.

Meanwhile, the Rev A. Stops, Registrar of the Federal Seminary, is the only seminary staff member still occupying the buildings.

Mr Stops is finalising seminary administrative matters and is still occupying the administrative offices.

Professor De Wet said although the matter still had to be discussed by the university council, it was likely and he hoped that St Peter's Chapel would be retained as a chapel and used for the Fort Hare Church services.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date
STAR

Seminary to quit Alice for Umtata

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—The Council of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, which is facing expropriation by the Government, has decided to move entirely to Umtata.

At a 10-hour meeting of the council which ended early today, it was decided to quit the premises at Alice by March 10, or as soon as possible after.

Initially the seminary, which for the past 12 years has trained priests from Anglican, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, will take up temporary quarters at two existing theological seminaries in Umtata.

These are the Anglican theological college, St Bede's, and the Methodist lay training centre, the Ncambadlana African Social Centre.

According to the national secretary of the Methodist Church, the Rev C Wilkins, plans for a permanent replacement seminary still have to be made.

The decision to move the entire seminary brings to end months of uncertainty which has plagued the institution since the Government's expropriation plans were announced.

Reasons given for the expropriation were that the adjoining Fort Hare University had to expand and there was no alternative but to take over the seminary.

Attempts to have the expropriation revoked have failed and first steps in the expropriation were to have taken place on Monday when Fort Hare was to take over St Columbus Presbyterian College and St Peter's Anglican College and two staff houses belonging to St Columbus.

The seminary was to be allowed to continue to use remaining buildings and facilities temporarily.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 APR 1975
ILANGA

UK.D. USONGELA UKUXOSHA ABAFUNDELA UBUFUNDISI

EMTATA.— UNdunankulu waseTranskei ukhwele wazehlela ngolwesiBili kubafundi basesikoleni sabeFundisi, abasanda kususwa e-Alice endaweni yaseYunivesithi yaseFort Hare bathuthela eMtata, ngokuthi bashokobeza uthuthuva nenzondo phakathi kwabaMnyama nabaMhlophe.

UChief Kaizer Matanzima ubekhuluma ePhalamende ngesikhathi eluleka uthisha omkhulu waseMishini yaseSt. Bedes, lapho kwathuthela khona okwesikhashana izikole ezihlangane zabefundisi, ukuthi kumele axoshe labafundi ngaphandle kwalokho, "uHulumeni wami uyokwenza konke okusemandleni akhe ukuba abaxoshe."

UCHUKU

Ugxeke abafundi ngokuthi abezanga eTranskei ukuzofundela umsebenzi wabo wobufundisi kodwa bafikela ukuphehla uchuku nobuxhwanguxhwangu bokonela phansi umthetho nokuthula futhi babhebhezela inzondo phakathi kwabaMnyama nabaMhlophe.

Ekhuluma phakathi komkhandlu obusuthukuthele obuphonsa amagama okuthi "abahambe! abakhishelwe ngaphandle" abezwakala eqhamuka emalungwini eqembu likaHulumeni, uNdunankulu uthe unobufakazi obubhalwe phansi bokuthi abafundi "baqonde ukuvusa amadlingozi abantu baseTranskei ukuba baphendukele umbuso."

Uthe unencwadi evakhishwa nguSASO (inhlangano yabafundi abaMnyama) neBPC (inhlangano yokuguquka kwabaMnyama) ebisakazwa emkhosini okuthiwa "yinkonzo yesikhumbuzo" elokishini laseNgangilizwe khona eMtata.

IKHABHINETHI

Uthe iCabinet yakhe iyifundisisile lencwadi yafika esiphethweni esinye sokuthi lencwadi ibiqonde ukuvusa amadlingozi abantu baseTranskei bese bephendukela umbuso ngobudlova.

Ufunde imigqa emibalwa yalencwadi ethi: "uma kuba khona uguquko kumele lwenzeke ngokwenziwa yithina."

Uthe lokhu kusho ukuthi akuphendukelwe umbuso ngobudlova.

Omunye umugqa uthe: "Abacindezeli abazange banikeze inkululeko abantu abacindezelwe, ikakhulukazi ngesimo sombuso ohlukile."

UNdunankulu uthe lokhu kusho ukuthi iTranskei ayisoze iyithole inkululeko yayo kuHulumeni waseRiphabhuliki.

Uthe ngenxa yomphumela walomhlangano wezindaba zepolitiki, owenziwe ngemfihlo yokuthi ngumhlangano wesonto. "Ngithi-ke mina lababantu beze lapha eMtata ngenjongo ethize yokuzoxova ukuthula noxolo oluseTranskei."

'Ngiyaneliswa ukuthi isikole sobufundisi sinabantu abangamalungu ezinhlangano ezizindlobane... ngingeze ngayivumela lento ukuba iqhubeke," kusho uChief Kaizer.

Akumangalisi ukuthi uHulumeni waseRiphabhuliki wabanika (abafundi) isaziso esifushane ukuba basuke e-Alice," kusho uChief Kaizer Matanzima.

Uthe isikole sabefundisi sathuthela eMtata ngaphandle kwenhlonipho yokuthintana noHulumeni wakhe. "Mina ngibona ukuthi loku ukwedelela nenhlamba kuHulumeni."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 MAY 1975

STAR

Bid for new university

Own Correspondent

Fort Hare authorities are making renewed attempts to establish a branch college in Umtata next year.

The proposed branch was due to be opened early this year but the plans fell through when only 19 students applied for admission and not enough lecturing staff could be obtained. The registrar, Mr P de Vries, has launched a new recruiting campaign.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 APR 1975
P.E. EVENING POST

An act of piracy

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, has tried to justify the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice with the flimsy reason that the available land was not enough for the proper and efficient planning of the University of Fort Hare. The alternatives, he said, were to move the university involving 1 100 students or to move the 110 students from the seminary. But we all know that Alice is surrounded by kilometres of open land.

Certainly the use of this land might have involved the expropriation of farmland. That would have been preferable to throwing out the theological students from buildings that are barely 10 years old. It should not be forgotten that an assurance was given by Mr Botha's predecessor when the seminary was opened that occupancy would be undisturbed. Such assurances mean nothing to Mr Botha. Indeed, his action in expropriating the property is, in the words of Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, "an act of piracy".

University of Fort Hare

Betrayed

People in this country and abroad cannot be blamed if they agree with the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev Timothy Bavin, that since there is plenty of land elsewhere and equally convenient, "there are serious grounds for sinister suspicions as to the true motives underlying the expropriation order". The Minister's long overdue statement this week (five months after the initial announcement) far from justifying his action creates the distinct impression that the Government is gunning for certain English-language churches.

The Government has betrayed its pledge to the seminary — just as the White man has betrayed his pledge to the Fingo villagers who are being forced to move from their traditional home in Grahamstown to Committee's Drift. Ruthless and cruel actions such as these are sure to be noted by those states north of our borders with whom Mr Vorster is seeking to establish friendly relations.

Date 3 APR 1973
NATAL MERCURY

XDC inquiry plea is dropped

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei Opposition Democratic Party yesterday withdrew a motion before the Legislative Assembly calling for a commission of inquiry into the activities of the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Another motion criticising the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary's property at Alice was also withdrawn.

The two motions, put on the roll originally by Chief D. D. N. Ndamase, were the two most potentially contentious of the session and had been expected to spark off heated debate from both sides of the House.

The Transkei Government has consistently declined to comment on the Republican Government's expropriation of the premises occupied by the Federal Seminary next to Fort Hare University in Alice, or on the arrival of the seminary in Umtata.

A previous motion earlier on the list by the rebel Opposition backbencher Mr. L. L. Mgudlwa, calling on the Republican Government to rescind the expropriation order in the interests of good race relations was ruled out of order earlier in the session.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 APR 1975

E. P. HERALD

Five took their degrees

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

FIVE LOCAL students were among the 140 graduands who received their degrees at the Fort Hare graduation ceremony last Saturday morning.

They are Miss Patricia Nxele, BA, Mr Vusumzi Mankahla and Mr Mtutuzeli Lallie who both received the B. Juris degree and Mr A. M. Stofile and Mr L. Ntshebe who were both capped for the Bachelor of Theology.

Address

Many people from the townships attended the graduation ceremony and heard the Chancellor of the University, Dr P. E. Rousseau deliver the graduation address and it was he also who capped the graduands.

Date 11 - MAR 1975
VOLKSHANDEL

Sleutel vir Tuislande?

INDIEN DAAR van arbeidsintensiewe tegnologie in die Tuislande gebruik gemaak kan word, kan betekenisvolle hoeveelhede werk in klein nywerhede geskep word. Die probleem is egter dat arbeidsintensiewe tegnologie nie vandag geredelik van oorsee af ingevoer kan word nie.

Die lande wat spesialiseer in die uitvoer van tegnologie lê hulle nie toe op die ontwikkeling van arbeidsintensiewe tegnologie nie, het prof W Backer, dekaan Fakulteit Ekonomiese Wetenskappe aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, en voorsitter van die direksie van Zipha-Brildosies Beperk, gesê by die opening van hierdie fabriek in Dimbaza.

Met die beplanning van die produksieproses van Zipha-Brildosies Beperk, het die nywerheidspromotor hierdie probleem besef, en dat indien daarin geslaag kan word om arbeidsintensiewe tegnologie te ontwerp, waarmee 'n finale produk gelewer kan word wat nie in kwaliteit verskil van die finale produk wat met behulp van kapitaalintensiewe tegnologie in Brittanje geproduseer word nie, dit 'n belangrike ontwikkelingsdeurbraak sou wees het prof Backer gesê.

Met behulp van die dienste van die Nasionale Tegniese Dienste Instituut van die WNNR is die tegnologie aangepas by die kapitaal/arbeid-verhouding van die Tuislande. Die resultaat van die aanwending van hierdie benadering was dat die Zipha-fabriek tans 40 Swart en 1 Blanke werkers in diens het vir 'n belegging van slegs R60 000. In die geval van hierdie fabriek was die koste per Swart werkgeleentheid slegs R1 500 en die Blank/Swart arbeidsverhouding slegs 1 : 40, in vergelyking met R8 600 en 1 : 10 gemiddeld, vir alle gedesentraliseerde gebiede saam.

Prof Backer het gesê dat as daar aanvaar word dat kapitaal en Blanke arbeid in Suid-Afrika skaars is, dan blyk dit duidelik uit hierdie gegewens dat arbeidsintensiewe tegnologie wat aangewend word sonder om kwaliteit van die eindproduk te verlaag, die sleutel tot groot nywerheidsontwikkeling in die Tuislande is.

Die ontwikkeling van sulke arbeidsintensiewe tegnologie is egter so 'n tydsame proses dat alternatiewe benaderings ook ondersoek moet word. Een alternatiewe benadering wat reeds ondersoek is en nou geïmplimenteer gaan word is die oprigting van nywerheidsparke wat elk in 'n Tuisland aan sowat 1 000 Swartes werkgeleentheid sal bied. Prof. Backer het gesê dat elke nywerheidspark sal bestaan uit 'n sentrale dienseenheid, 'n opleidingsentrum, en 'n aantal mini-nywerhede met subkontrakte van nywerhede in Blanke gebiede. Met hierdie benadering wil die nywerheidspromotor verskeie ontwikkelingsprobleme, eie aan die Tuislande, oorkom. Sulke nywerheidsparke het nie net die potensiaal om 'n groot bydrae te maak tot die ontwikkeling van die Tuislande nie, maar dit kan ook 'n stimulus gee aan die nywerheidsektor van Suid-Afrika in die geheel.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mnr Dawie de Villiers, LV, kyk saam met prof W Backer (voorsitter van die direksie) na een van die stappe in die oortrekproses van 'n brildosie vervaardig by Zipha Brildosies Beperk, te Dimbaza. Mnr De Villiers het die fabriek amptelik geopen.



Date 28 APR 1975

E. P. HERALD

Seminary is paid R2m

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. — The Federal seminary at Alice has been paid compensation by the Government of more than R2 million — a sum which cannot be touched until the institution's full claims have been settled, according to the Christian Leader, a Presbyterian and Congregational Church journal.

The journal, mouthpiece of two churches represented at the seminary, says in its latest issue that there is still an urgent need for funds to help the seminary "through its interim period at Umtata".

The seminary has been forced to move its premises to make way for the expansion of the University of Fort Hare.

Date 12 APR 1975

NATAL WITNESS

Cost of prisoners too high, says judge

ALICE — To secure rational and equal justice for all in South Africa would require a considerable reform in the role of the police, the courts, imprisonment and the after-care of prisoners, Mr Justice J. H. Steyn said in Alice this week. Addressing Fort Hare students, Mr Justice Steyn said the cost to the taxpayer of the prisoners daily incarcerated in the Republic's prisons was far too high. Mr Justice Steyn called for the retrenchment of the police and criminal system from areas which represented sociological rather than criminal problems. One example of such an area was that of drunken behaviour.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Govt 'didn't want seminary'

CAPE TOWN. — It had never been the Government's wish to expropriate the property of the seminary at Alice, said the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, in a special statement last night.

The authorities had repeatedly said the Minister had given a solemn assurance during an interview of June 21, 1961, that the property would never be expropriated, said Mr Botha.

The record of the meeting quoted the then Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Young, as having said: "That the Government would not wish to exercise rights of expropriation even if it had the legal right to do so".

"It was not", said Mr Botha "the Government's wish to expropriate property.

"Expropriation was in fact, only considered after it became evident that these negotiations had failed."

Mr Botha went on to state that the University of Fort Hare catered primarily for about four-million Xhosas.

Mr Botha said he found it necessary to make the statement because of the publicity that had been given to the expropriation.

Early in 1971 it became evident that the university could not accommodate the rapid growth of numbers of students most of whom live in.

After extended and careful discussions, the university principal was instructed to write to the seminary to ask whether they were prepared to sell their land to the university.

The president of the seminary refused to sell. Mr Botha said he satisfied himself that the available land was not enough for the proper and efficient planning of the university.

University of Fort Hare

13 MAR 1975
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Student protest delays moving of seminary

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday.

TEN THEOLOGICAL students of the Federal Theological Seminary here blocked the way of furniture removal vans and delayed their entry into the seminary grounds for 2½ hours yesterday.

At 7.30am yesterday seven large vans arrived in Alice to begin the removal of the seminary's belongings to Umtata

Ten students prevented their entry by lying down on the tarmac at the entrance gate.

When seminary staff cut wire fencing at the side of the gate for another entrance, some of the students immediately lay down there too.

After nearly 2½ hours' delay the vans gained entry when the protesting students were removed bodily and forcibly by fellow students and staff. They were taken away and confined in a seminary building.

QUIETLY

It is believed that the great majority of students decided to accept the move and to go quietly.

The action of 10 dissenting students was "unexpected", a seminary spokesman said.

One of the first build- available for Fort Hare by the library which housed 40 000 books — the best collection of theological books in South Africa.

A seminary spokesman said if all went well, packing should be completed by Thursday. It is the intention of the seminary authorities to make at least two of the hostels available for Fort Hart by Thursday.

On Sunday nearly 1 500 people attended a special farewell service at the seminary.

The service began in St Peters Anglican Chapel and then proceeded to the other colleges concluding with a communion service at St Columbas Presbyterian College.

A sermon was preached by the Rev S. Gqubule who has served on the seminary staff since its inception. He is vice-president of the seminary and principal of John Wesley College.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1975
NATAL MERCURY

Botha gives reason for Alice move

From ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—It had never been the Government's wish to expropriate the property of the seminary at Alice, said the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, in a special statement last night.

The authorities had repeatedly said that the Minister had given a solemn assurance during the interview of June 21, 1961, that the property would never be expropriated, said Mr. Botha.

The record of the meeting quoted the then Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. Young, as having said "that the Government would not wish to exercise rights of expropriation even if it had the legal right to do so."

"It was not," said Mr. Botha, "the Government's wish to expropriate property. For that reason an attempt was made to negotiate with the seminary in order to conclude a more amicable transaction."

Mr. Botha went on to state that the University of Fort Hare catered primarily for Xhosas, approximately four million.

Early in 1971 it became evident that the university could not accommodate the rapid growth of the student numbers.

Mr. Botha said he satisfied himself that the available land was not enough for the proper and efficient planning of the university. The alternatives were to move the entire university involving 1 100 students, or to move 110 students from the seminary.

Date 5 FEB 1975

WORLD

A first for the Transkei

THE FIRST BLACK SECRETARY of a department in any homeland, Mr Geoffrey Kakana, took over as Secretary for Education in the Transkei Government yesterday.

He replaces Mr J. L. K. Heystek who was seconded from the Department of Bantu Education in Pretoria.

Mr Kakana told THE WORLD his first aim on taking over was to concentrate on teacher training and staff development.

The Transkei would also introduce more technical and vocational education than formerly, as the syllabus was previously overloaded with academic subjects, he said.

Mr Kakana said Fort Hare University would this month start teaching first year courses in arts subjects at a branch to be opened in Umtata.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The standard would initially be "fairly low" because he said it was unreasonable to expect too high a standard from a nation that has been educationally handicapped.

Mr Kakana was born in Pondoland in 1916 and educated at Adams College in Natal and Fort Hare.

He taught in Natal, the Free State, and at the Bafokeng High School near Rustenburg.

Later he became a school inspector in the Eastern and Western Cape Province which he said gave him insight into urban education for Blacks.

He was appointed first secretary of the advisory council on education for the homeland where his colleagues were Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chiefs Lucas Mangope and Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

He served in this capacity in Pretoria until 1972 when he returned to the Transkei as educational planner.

The next year he headed the Kakana Commission of Inquiry into education in the Transkei.

Two years ago he became assistant secretary for education. Mr Kakana has visited Britain and America.

His wife is a member of the Royal House of Bafokeng.

Date 25 APR 1975

NATAL MERCURY

Seminary 'hush'

Mercury Reporter

UMTATA — A crucial meeting between the Transkei Cabinet and the authorities of the Federal Theological Seminary, which is threatened with eviction from the homeland, ended with both sides refusing to speak to the Press yesterday.

Approached immediately after yesterday's meeting the Transkei's leader, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said: "This matter is confidential. I have no comment to make."

He and his Cabinet met a delegation of college principals from the Seminary as well as the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of St. Johns, the Rt. Rev. James Schuster, and Canon R. Briggs, the principal of St. Bedes Anglican College, which is threatened with expropriation should it continue to harbour the Federal Seminary's 113 students and 15 staff members.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 APR 1975
Date
PRETORIA NEWS

SA women display their art

From Our Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A unique selection of works by several of South Africa's leading women artists is currently on exhibition at Bloemfontein's Gallery 82 as an imaginative contribution to the United Nations' International Women's Year.

A fine cross-section of works that could not normally be viewed together, the exhibition was opened earlier this week by the president of the Bloemfontein National Council of Women, Mrs Sheila Mackenzie, who has lauded it as an exciting opportunity to salute South Africa's women artists, many of whom are well-known abroad.

Art is one field in which women really have made their mark.

Gallery 82 directors George and Kay Barnes are particularly pleased to have the work of so many art teachers on view, since this has provided a fine spectrum of styles and techniques.

Among the teachers represented are Bernice Michelow from Witwatersrand University, Joan Wright of the Port Elizabeth Technical Art School, sculptor Laura Rautenbach from University of the Orange Free State, and Estelle Marais from Fort Hare.

There are also two works by Portia Lerumo, the first recipient of Fort Hare's three-year art diploma, and one of the few Black women ever to exhibit in a South African gallery.

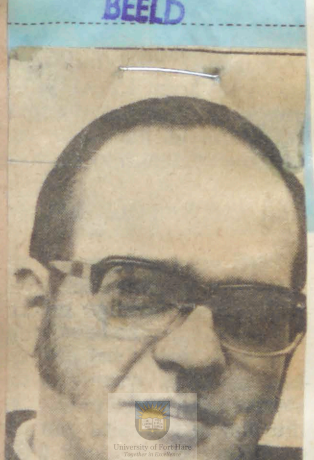
Among the artists on view in this warm and homely gallery — opened in December last year by the Belgian artist Frans Clearhout — are Maggie Laubser, the Everard group (whose works are for sale only to public galleries or buildings), and Bloemfontein-born May Hillhouse.

Also on display is jewellery by Tessa Fleischer and Maia Holm, sculpture by Stella Shawzin and Aileen Lipkin, and graphics by Elsaby Schady, Alice Goldin anl Rhoda Stern.

These are but a few of the arresting artists who have contributed to the exhibition which continues until May 6.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 JUN 1975
BEELD



DIE Suid-Afrikaanse Bosbouraad het PROF. WOLHUTER BACKER (bo), hoogleraar in bedryfsielkunde en dekaan van die fakulteit van ekonomiese wetenskappe aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, as direkteur van opleiding vir die houtbedryf aangestel.

Date 21 APR 1975
E P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr Pierre Rousseau, Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare, and a third year student, Miss N. Koyana, who wore traditional Xhosa dress to the colourful graduation ceremony. Dr Rousseau conferred 160 degrees, diplomas and certificates.

FORT HARE TOLD: THINK ECONOMICS

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare, Dr Pierre Rousseau, said at a colourful graduation ceremony on Saturday that the university should give more attention to the disciplines required for primary production and economic development.

Dr Rousseau, one of South Africa's top industrialists, was addressing more than 1 500 at the graduation.

More than 120 degrees and 31 diplomas and certificates were awarded.

When Miss Nosipho Vabasa was capped by Dr Rousseau, she became the first Black woman to receive an LLB degree from the university. Miss Vabasa, of Libode in the Transvaal, hopes to join her father's law practice as an attorney.

Miss Fungai Mavugara was awarded her BSc with distinction in applied mathematics. Born and educated in Rhodesia, she hopes to become a teacher.

Other "firsts" were achieved by Miss Grace Mapasa, awarded her B Proc degree, and Mr Charles Ndhlovu, a BSc (Honours) graduate in biochemistry. Mr Ndhlovu, the first Black in South Africa to achieve this degree, has been awarded a bursary to study dentistry in the Transvaal.

Fort Hare's first BCom (Honours) graduate in economics, Mr Shepherd Mayatula, also received his degree.

Delivering the oration, Dr Rosseau, one of South Africa's top industrialists, said if Fort Hare wanted to play its part in the development of its own community and the concept of South Africa as a whole, it had to give more attention to the disciplines required for economic development and primary production.

Farming

It was a misguided idea that man could say what he wanted to, do what he wanted to and take what he wanted to. This was the "road back to barbarism" and economically it was suicidal, Dr Rousseau said.

Even a relatively thinly populated land like South Africa was not able to offer a livelihood to all its people without a properly organised economic structure. Such structure demanded a measure of discipline from each individual.

He stressed the importance of agriculture. "In order to survive, a community must as a priority have primary producers. In this field agriculture takes first place," he said.

The world situation demanded that every community produce agricultural products to the maximum allowed by its soil and climate.

This was certainly not happening in the community served by Fort Hare, and something should be done about it.

7 APR 1975
P.E. EVENING POST

Aid for animal study sought

UMTATA. — The ruling Transkei National Independence Party has supported an Opposition motion in the Legislative Asembly which urges the South African Government to allow African students to study veterinary science at Onderstepoort or at any South African university which has a veterinary science faculty.

The motion also asks the Government to open immediately a faculty of veterinary science at Fort Hare University to allow African veterinary science students to study overseas and to help them with bursaries or study loans, and to allow qualified veterinary scientists from overseas or neighbouring states to help in the Transkei because of the acute shortage of veterinarians.

Abroad

Mr B. P. Vapi (Government member for Port St Johns) said if Africans from the Transkei were unable to enter Onderstepoort, they should be sent to farming countries such as Australia or New Zealand for the necessary training.

The Transkei Minister of Education, Mr A. S. Jonas, said he was convinced there was a need to train Transkeian Africans in veterinary science at Fort Hare University and other centres.

Debate on the motion continued today. — Sapa.

Date 24 APR 1975
WORLD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It's all smiles as the principal of Nowawa Secondary School, Berlin, Mr R. T. Ngqobe, is congratulated by his wife after receiving a B.Ed. degree at Fort Hare University's graduation ceremony. More pictures on facing page.

Date 24 APR 1975
STAR

Arresting art show for 'Women's Year'

A unique selection of works by several of South Africa's leading women artists is currently on exhibition at Bloemfontein's Gallery 82 as an imaginative contribution to the United Nations' International Women's Year.

A fine cross-section of works that could not normally be viewed together, the exhibition was opened earlier this week by the president of the Bloemfontein National Council of Women, Mrs Sheila Mackenzie, who has lauded it as an exciting opportunity to salute South Africa's women artists, many of whom are well-known abroad. Art is one field in which women really have made their mark.

Gallery 82 directors George and Kay Barnes are particularly pleased to have the work of so many art teachers on view, since this has provided a fine spectrum of styles and techniques.

Among the teachers represented are Bernice Michelow from Wits, Joan Wright of the Port Elizabeth Technical Art School, sculptor Laura Rautenbach from UOFS, and Estelle Marais from Fort Hare.

There are also two works by Pitika Ntuli, the first recipient of Fort Hare's three-year art diploma, and one of the few Black women ever to exhibit in a South African gallery.

Among the artists on view in this warm and homely gallery — opened in December last year by the Belgian artist Frans Claerhout — are Maggie Laubser, the Everard group (whose works are for sale only to public galleries or buildings), and Bloemfontein-born May Hillhouse.

Also on display is jewellery by Tessa Fleischer and Maia Holm, sculpture by Stella Shawzin and Aileen Lipkin, and graphics by Elsaby Schady, Alice Goldin, and Rhona Stern.

These are but a few of the arresting artists who have contributed to the exhibition which continues until May 6.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 APR 1975
OGGENDBLAD

Swart studente kry nog beurse

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PRETORIA. — Die Bantoebeleggingskorporasie stel vanjaar 120 studiebeurse ter waarde van altesaam R43 000 vir swart studente beskikbaar.

Dié beursskema is in 1971 ingestel vir Bantoes wat in 'n handelsrigting wil studeer en vanjaar word daar ook beurse bewillig vir studente wat in 'n landbourigting belangstel. Dié beurse word deur die BBK aan die verskillende Bantoe-universiteite beskikbaar gestel om aan verdienstelike applikante toe te ken.

Die bedrag van elke handelsbeurs is R350 en dié van die landboubeurse R450 elk. Aansoekers in enige jaar van studie kan by die Universiteit van die Noorde, die Universiteit van Zoeloeland of die Universiteit van Fort Hare aansoek doen om beurstoekenning. Die landboubeurse is slegs by die Universiteit van Fort Hare beskikbaar.

Benewens die beurse aan Bantoe-universiteite kry swart studente aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika ook beurse uit 'n fonds wat die BBK spesiaal hiervoor gebruik.

Van 'n afgestudeerde word verwag om vir een jaar vir elke beursjaar in diens van die Korporasie te staan, of by enige goedgekeurde werkgewer in sy tuisland. By die BBK werk hulle onder andere as voorligtingsbeamptes, spaarbankbestuurders of senior klerke.

Date 17 APR 1975
WORLD

Ceremony this Saturday

121 students to receive degrees at Fort Hare

A RECORD CROWD of Black educationists, parents and relatives is expected to assemble at the University of Fort Hare when 121 students receive degrees at the graduation ceremony on Saturday.

In addition, 36 diplomas and one certificate in Public Service Law will be conferred by the Chancellor, Dr Rossouw.

A young Transkei woman, Miss Nozipho Nomfanelo Vabaza, will receive a Bachelor of Law degree and became only the second Transkei woman to reach that standard. Miss Vabaza is the daughter of a well-known Umtata attorney, Mr G S Vabaza.

Bachelor of Arts in Social Work: Angelina Bongiwe Bashe, Adelaide Nomfundi Fatyela, Jane Sesana Gama, Cheanette Busisiwe Hlomendlini, I Nokulunga Felicia Jonas, Zamile Allan Kwakweni, Nomakhosazana Antoinette Lisa, Nokuzola Mabija, Edrich Denis Mongameli Mbilase, Joy Yuyelwa, Faith Mehlomakulu, Faith Rebecca Mkhuma, Constance Nomawethu Mlandu, Nokuzola Fundiswa Mniki, Temba Lizo Msikinya, Emmanuel Nkosinati Ndamoyi, Cecil Mlungisi Nduna, Claudia Naniwe Ngcambu, Lulama Ida-Monica Qalinge, Bancy Sikose Qambela, Vukile Simani and Nomalizo Veronica Zingelwa.

Bachelor of Science: Vuyelwa Bomvana, Mputumi Damane, Hilida Damoyi, Dudu Goba, Lindiwe Gumede, Pumezo Jonas, Agnes Kieviet, Isaac Kotane, Wisom Kunene, Tshikare Lerole Mabe, Sipiwo Mabindisa, Temba Malgas, Mzamo Malinganiso Fungai, Mavugara Lucia Mdakane, Ntabedinga Mdoko, Qele Mjamba, Joyce Mkwayi, Reginald Mogabi, Mathapelo Monyatsi, Ellen Mosiako More.

Master of Arts: Tebogo Victor Soul.

Public Service Law Certificate: Benjamin Lufuno Zongo.

Secondary Teacher's Diploma: Mawonga Deliwe, Nkosinathi Dlakavu, Tembekile Dlakavu, Audrey Hlatshwayotsotsotso, Kene Nosipho, Manzana Norris Marala, Linda Mateza, Mazwendoda Mavuma, Catherine Mdikane, Talane Mokhoabane, Nokuzola Nakani, Tobile Ndungane, Tobeka Ndzuta, Wandile Nyati, Eric Sobahle.

Secondary Teachers Diploma (Fine Arts): Ronnie Ndzombane.

Higher Secondary Teachers Diploma (fine arts): Richard Mabunu, Ronnie Ndzombane.

University Educ. Diploma (non-Grad): Welilizwe Bango, Mzuvukile Mbiza,

UED (Graduate): Nolwandle Adonis, Zolile Fuma, Dora Ketshana, Sbongile Kunene, Mavis Magwaca, Pindiwe Maushani, Mzobanzi Mboya, Azwell Mpono, Mpucuko Ngambu, Pinkie Nomganga, Patiswa Ntsebenza, Thomas Nxele, Mazizi Yekelwa, Kenneth Kekana.

SNR Diploma in Commerce and Admin.: Celani Dumisa.

Bachelor of Commerce: Mlungisi Canca, Harris Gxaweni, Welile Mntonintshi, Mawetu Mzinyati, Zolani Ngcingwana.

Bachelor of Arts (hon ours): Gordon Renton Ka Tywakadi.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 MAR 1975
North Coast Mirror

S.A. Breakthrough in Rotational Grazing

An experiment which is of keen interest to all dairy farmers in the Republic has been conducted near Alice. The results show a breakthrough in obtaining nutritious food for milk cows producing during winter months when grazing is scarce.

At the University of Fort Hare experimental farm, spectacular results have been achieved with milk production off Italian ryegrass "Lolium Multiflorum", pastures under irrigation. Ryegrass provides a very inexpensive source of protein and caters for the critical winter and early spring period when there is a lack of green nutritious material essential for high milk production.

VALUABLE

An area of 4 hectares was established to ryegrass in May 1973, which has provided high quality grazing until December 1973. Initially the stocking rate was 37 Friesland cows for 8 hours per day, but in the early spring period the grazing capacity of the pasture increased to the extent that it was supporting 64 animals for 7 hours per day. An average production of milk of 18 litres per cow per day was obtained from the pasture, together with the normal supplementary feeding, indicating the valuable contribution the ryegrass has made to the milk yield.

The pasture was managed on an intensive rotational grazing system involving 16 sub paddocks resulting in a grazing cycle of 16 to 20 days. A top dressing of nitrogen fertilizer at a rate of 12 kilos per hectare was applied after each grazing through an overhead spray, the irrigation system rendered good results.

When the ryegrass was first established, a basal application of super phosphate was ploughed in.

PROMISING

In view of the promising results obtained with ryegrass as winter grazing, further research is intended to evaluate all production aspects of this grass and its possible integration with Kikuyu as summer grazing.

This is only one of the many valuable: experiments being carried out by an enthusiastic team of agricultural scientists at the University of Fort Hare. — Sapa

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

2 4 APR 1975

BEELD

Staat moes onteien

Van Ons Politieke Berigge-wer

NADAT onderhandelinge met die Teologiese Kweek-skool op Alice oor alternatiewe huisvesting misluk het, was die Regering verplig om die kweekskool se grond te onteien, het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoesake, gesê.

In 'n verklaring het die minister die feite verstrek oor die onteieining.

Die grond is nodig vir uitbreiding aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het hy gesê. Die Regering wou dit nie onteien nie, en onderhandelinge is aangeknoop om ander geskikte huisvesting aan die kweekskool aan te bied.

Die alternatiewe was om die hele universiteit te verskuif, of die grond van die kweekskool te verkry. As die universiteit verskuif word, sal 1 100 studente verontrief word, terwyl net 110 studente geraak word deur 'n verskuiwing van die kweekskool.

Nadat die kweekskool alternatiewe huisvesting van die hand gewys het, het die inrigting na Umtata verhuis en 'n beroep op die publiek gedoen om tente te verskaf. Die oogmerk was klaarblyklik om openbare reaksie te probeer uitlok.

19 JUL 1975

CAPE TIMES

SA faces 'widespread starvation'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — South Africa would be faced with widespread starvation within the present generation unless the conservation ethic were adopted, Professor Barin Downing, head of the Department of Botany at Fort Hare University said here on Thursday night.

Delivering his inaugural lecture Prof Downing said South Africa would be faced with enormous problems during the next 35 years because plants would probably be unable to supply sufficient food.—Sapa

Date 24 MAY 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Students from the Fort Hare Computer School inspect the Daily Dispatch's computer ised typesetting department during a tour. They are, from left: Mr A. M. Mdebuka, Mr N. Vanda, Mr P. M. P. Lesoro, Mr T. E. Mdlalose, Mr F. Mothlabane, Mr M. Maki wane, Miss S. Tyeku, Mr W. Mboyi, Mr L. Mtshizana and Mr M. Mayuma. Behind is their department head, Prof K. Greggor.

Alice group see press computer

EAST LONDON — Students from the Fort Hare School of Computer Science yesterday toured the Daily Dispatch's advanced computerised typesetting department.

The 11 students are doing a three-year course in applied computer science at the university.

The department head, Professor K. Greggor, said this was the first year the course had run. There had been a tremendous demand for it, as the only other degree course open to blacks was at the University of the North.

"There is scarcely an organisation in South Africa that does not rely heavily on computers," said Professor Greggor. "Although there are only a few blacks in the computer industry, there are extensive openings for others. Six homeland governments run computers, and they are crying out for trained staff." — DDR.

Date 30 MAY 1975
LANDBOUWEEKBLAD

Dienshandboeke geskenk

ALLE Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite en kolleges wat landboukunde as hoofvak aanbied, gaan eersdaags gratis stelle dienshandboeke ontvang wat deur die John Deere-maatskappy met behulp van deskundiges van talle ander maatskappye en organisasies in die V.S.A. opgestel is. Elke stel bestaan uit vier dele waarin enjins, hidroulika, elektriese stelsels en kragtreine behandel word en omvat meer as 600 bladsye met geïllustreerde gegewens en inligting oor die grondbeginsels van ontwerp, versiening en instandhouding van alle plaastrekker- en ander plaasvoertuigfabrikate. Op die foto ontvang prof. E. H. Graven (links), dekaan van die landboufakulteit aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, die dienshandboeke van die maatskappy se voorsitter in Suid-Afrika, mnr. Fred Gilchrist.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

1 MAY 1975

NATAL WITNESS

Competition for singing Blacks

A COMPETITION for African choirs will be held in the Monument Theatre in Grahamstown on August 31. It will be sponsored by the 1820 Settlers' National Monument Foundation.

Open to African choirs with African choirmasters only, substantial prizes are being offered for the choirs adjudged the best by the panel of judges.

Entered

Already several outstanding choirs have entered for the competition, among them the Wilba Music Group from Johannesburg who will travel to Grahamstown under the sponsorship of Mr J. Douglas Roberts, a member of the Council of the Monument Foundation.

The Lovedale Training College Choir and the Fort Hare University Choir, as well as choirs from the surrounding districts of East London, Queenstown and Port Elizabeth will be competing.

Entry forms can be obtained from the Director, 1820 Settlers National Monument Foundation, P.O. Box 304, Grahamstown.

14 MAY 1975

STAR

Bid for new college

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Own Correspondent

Fort Hare authorities are making renewed attempts to establish a branch college in Umtata next year.

The proposed branch was due to be opened early this year but the plans fell through when only 19 students applied for admission and not enough lecturing staff could be obtained.

Date 8 MAY 1975
E. P. HERALD

First computer link for SA

HERALD REPORTER

RHODES University, Grahamstown, and the University of Fort Hare at Alice have established a trial computer link through the new Rhodes multi-access computer. This is the first link of its kind in South Africa but is common practice at universities overseas.

Mr M. Lawrie, manager of the Rhodes computer centre, explained that the link was not permanent. He said Fort Hare was exploring the uses of a multi-access computer because its system was a single access one which meant that only one operator could use the computer at a time.

"Link-ups between universities are common in the United States, Britain and Europe. Our link with Fort Hare is being made on a trial basis at first. We will look into what sort of applications can be made."

Problems

In order to get the link-up, Fort Hare had to hire a telegraph link from the post office which connects Alice to the Rhodes computer centre.

A teletype terminal is connected to the computer. Problems are simply telexed down the line and processed by the computer and the answer is then sent back along the line.

"The whole process is extremely quick. Sometimes answers are sent back in a matter of minutes", said Mr Lawrie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 8 MAY 1975

te

DIE BURGER

Prof. dr. Ernie Marais van die departement van filosofie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare is met 'n jaar studieverlof en werk aan 'n tweede doktorsgraad oor die filosofie van die toekomskunde (futurologie). Hy lei van vandag die Pinksterdienste in die N.G. gemeente Lüderitz. In Augustus gaan hy na Duitsland, Nederland en Engeland vir verdere navorsing.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

3 JUN 1975

BEELD

Kursus gevra vir swart verpleegsters

ALICE. — 'n Graadkursus in verpleging moet by die Universiteit van Fort Hare ingestel word, sê die mediese superintendent van die Loveday-Hospitaal, dr. J. C. Wyatt.

Hy het in die naweek by 'n gradeplegtigheid vir verpleegsters by die hospitaal gesê dit is naby die universiteit en dit sal ideaal wees as swart verpleegsters daar verder kan studeer. — (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 JUN 1975
E P. HERALD

Lecturer to move

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Mr J. Vorster, senior lecturer in Afrikaans and Nederlands is leaving Alice after being 16 years on the staff of Fort Hare University.

Mr Vorster will join the research staff at the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria.

7 MAY 1975

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



PROF. GRAVEN

Fort Hare professor honoured

EAST LONDON — The Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare University, Professor E. H. Graven, is one of three science professors who have been made honorary members of the Fertilizer Society of South Africa.

The other two are Professor A. A. Theron and Professor E. W. Laubscher.

Prof Graven is the president of the South African Crop Production Society; serves on the board of the Xhosa Development Corporation and was recently granted an Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust travelling fellowship.

Prof Graven was born in Queenstown in 1931. After matriculating, he obtained his B.Sc (Agric) degree, majoring in soil conservation and his M Sc (Agric) at the University of Stellenbosch.

After a study period of three years at the University of Wisconsin, he received his Ph.D in soils and agronomy in 1965.

From research agronomist at the Dohne Research Institute, he was appointed Chief Agronomist for the Eastern Cape region of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services.

In 1967 he was appointed senior lecturer in the Department of Crop Science at the University of Natal. In 1970 he became professor of crop science at the University of Fort Hare. — DDR.

3 MAY 1975
P.E. EVENING POST

Bursaries available at Fort Hare

SIR, — I refer to the Weekend Post of April 19 and in particular to the letter headed "Student needs funds".

May I draw attention to the fact that Mr Matthews has not at any time applied to the university for financial assistance to further his studies.

The University of Fort Hare has an enrolment of over 1 300 at present, most of whom are students in need of financial assistance. The official Bursaries Committee endeavours to help as many of these students as possible, the main criteria being academic merit and the availability of bursaries and grants already received from outside bodies.

Channel

Mr Matthews is welcome to apply to the university for financial assistance for 1976, but the success of his application will depend on the above factors.

The Bursaries Committee already allocates a large amount of money on behalf of various sponsors, and in fact prefers that any donations from outside bodies are channelled through it for allocation. This ensures that as many students as possible receive financial assistance where necessary.

J. M. DE WET,
RECTOR,
University of Fort Hare,
Alice.

Date -2 MAY 1975

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

The Leslie Xinwa column

That graduation squeeze-in

I accompanied relatives and friends to the recent graduation ceremony at Fort Hare- the first time I had been to this demonstration of black affluence since 1971- and when I left I thought the visit was worthwhile.

Apart from enjoying the day after renewing old acquaintainces I found one disturbing feature at the ceremony, and it's a complaint which has been common for many years.

For some reason many people flock to the ceremony for various reasons. Some go there because it is the social occasion of the year in the Eatern Cape while others go because they have friends or relatives who have to receive degrees.

Invariably many people are not able to get into the university's great hall and see the actual graduation ceremony and in the last two years the university authorities had obliged and provided closed circuit television so that the not so fortunate are able to get an idea of what actually happens inside.

This time this was not the case and one woman remarked, "Izinto ziya zisonakala. Kule gem abakhange basibonise nezithunzela ezi sidla rokuzibona thina bahlala phandle". (Matters are deteriorating. This time they did not even show us the zombis they normally show to those who remain outside the hall.)

An official explanation was that the authorities did not expect such a large crowd this year because there were no specal degrees like honorary doctorates being conferred.

Which is hardly convincing. I can recall up to 17 years when crowds have been flocking to graduation ceremonies at the university. There are many who go there because it is a good social occasion but others usually have more reason than that.

For blacks the education of a member of the family is more often a family affair, going beyond the homestead. Because of the economic position of the average black family, usually when a child shows promise and is good enough to go to university, many pockets are turned up-side-down to ensure that the child goes through and all those people who make the contribution have an interest in seeing what is actually done when one receives a degree.

These are the people who swell the numbers at Fort Hare's graduation ceremony and for many the occasion comes only once in a generation.

Perhaps the university's authorities are not aware of this. The black family is much more extended than the white family and might even spread to the clan and it is time some provision was made to allow as many people as possible to see the graduation ceremony.

I learnt from a member of the staff that graduation day had had perfect weather for the last six years and I wondered if consideration could not be given to having an open air ceremony (weather permitting) so that even the father's mother's sisters could see the real thing and not the zombis that disgruntled woman spoke about this year.

Perhaps this is something those men who are charged with advising on everything at Fort Hare should have done long before there were complaints.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 6 MAY 1975
NATAL MERCURY

Blacks discussed Alice move

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Black leaders were consulted about the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

But, as these consultations were held in confidence, the Minister said he would not reveal their names.

Mr. Botha was responding to a speech by Dr. A. L. Boraine (PP, Pinelands) who had asked the Minister which Black social, political or religious leaders were consulted before the decision to expropriate the seminary was taken.

The Minister said that there was a Black Minister in the seminary delegation which met him, but he would not disclose the names of other Black people consulted.

Earlier in the session, Mr. Botha told Mr. Theo Aronson (U.P., Walmer) that although the seminary was situated in the Ciskei homeland, the Ciskei Government had not been consulted about the expropriation.

On another question, Mr. Botha told Dr. Boraine that although the South African Bantu Trust Fund would be the body providing the funds for the expropriation, no Black people had a say in its allocation.

So, just which Black people the Minister consulted remains something of a mystery.

Replying to another question by Dr. Boraine about why the notice of expropriation was only 30 days, the Minister said although the notice was indeed 30 days, this was not the notice to the seminary to leave the premises at Alice.

The date of departure from the seminary site at Alice was to be negotiated with the University of Fort Hare, but the seminary authorities had in any event decided to leave.

Asked by Dr. Boraine whether there were any other reasons for the expropriation besides the need for land by the university, Mr. Botha replied that the reasons which had been publicly stated by the Government were the actual reason for the expropriation.

Although the seminary authorities and others had suggested there were other motives, this was aimed at creating suspicion.

However, a subsidiary reason for the expropriation was the fact that the seminary had not used the facilities at Fort Hare, although this had been an important consideration when it was established in 1961.

As the seminary did not use the university facilities, it was quite possible for it to be established elsewhere.

6 MAY 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Botha quizzed on removal of seminary

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Black leaders were consulted about the exprcpriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

But as these consultations were held in confidence, the Minister said he would not reveal the names of those consulted.

Mr Botha was responding to a speech by Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive MP for Pinelands, who had asked the Minister which Black social, political or religious leaders were consulted before the decision to expropriate the seminary was taken.

Earlier in the session, Mr Botha told Mr Theo Aronson, United Party MP for Walmer, that although the seminary was situated in the Ciskei homeland, the Ciskei Government had not been consulted about the expropriation.

Answering another question, Mr Botha told Dr Boraine that although the South African Bantu Trust Fund would be the body providing the funds for the expropriation, no Black people had a say in its allocation.

So, just which Black people the Minister consulted remains something of a mystery.

In reply to another question by Dr Boraine about why the notice of expropriation was only 30 days, the Minister said although the notice was indeed 30 days, this was not notice to the seminary to leave the premises at Alice.



DR BORAINE
. . . seminary.

The date of departure from the seminary site at Alice was to be negotiated with the University of Fort Hare, but the seminary authorities had in any event decided to leave.

Asked by Dr Boraine whether there were any other reasons for the expropriation besides the need for land by the University of Fort Hare, Mr Botha replied that the reasons which had been publicly stated by the Government were the actual reasons for the expropriation.

Altnough the seminary authorities and others had suggested there were other motives, this was aimed at creating suspicion.

However, a subsidiary reason for the expropriation was the fact that the seminary had not used the facilities at Fort Hare, although this had been an important consideration when the seminary was established in 1961.

Although the Government had offered the seminary authorities assistance in finding a new site, Mr Botha refused to give the assurance to Dr Boraine that students of all races would be permitted to study at the new seminary site.

Mr Botha, yesterday denied that he had ever said that all Africans who qualified under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act would be provided with housing in Grahamstown.

Mr Botha was referring to his speech in Parliament last week when the controversial removal of African from the freehold Fingo Village at Grahamstown, possibly to Committees Drift 40 km away, was raised by the United Party MP for Albany, Mr Bill Deacon.

The Minister objected to a Press report from Parliament which he said gave a false impression and raised false hopes with the people affected.

At the same time he conceded in answer to a question that Section 10 could affect some of the Fingo Village inhabitants.

He was asked by Mr T. Gray Hughes, United Party MP for East Griqualand: "Will the Minister agree that it does include people who have rights under Section 10?"

Mr Botha: "It may include them, but I did not refer to Section 10."

26 MAY 1975

P.E. EVENING POST

Student needs help

THE academic career of a young Kwazakele man who started studying for a BSc degree at Fort Hare University this year, is in jeopardy because he does not have enough money to pay his course fees.

Mr Elcort Khaliphile Kibi, 19, was sent back to his Kwazakele home three weeks ago after failing to pay the R180 he should have paid the university.

Mr Kibi passed his Junior Certificate examination at the Kwazakele High School, obtaining a first class pass. He matriculated with a university pass.

His parents are not young — their only other child, a daughter, is 35 — and his mother does not work. His father is caretaker of a sports club's grounds.

Work sought

Mr Kibi said he was very interested in computer science.

It was too late to return to Fore Hare this year, and he was now trying to find employment. But he did not expect to get enough money to pay for his university education, which he hoped to resume next year.

Anyone who could help to pay for his education is urged to contact the Evening Post.

31 MAY 1975
EVENING POST

Help for PE student

THE plight of a 19-year-old African man from Kwazakele who, through financial difficulty, was forced to leave Fort Hare University three weeks ago, has evoked generous responses from two Port Elizabeth people.

Soon after the publication on Monday of an article in the Evening Post about the difficulties faced by Mr Elcott Khaliphile Kibi, a donation of R10 was received.

A Port Elizabeth businessman has now offered to contribute R50 towards Mr Kibi's course fees — he needed R180 to continue studying for BSc degree at Fort Hare — and a job.

Anonymous

Mr Kibi does not wish to return to Fort Hare this year as he feels he has missed too many lectures. He intended finding employment to tide him over till Fort Hare opened for the first term of 1976.

The businessman, who wishes to remain anonymous, said if Mr Kibi was prepared to do unskilled labour in his firm's hides and skins warehouse, he could undergo a trial employment period and, if this proved satisfactory, he could continue to work there till he entered university.

He would be paid a minimum of R12 a week.

A former school principal of Mr Kibi is to inform him of this offer.

Date 19 MAY 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

50 000 artefacts discovered

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday.

ABOUT 50 000 artefacts have been removed from the archaeological digging site on the Fort Hare University campus.

The gathering artefacts on this site is part of a rescue operation being carried by the Archaeological Department at the university under the guidance of Mr J. Opperman, a senior lecturer in archaeology at Fort Hare because new buildings are soon to be erected on the present site.

The artefacts can be dated back to the early middle and late Stone Age, 100 000 to 2 000 000 and belong to the pleistocene era. The concentration indicates a very long occupation of this Fort Hare site by prehistoric man.

16 MAY 1975

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Student's award

The first University of Fort Hare student to be awarded an 1820 Settlers Monument Foundation Scholarship is Mr Raymond Rululu who is reading for the honours degree in English at Fort Hare. Mr Rululu is also the first English honours student at the university since 1960.

One of the concepts of the four-part monument project is an educational programme. Several scholarships have been established so far.

University of Fort Hare

When — and as — funds become available, the Monument Foundation hopes to enlarge the educational programme toinclude some bursaries and scholarships, to provide money for literary prizes, historic research and the publication of lectures and books related to its work.

Mr Rululu was awarded R500 to complete his honours degree this year. He already holds a BA degree and UED from the University of Fort Hare, and in 1974 he completed the first part of his honours degree.

His selection of courses for the degree covers a wide range; papers on poetics, African writers, the Shakespearean writers, the Shakespearean period, and a mini thesis on Thomas Hardy.

2 JUN 1975

P.E. EVENING POST

Call for nursing degree

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — The Medical Superintendent of Lovedale Hospital, Dr J. C. Wyatt, has called for a nursing degree course for Blacks to be started at the University of Fort Hare.

During a nurses graduation ceremony at Lovedale hospital at the weekend, he said as the hospital was adjacent to the university it would be ideal for Black nurses to further their studies there. — Sapa.

- - MAY 1975

TEGNIEK



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROF. E.H. GRAVEN, links, dekaan van die Landbou-fakulteit van die Universiteit van Fort Haire, is aangestel as direkteur van die Xhosa-Ontwikkelingskorporasie. Op die foto gesels hy met mnr. E.Z. Booi, minister van landbou van die Ciskei. Die foto is geneem tydens die onlangse besoek wat die direkteure van die XOK aan die Ciskei gebring het om die verdere ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die gebied te ondersoek.

Date MAY 1975 Hare
SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

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Science in an African Milieu

J. R. SERETLO
Department of Physics, University of Fort Hare, Alice, C.P., 5700.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Estimates of the population of South Africa at the turn of the century, range from 45 to 75 million people. It can be expected that the blacks will constitute 80% of the population and indications are that a substantial proportion of the black population will be settled in the Homelands, some of which will be independent states by that time. It is also reasonable to assume that there will exist in the white Republic, areas such as Soweto which will be inhabited by blacks. Thus the picture that emerges of South Africa 25 years from now is that of a vast country, relatively speaking, with patches of land amounting to no more than 13% of the total area with high concentrations of population.

The problem posed by this situation is: can these areas be rapidly developed socially and economically so as first to raise the standard of living of the existing inhabitants to a decent level, and secondly to absorb the expected natural growth of this population as well as the people to be moved from white areas to be settled there?

The solution to this problem, it appears, is to be worked out subject to certain physical and political constraints which have been imposed. These are: (a) no more land than the 13% prescribed by the 1936 Land Act will be released to these areas; and (b) these areas are to be inhabited exclusively by the blacks.

It seems that there is a growing realisation that in tackling the problem of social and economic development in these areas, it is imperative that a broad-ranging evaluation be made of the willingness and ability of the people to participate in a scheme of such mammoth dimensions. These factors, together with the economic resources available, will constitute the components of the infrastructure on which development will be built and their strength to take the stresses and strains that will be imposed by the development programmes is crucial in determining the success of the experiment.

I look upon science as a major instrument for development. What follows does not purport to be a comprehensive exposition of the scientific condition of the black peoples; rather it should be regarded as a series of snapshots taken from time to time. Initially it does not deal with that section of the black population consisting of sophisticated educated people who have accepted western values, but will be concerned with the substratum which consists of people still steeped in tradition, and who form the bluk of the black population. Later I will briefly discuss the role of educated blacks.

Tradition of blacks and religious influence

The achievements of western man in the scientific and technological fields are sufficiently well-known not to merit any detailed repetition here. His 'militant attitude' towards his natural environment is evidenced by his relentless pursuance of the understanding of natural phenomena through science. Because of this, he has scored spectacular successes in many fields.

Neither the ancestral worship, which was a common practice amongst the blacks, nor the Christian religion which they subsequently adopted, has succeeded in generating within them the self-same 'militant attitude' towards their natural environment. Perhaps because of the fact that too much emphasis was laid by the early missionaries on those aspects of the gospel concerned with spiritualism and the life-hereafter, there developed amongst the blacks an almost fanatical devotion to spiritual things. Various religious sects sprang up like mushrooms. With this proliferation of sects, there emerged a spirited group of "pontiffs" who considered it their duty to pronounce, if not pontificate, on every facet of the people's lives. It was therefore inevitable that the moral order and the natural order, which in the people's eyes were so inextricably interwoven, came to be regarded as parts of a greater system in which all beliefs hung together. Thus instead of trying to conquer nature, the black man was striving to conquer himself so as to be in harmony with this system.

It seems equally doubtful that science could have flourished better in the traditional African culture unadulterated by an alien religious order. For the whole system was hinged on ancestral worship and black magic, and all activities in the community had to reflect the ethos of traditional culture. It is not surprising, therefore, that nature was looked at with eyes clouded by mysticism, superstition and the like. Consequently the explanation of natural phenomena was sought within this framework, with no careful observations made. This 'knowledge' which, moreover, was regarded by the agnates in the community as a sacred trust, has been handed down through the ages, from one generation to another.

I do not imply here that conceptual thought cannot lead to the ultimate truth. But what I do want to suggest is that conceptual schemes are employed in science with the express aim of revealing the general laws underlying natural phenomena, and

the organisation of knowledge as a coherent unit. Thus although the western scientist identifies reality with unseen factors such as fields and energy, his processes of abstraction of knowledge remain accessible to the learner. The situation obtaining in the traditional African culture is completely different. The methods employed for arriving at any 'knowledge' remain a secret of either the witchdoctor or the agnates and are thus inaccessible to the learner. Consequently his 'scientific method' cannot be improved upon and will forever be of no consequence in its ultimate utilisation for 'conquering' nature for man's convenience.

The missionaries' attempts at educating the blacks from the 19th century onwards, although laudable in themselves, seem to have been largely motivated by the desire to convert blacks to Christianity. It is therefore not surprising that much of this effort was expended on the humanities, with instruction in technical fields such as wagon-making, carpentry and printing taking second place[1]. Lack of exposure of young men and women to the scientific disciplines is unfortunate. In my view it could have helped to keep in check the religious fanaticism referred to earlier and also restored some sort of equilibrium between that on the one hand and realism on the other. Thus the public awareness of science as a major mechanism for development suffered a serious setback at a most crucial stage in the education of the blacks.

Universities

The establishment of the South African Native College (now known as the University of Fort Hare) in 1916 held out great promise for the institution of strong science programmes. Although such programmes were started right from the foundation of the college, there existed serious financial limitations which apparently prevented a rapid rate of growth of the institution. Coupled with this were the difficulties arising from the prevailing climate of opinion amongst the whites, including some who were on the college staff. There was prejudice against any kind of so-called higher education for Africans. The late Dr Kerr, the first principal of this institution, captures this climate so well for us in his book[2], in which he refers "to the opinion current among Europeans that the inferior mental powers of the African prevent him from plumbing the profundities of mathematics or science..." Such was the atmosphere in which science amongst the blacks had to flourish!

Undaunted by this, the majority of staff went on with their science programmes. However, the syllabi were largely geared to meet the requirements of a medical course. Those students who qualified for a medical course were sent to prestigious institutions in Britain and only those who could not make the grade remained locally to be trained as science teachers.

These circumstances influenced the attitude of students towards the study of science in some of the following ways.

(1) Science learning in the classroom was not believed to be associated with any achievement (unless it led to a medical or a teaching career). For this reason the students and, for that matter, the black public interested in higher education, did not regard achievement in science as an end in itself.

(2) Prejudice against the ability of blacks by potential employers was not encouraging. Nobody was prepared to commit himself to a road leading to a cul-de-sac.

(3) An equally serious problem stemmed from sending students to prestigious institutions overseas. This move gave rise to an almost fetishistic devotion to Oxford or Cambridge syllabi to such an extent that any deviation from them was almost invariably equated with the lowering of standards. Consequently any locally-inspired curricular innovations were rejected out of hand and given little or no support. (I do not oppose the training of students in overseas universities; I am in favour of it. What one would like to see, however, is the harnessing of the skills and expertise acquired there in order to tackle problems relevant to the situation in this country.)

What of the situation today? I am not that familiar with the situation obtaining at the Universities of the North and of Zululand, but from discussions with some faculty members of these universities, I have the impression that the output of science graduates is not commensurate with the effort put into their training[3]. However, the picture at Fort Hare contrasts rather sharply with that of these other institutions. Barring student disturbances in recent years which tend to introduce some aberrations in judging the results achieved so far, the situation is very satisfactory. Qualitatively, the picture on the credit side is briefly as follows:

(a) There is a steadily growing number of students who are enrolling for science courses.

(b) The science programmes have been so re-organised that students are offered a variety of options leading to various specialisations, such as: agriculture, medicine, education, land surveying, engineering, as well as to post-graduate studies in most science disciplines.

(c) The results in science subjects compare favourably with those in the humanities.

(d) A steadily increasing number of students opt for post-graduate studies in the various science subjects.

On the debit side, we are still beset with problems stemming from job opportunities available, not only to students with post-graduate degrees, but also to ordinary graduates who do not intend taking up teaching as a profession. Some of these graduates take on jobs ranging from clerical work, insurance selling, factory work, and on through the gamut of non-professional jobs. Thus a situation is developing wherein a sort of internal brain drain is taking place. This situation no doubt creates a problem of a new dimension for the black universities. They are being deprived of the necessary feedback to serve as a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of any innovative curricular reforms they may wish to introduce.

Conclusions and recommendations

When trends in enrolment for degree courses in the black universities are used as an indicator for gauging the tempo with which science has been catching on over the years amongst the blacks, it can be seen that prospects are bright for a steady growth of the number of scientifically educated people. What is not so easy to establish, is the rate at which this growth can be accelerated to keep pace with the envisaged rapid developments in the black communities. This will depend on a number of factors which include student motivation, the extension of existing facilities as well as creation of new ones.

Perhaps the crucial factor that must be weighing heavily on the minds of those involved in the development programmes, is that concerning the cultural background of the blacks. Will this impose a limiting factor or not? It was suggested earlier on that the inability of science to flourish amongst blacks can be attributed largely to extrinsic factors instead of to their once much vaunted inherent inability to plumb the profundities of science. There is much evidence to show that the influence of science is spreading rapidly in Black Africa, the traditional cultures notwithstanding. The blacks in this part of Africa, like other peoples elsewhere, are so much part of the world given to science that sooner or later they will find themselves swept along by the science tidal wave despite their own apparent reluctance.

*The total enrolment of students in science and agriculture courses at the University of Fort Hare in recent years has been: 137 (1969), 186 (1970), 263 (1971), 307 (1972), 334 (1973), and 329 (1974).

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Date -- MAY 1975 Hare
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Indications are that when the alien ethos of science confronts the ethos of the traditional culture, longheld beliefs are shaken to the foundations and the established norms of life become unsettled.

The development in the black communities calls for a cooperative and coordinated effort on the part of the governments, the universities, the research institutions, and industry, to mount a concerted attack on various problems related to such development. It is thus necessary that a network of communication channels be opened to link these institutions at the one end, and the black areas at the other end, so that ideas to, and feedback from, the black areas can be injected into them during the initial stages of development.

It seems to me that the black universities will for a very long time serve as focal points of scientific investigations and planning for the future of these areas. Because of this, it will be necessary for the research effort in these universities to be directed mainly to the problems connected with the development in the black areas. Those departments which have been concentrating purely on basic research, will have to take a hard look at the development needs and re-establish their research priorities accordingly. Whatever 'basic research' has to be undertaken should be with a specific view to retaining key personnel and also to developing research skills in students.

The governments concerned, and this includes the Republican Government, will have to give urgent consideration to the consolidation and the extension of the existing facilities at the black universities, as well as to the creation of those that are not available. In this connection one thinks of, amongst others, veterinary colleges and clinics, medical schools, engineering schools and technical colleges. The black governments will have to give serious attention to employing the services of scientific administrators and scientifically literate civil servants, for without them no large-scale development schemes and projects will be possible.

In view of the realities of the political situation in South Africa, it seems to me to be highly desirable that the blacks be allowed to set their own development goals. White expertise and technical know-how will certainly be needed. This should however be used in achieving these goals, but with the objectives, the programmes, and the priorities being determined by the blacks themselves.

In my introduction, reference was made to the expected high concentrations of population in the black areas. Planning in overpopulated areas such as in Latin America and Asia is known to be beset by many intractable problems. Whilst it is appreciated that the problem of development in the black areas is mainly political, one is also keenly aware that its solution has a technical base. Thus purely practical considerations may demand more surface area than the 13% to be allocated. With this view, I would like to conclude this review with a plea that the final land quota be left as an open and negotiable issue until the consolidation of, and the feasibility studies on these areas have been finalised.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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- 4 JUN 1975
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare nursing degree call supported

HERALD REPORTER

THE call for a nursing degree course at the University of Fort Hare was supported yesterday by Prof Mary Mellish, Professor of Nursing Science at the University of Port Elizabeth.

"It is time that there was a basic degree course for African nurses. Fort Hare would be ideal. Lovedale Hospital is just across the fence," Professor Mellish said.

The call for a nursing degree course at Fort Hare came from Dr J. C. Wyatt, Medical Superintendent of Lovedale Hospital, in his welcoming address to guests at the hospital nurses' graduation ceremony at the weekend.

In an interview Prof Mellish said there was no basic degree course for African nurses. The University of the North offered a post - basic degreee and post - graduation diploma courses.

UPE, where the Faculty of Nursing Science was started this year, has five students enrolled for the basic degreee, 12 for the 18 - month post - basic diploma in nursing administration and five for the nursing education diploma. One graduate is studying for a further degree.

Prof Mellish said there were quite a number of qualifications for 1976. Matriculants with maths and science would be given preference.

The latest report on nursing education in the Republic and South West Africa says that this year there are almost 1 000 students doing basic nursing degrees at seven universities. This represents 10 per cent of all nursing students.

In 1973, there were 611, including 20 Coloured and Indian students at the University of the Western Cape.

In 1974, the number of nursing degree candidates rose to 667.

Date 18 APR 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Distinction for Fort Hare girl

ALICE — A student at Fort Hare University, Miss F. Mavugara, has achieved a distinction in applied mathematics.

Miss Mavugara is doing her University Education Diploma and B.Sc (Hons) in applied mathematics at

More than 150 students will be capped at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare tomorrow.

The full list of graduates is:

BACHELOR OF THEOLOGY: Mabandla Martin Mbasa, Ephraim Lulamile Cootler Ntshebe, Makenkesi Arnold Stofile.

BACHELOR OF LAW: Diagretta Nonceba Dineka, Ntobeko Fazi, Mtutuzeli James Lallie, Humphrey Mcebisi Lusu, Aubrey Mashile Mangena, Rosebury Vusumzi Mankahla, Benedict Ngubengwe Mehlomakulu, Patience Gugu Msimang, Gladstone Mkululi Nama, Stanley Paul Thamsanqa Nkosi, Daluxolo Noah (deceased), Templeton Sipo Ntloko, Kolekile Joseph Renene, Morrison Mzuvukile Sivo.

BACCALAUREUS PROCURATIONIS: Grace Nontobeko Mapasa.

BACHELOR OF LAWS: Nozipho Nomfanelo Vabaza.

BACHELOR OF ARTS: Alexander Wesley Zwelethemba Bosman, Noloviso Josephine Ceza, Primrose Dowie Dlamini, Joseph Mzimkhulu Fatman, Kenneth Mashela Kekana, Mokhele Anthony Lekhethoa, Motlalekgomo Mosidi Lenyai, Litha Hubert Ludidi, Anderson Mhlauli Makaula, Michael Mncedisi Mankayi, Sthembele Mbuyiselo Matoti, Elliot Mhlabunzima Sipho Mbolekwa, Nonfundo Iris Euphemia Mdlangaso, Themba Louis Mguba, Bench Buyile Mkonto, Livingstone Lizwe Zwelivumile Mqingwana, Nyameka Eugenia Msizi, Ndumiso Mzuvukile Nabe, Gloria Nomveliso Ndimeni, Monica Ndlwana (Mabeta), Justice Mzomkhulu Ngesi, Baden Langalakhe Nkomentaba, Patricia Jacqueline Nombuyo Nxele, Ishmael Tabana Sebeela, Baldwin Alexander Mtobi Stamper, Emelda Meisie Xaba.

Bachelor of Arts in Social Work: Asgela Bongiwe Bashe, Adelaide Nomfundo Fatyela, Jane Sesana Gama, Cheanette Busisiwe Hlomendlini, Nokulunga Felicia Jonas, Zamile Allan Kwakweni, Nomakosazana Antoinette Lisa, Nokuzola Mabija.

Edrich Denis Mongameli Mbilase, Joy Vuyelwa Faith Mahlomakulu, Faith Rebecca Mkhuma, Constance Nomawethu Mlandu, Nokuzola Fundisile Mniki, Themba Lizo Msikinya, Emmanuel Nkosinathi Ndamoyi, Cecil Mlungisi Nduna, Claudia Naniwe Ngcambu, Lulama Monica Qalinge, Bancy Qambela, Vukile Simani, Nomalizo Veronica Zingelwayo.

Bachelor of Commerce: Michael Mlungisi Canca, Harold Harris Gxaweni, Wordsworth Welile Mntonintshi, Earl 'De Mawetu Mzimyati, Bathande Zolani Mbotho Ngcingwana.

Bachelor of Science: Vuyelwa Mary-Pascaline Bomvana, Mphuthumi Bubele Damane, Hilda Matseliso Damoyi, Maureen Duda Goba, Millicent Lindiwe Gumede, Pumezo Jonas, Agnes Makosazana Kiviet, Seoketso Isaac Kotane, Firtune Wisdom Mduduzi Kunene, Solomon Peter Tshikare Lerole Mabe, Siphiwo Ernest West Mabindisa, Themba Allswell Mpumelelo Maigas, Phillip Mzamo Mangaliso, Fungai Munashe Muvugara.

Petunia Lucia Mdakane, Everitt Ntabedinga Mdoko, Qele Mvaso Mjamba, Joyce Nomthandazo Mkwayi, Walcott Reginald Mogabi, Rosalind Mathapelo Monyatsi, Ellen Chwaro Mosiako, Gcinikhava Mpepo, Thobekile Nolan Mqolomba.

Sivuyile Zukiso Nduzuta, Dryden Bakhulule Mbotho Ngcingwana, Sipho David Nhlapo, McNair Mnweba Nonxuba, Zamxolo Matthew Nyaluza, Moses Benjamin Rajuili, Wilson Mzolisi Tyali, Errol Mandla Tyobeka.

Bachelor of Administration: Lawrence Nkosemntu Mzizana.

Bachelor of Agriculture: Nicholas Nikelo Magengenene.

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture: Ishmael Impala Siska.

Bachelor of Arts (honours): Beatrice Nosisi Funeka Gitywa, Mzuvukile Ngewu, Victor Mpucuko Nondabula, Scholastica Puleng Makam, Gordon Renton ka Tywakadi.

Bachelor of Arts in Social Work (honours): Juliet Lullu Mate, Ezra Mahlubandile Mkubalo, Thobeka Theresa Mashologu.

Bachelor of Science (honours): Charles Dospan Ndhlovu, Nomzula Olicia Stella Nhlapo.

Bachelor of Education: Cromwell Mziwoxolo Dweba, Mpumzi Ndima, Robert Tandilizwe Ngqobe.

Bachelor of Commerce (honours): Shepherd Malusi Mayatula.

Master of Arts: Teboho Vivtor Soul. Dissertation: A comparative study of rural and urban Africans on their attitudes towards amagqira (witchdoctors).

Public Service Law Certificate: Benjamin Lufuzo Zongo.

Secondary Teacher's Diploma: Christopher Colombus Mawonga Deliwe, Knowledge Nkosinathi Dlakavu, Thembekile Jessina Dlakavu, Thabisile Audrey Hlatshwayo, Tsotsotso Ariovistus Kene, Pearl Nosipho Manzana, Temba Norris Marala, Linda Tamsanqa Mateza, Wordsworth Mazwendoda Mavuma.

Catherine Nontlalontle Mdikane, Michael Talane Mokhoabane, Pumla Nokuzola Nakani, Thobile Tennyson Nlungane, Pindiwe Tobeka Luleka Ndzuta, Wandile William Nvati, Eric Mlamleli Sobahle.

Secondary Teachers Diploma (Fine Arts): Ronnie Mzimkulu Ndzombane.

Higher Secondary Teacher's Diploma (Fine Arts): Richard Mpumelelo Mabunu, Ronnie Mzimkulu Ndzombane.

University Education Diploma (Non-graduate): Marwick Welilizwe Bango, Slabbert Mzuvukile Mbiza.

University Education Diploma (Graduate): Agrinette Nolwandle Adonis, Zolile Elvidge Fuma, Nondumiso Dorah Ketshana, Gwyneth S'Bongile Maureen Kunene, Judity Mavis Nontobeko Magwaca, Eleanor Pindiwe Mausheni, Matthewson Mzobanzi Mbova, Alexis Azwell Mpono, Vincent Mpucuko Ngambu, Sheila Pinkie Nomsganga, Patiswa Matuse Ntsebeza, Ntsele Thomas Nxele, Mazizi Yekela, Kenneth Mashela Kekana.

Senior Diploma in Commerce and Administration: Musa Mervyn Celani Dumisa. — DDC.

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ate 13 JUN 1975

P.E. EVENING POST

Seconded to varsity branch

ALICE. — Prof B. de Villiers van der Merwe, dean of the faculty of education at Fort Hare, has been appointed the Rector's representative and head of the Umtata branch of Fort Hare University.

Prof Van der Merwe has been seconded from Fort Hare for three years from July 1.

He will be in charge of the administrative and academic planning of the new branch of the university. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 MAY 1975
STAR



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Squire Jiyane (centre) and his proud parents after he received a Bachelor of Science degree at Ga-Rankuwa at the weekend. Mr Jiyane left the University of Fort Hare to study privately with Unisa. He is a laboratory assistant in a chemical firm in Johannesburg.

Call on Black varsities

Staff Reporter

A Black academician has called for the Africanisation of Black universities.

At a graduation ceremony of Black students of the University of South Africa, at Ga-Rankuwa, near Pretoria at the weekend, Mr R N Gugushe, general secretary of the Bantu Education Board said: "The drums of Africanisation are beating and sounding louder and louder from year to year in the homelands and in the common area. The winds of Africanisation in the Black universities have become a hurricane.

"With the spirit of nationalism that is activated by the current constitutional developments in the homelands — a spirit which is building up into a crescendo of intensity — these rumbling, thsee echoings of Africanisation, are natural and legitimate, and should be expected at this point and time."

Blackstudentsh adevery legitimate reason to desire tuition by Black academic staff in their universities, he said

22 JUN 1975

7 MAY 1975

RAND DAILY MAIL

Bishop's remarks attacked by Nat

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Nationalist MP for Cradock, Dr G. de V. Morrison, speaking in the Bantu Education Vote yesterday accused the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Very Rev T. Bavin, of being out of touch with what was happening in South Africa.

Dr Morrison was criticising the Progressive Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, for his attacks on the decision to expropriate the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

"One naturally has the problem with the Honourable Member that one does not know whether he sits and poses in the House as a Minister or whether outside he stands and poses as a politician," Dr Morrison said.

After stressing that he had nothing but the highest regard for churches, Dr Morrison said that he was opposed to many statements that had been made under the mantle of the church about the expropriation.

He quoted a statement by the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Very Rev T. Bavin, who had described the expropriation as an attack on the Church.

"Mr Chairman, I reject this man's judgment about our Christianity in this land with the contempt it deserves. He is obviously not in contact with what goes on in this country."

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, had made it clear the reasons for the expropriation were the needs of the University of Fort Hare and there were no other motivations.

Dr Morrison also attacked reports which appeared in the journal, South African Outlook.

It had been suggested that the University of Fort Hare could use other land in the area, but when this was offered to the seminary in 1961 it had been rejected.

In fact, the land which had been expropriated was necessary for the development of Fort Hare.

6 MAY 1975
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Production of crops

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday. — Early next year the South African Crop Production Society will hold its annual meeting in East London. This will be the first time the society has met in the Eastern Cape or Border.

The discussions and research papers should yield valuable information especially for the Black homelands.

The president of the society, Professor Earl Graven, professor and dean of the faculty of agriculture at the University of Fort Hare, said here that 150 scientists from the fields of agronomy and horticulture are expected to attend.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 JUN 1975

RAPPORT



PROF. WOLHUTER BACKER, wat aangestel is as direkteur van opleiding vir die houtbedryf by die Bosbouraad van Suid-Afrika. Hy was hoogleraar in bedryfsielkunde en dekaan van die fakulteit van ekonomiese wetenskappe aan die Universiteit van Fort. Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 APR 1975
E. P. HERALD



Mr Raymond Rululu, recipient of the 1820 Settlers Monument Foundation Scholarship.

Fort Hare award

HERALD REPORTER

THE first University of Fort Hare student to be awarded an 1820 Settlers Monument foundation scholarship is Mr Raymond Rululu, who is reading for an honours degree in English. Mr Rululu is the first English honours student at the university since 1960.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

One of the concepts of the four-part 1820 Monument project is an educational programme. Several scholarships have been established so far. As funds become available the Monument Foundation hopes to give more bursaries and scholarships, to provide money for literary prizes, historic research and the publication of lectures and books related to its work.

Mr Rululu was awarded R500 to complete his honours degree this year. He already holds a BA degree and UED from Fort Hare.

His courses for the honours degree include:

Papers on poetics, African writers, the Shakespearean period and the modern period and a mini thesis on Thomas Hardy.

Date 17 MAY 1975

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

New Fort Hare man

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Professor J. van Oort Merssen, Professor of English at Fort Hare University, delivered his inaugural address at the university this week.

Born in Rotterdam, Prof Van Oort Merssen was language instructor to the Dutch forces during World War II. He later studied at the University of Potchefstroom, where he gained his MA, majoring in English. He is writing a thesis for a D Litt et Phil.

Professor Van Oort Merssen was appointed Professor of English at Fort Hare in 1974. — SAPA.

24 MAY 1975

P.E. EVENING POST

Exhibition of artwork

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON. — The Fine Arts Department of the University of Fort Hare will be exhibiting artwork in the G. G. Smith Gallery of the East London Museum from May 31 till June 20.

The exhibition is being presented by The Friends of the East London Museum and will be opened by Dr T. Matthews on Friday, May 30, at 6pm.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 APR 1975

DIE LANDBOUWEEKBLAD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROF. E. H. GRAVEN (links), dekaan van die Landboufakulteit van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is as direkteur van die Xhosa-ontwikkelingskorporasie aangestel. Hier gesels hy met mnr. E. Z. Booi, minister van landbou van die Ciskei. Die foto is geneem tydens die jongste besoek van die direkteure van die X.O.K. aan die Ciskei om die verdere ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die gebied te ondersoek.

Date 18 APR 1975
STAR

Blacks do well in laboratories

Labour Reporter

More than half of the analytical laboratory staff at the Modderfontein explosives factory is Black, and this ratio is expected to increase.

At other laboratories of African Explosives and Chemical Industries the position is much the same, Dr G S Harrison, research manager of AE&CI, disclosed in Johannesburg today.

"It has never been found necessary to regard any routine analyses as lying outside the capabilities of Black testers," Dr Harrison told a symposium of the South African Chemical Institute.

"With patience it was soon possible to train them to carry out simple chemical calculations — even though their general education had reached the level of only Standard

A full-time course of three to four months' advanced training had been introduced to provide staff for the research department. By next year this course should be extended to include Black staff for factory laboratories.

"The development of trust and reliance on the ability of Black testers has now progressed so far that, on occasion, plant personnel have insisted that a Black rather than a White analyst should be used," he said.

But training of Blacks up to the standard of a technician's diploma was probably some years off due to the absence of advanced technical education in this field, Dr Harrison said.

Professor E W Giesekke of the University of Fort Hare said yesterday that his chemistry graduates could not fill all the vacancies for Black graduates.

Anyone who believed Africans were getting fair pay, was "totally irresponsible," Mr A Lightbody, personnel manager of Chloride (SA) told the symposium yesterday.

It would take an economic growth rate of more than 5,5 percent a year or arresting White living standards for 25 years to achieve a meaningful reduction in the wage gap by the year 2 000, Mr Lightbody said.

"Anyone who thinks the Blacks are going to be that patient should think again. We, who are the fortunate sector, must make sacrifices," he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 7 JUN 1975
ILANGA

Ngase abuyele esikhundleni uMungai

ENAIRÓBI.— UMongameli Kenyatta waseKenya ngempelasonto umemezele ukuthi uDr. Njoroge Mungai, owayenguNgqongqoshe wezangaPhandle, usemenze abeyilungu lePhalamende ezweni lakhona.

Izingqapheli ezethuswe yilesisimemezelo zibona ukuthi nakanjani kuzokwenziwa uguquko lwamalungu esigungu.

UDr Mungai ngesikhathi efunda eFort Hare University wayehlala ekamelweni elilodwa kanye noChief Buthelezi.

Wehlulwa wukhetho ngo-October ngonyaka odlule eKenya.

Ngokwenqubo yomthetho-sisekelo waseKenya uMongameli Kenyatta uvumelekile ukuzikhethela amalungu ePhalamende angu 12. Elinye ilungu elalikhethiwe uNkk Jemina Gecaga usesiyekile isikhundla ukuze adedele uMungai.

Engakehlulwa wukhetho uDr Mungai wayesemqoka kakhulu eKenya ethathwa ngokuthi angase abe nguMongameli wezwe ngesikhethi esizayo.

UnguNgqongqoshe wokuqala kwelaseKenya ukwehlulwa okhethweni. Abaningi bakholelwa ekutheni uMongameli Kenyatta uzokwenza uguquko ePhalamende lakhe ukuze kuvele isikhala esizothathwa nguDr Mungai.

UDr Munyua Waiyaki owathatha isikhundla sika Dr Mungai sokuba nguNgqongqoshe wezangaPhandle kuzwakala ukuthi usedume kakhulu ngezinyathelo zakhe eziqinile kwabaMhlophe ababusa emazweni ase-Afrika. Kulonyaka udume kakhulu njengomholi oMnyama ophikisana nemizamo yobudlelwana boHulumeni.

19 JUN 1975

NATAL WITNESS

Academics warned

ALICE — Unless Black academics engaged more vigorously in research, they might find that they had lost their freedom as academics not through restriction, but through neglect, Professor W. G. Kgware, Professor of Comparative Education at the University of the North said at Fort Hare University

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 9 APR 1975
NATAL MERCURY

Matanzima threat to close diocese

Mercury Reporter

UMTATA – A threat to close the Anglican Diocese in the Transkei and expropriate all its mission stations unless the Church "expels" the Federal Theological Seminary, was made here yesterday by Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima.

In a statement read to a stunned Assembly the Transkei's leader alleged that the Seminary's sole purpose in moving from Alice to Umtata was "nothing else but to incite people to change by revolution."

The Seminary recently completed a massive exodus from Alice where the land and buildings it occupied for 12 years were expropriated by the South African Government.

Saying he hoped the Security Police would take note, Chief Matanzima said the Seminary consisted of those who were determined to make Black Transkeians "rise against their constitution. No wonder Fort Hare University had so many strikes. No wonder the South African Government gave them short notice to leave Alice."

He called on Canon Robin Briggs, principal of the Anglican Seminary of St. Bede's, to whose grounds the Federal Seminary has moved, to "get rid of them. I don't want to threaten St. Bede's but I wouldn't like that college to be associated with the Seminary. If they don't move, we will deal with them."

The reason for Chief Matanzima's anger was a church service commemorating Black Heroes' Day.

Quoting from what he called an "obnoxious document" issued by the students, but drawn up by Saso and the Black People's Convention, Chief Matanzima said the entire Seminary was "bent on nothing else other than inciting people to change by revolution."

Claiming that the document clearly showed that its writers and distributors "believed in violence," Chief Matanzima said: "One wonders how people who are supposed to be students of theology can distribute something intended to stir up racial animosity."

Diabolical

In a separate Press statement he said the Seminary's "nefarious and diabolical schemes" were "clearly intended to cause confusion and lawlessness in the Transkei."

"I want to warn the principal of St. Bede's that if he does not expel these people I shall be reluctantly compelled to take steps for the expropriation of the Anglican missionary sites in the Transkei and to close down the diocese," he said.

Later Canon Briggs said: "At the moment I am fearful of the possible international repercussions that might arise if a confict develops between the Anglican Church in the Transkei and the Chief Minister."

Canon Briggs said yesterday he had agreed with the Chief Minister not to comment until he received a letter from the Chief.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 APR 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Lookabout at Fort Hare graduation



The first BCom (Hons) graduate, Mr Shepherd Malusi Mayatula, being capped.



At Fort Hare for the graduation ceremony were, from left: Mr Makalima, Mrs Majola, Mrs Makalima, Mr S. Mkhuma, Mrs W. Mkhuma, Miss F. Mkhuma and Mrs T. Miselo.



At the Fort Hare graduation ceremony were, from left: Prof P. van der Dussen, Mr S. M. Mayatula and Mrs W. N. Makunqa. Mr Mayatula is the first BCom (Hons) graduate at Fort Hare.



Miss Grace Mapasa, the first student to graduate with a BProc degree from Fort Hare.



Mrs Mtimkulu (left) and Mrs Kwatsha (BSc honours in physics) at the Fort Hare graduation ceremony.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mr Teboho Soul who received his MA degree in psychology at Fort Hare.



Mrs B. Msinkinya and Mr M. Mbuli at the Fort Hare graduation.



Part of the crowd that attended the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University at the weekend.

28 APR 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Seminary gets R2m recompense

Staff Reporter

THE FEDERAL Seminary at Alice has been paid compensation by the Government of more than R2-million, but it cannot touch the money until the institution's full claims have been settled, according to the Christian Leader, the Presbyterian and Congregational Church journal.

The journal, the mouthpiece of two churches represented at the seminary, says in its latest issue there is still an urgent need for funds to help the seminary through its interim period at Umtata.

The seminary has been forced to move to make way for the expansion of the University of Fort Hare.

According to the journal, the seminary is straining under the sudden and severe expenses — more than R10 000 for the move from Alice, R750 monthly for furniture storage and R200 000 which the proposed emergency buildings are expected to cost.

There is already a huge overdraft at the bank in Umtata.

4 JUN 1975

NATAL WITNESS

Engineers uncover Stone Age tools and bones in Cape

BUTTERWORTH — While excavating an area to erect a new factory on the Gouwa River, engineers have recovered a number of Stone Age implements and several large prehistoric bones. The engineer in charge of the construction, Mr D. J. Maritz, told Sapa yesterday that among the 20-odd implements found were two well-preserved artefacts which were probably used for chopping or cutting. The artefacts and the bones were excavated from a depth of about six metres from what had been an ancient river course. They will be presented to the University of Fort Hare once they have been identified, Mr Maritz said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 3 MAY 1975
O'TOWN DAILY REP.

First student gets Monument scholarship

ALICE — The first University of Fort Hare student to be awarded an 1820 Settlers Monument Foundation Scholarship is Mr Raymond Rululu who is reading for the honours degree in English at Fort Hare. Mr Rululu is also the first English honours student at the university since 1960.

One of the concepts of the four-part monument project is an educational programme. Several scholarships have been established so far.

When — and as — funds become available, the Monument Foundation hopes to enlarge the educational programme to include some bursaries and scholarships, to provide money for literary prizes, historic research and the publication of lectures and books related to its work.

Mr Rululu was awarded R500 to complete his honours degree this year. He already holds a BA degree and UED from the University of Fort Hare, and in 1974 he completed the first part of his honours degree.

His selection of courses for the degree covers a wide range: papers on poetics, African writers, the Shakespearean period and the modern period, and a mini thesis on Thomas Hardy.—DRC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mr R. RULULU

Date 17 MAY 1975
DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr S. B. Ndyamara (left) and Mr E. Belesi, of the Department of Archaeology of Fort Hare, sorting stone age artifacts excavated at the university.

Artefacts removed from digging site on Fort Hare campus

ALICE — Fifty thousand artefacts have been removed from the archaeological digging site on the Fort Hare University campus. The excavation of artefacts on this site is part of an archaeological rescue operation being carried out by the Archaeological Department at the university under the guidance of Mr Opperman, a lecturer in archaeology at Fort Hare.

Buildings are soon to be erected on the present excavation site.

The artefact concentration is great and belongs to the Pleistocene era. The concentration of artefacts is an indication of a long time of occupation at Fort Hare of prehistoric man.

The artefacts are well preserved and the reason might be geological. They are lying on an old alluvian soil horizon which is the result of the drainage history of the local (Thuni) river, the modern course of which lies some distance downslope on the site.

The artefacts can be dated back to the early, middle and Late Stone Age, 100 000 to 200 000 years back.

Amongst the artefacts found are small and large axes, big choppers, multi-sided stones, long blades, kernels and scales. Bits of pottery and bone fragments have also been excavated.

Signs of British occupation at Fort Hare have been found in such objects excavated as old rifle percussion caps. —DDC.

Date 18 APR 1975

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Big day tomorrow at Fort Hare

The Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare, Dr P.E. Rousseau, will be the guest speaker at the graduation ceremony at the University of Fort Hare tomorrow morning.

After delivering his address, Dr Rousseau will cap 156 students in various fields of education.

Sixteen students will receive law degrees. One will receive LI.B, another one B.Proc. and 14 B. Juris.

One will be capped as an M.A., three B.Ed., one B. Com. (Hons), five B. Com., five B.A. (Hons), three B.A (SS) hHons, 20 B.A. (SS), 26 B.A., 31 B.Sc., twohB.Sc (Hons), three B. Theo., one B.Admin., one B. Agric., one B.Sc Agric., two Higher S.T.D. in Fine Arts, one S.T.D. in Fine Arts, 17 S.T.D., two U.E.D. non-graduate, 14 U.E.D. graduate, and one senior diploma in commerce and administration.

Parents, friends and sweethearts will gather at Fort Hare for the graduation ceremony tomorrow.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 JUN 1975
BEELD

Tak-hoof vir Fort Hare

ALICE.

PROF. B. de Villiers van der Merwe, dekaan van die fakulteit van opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is aangestel as die verteenwoordiger van die rektor en hoof van die nuwe Umtata-tak van die universiteit.

Hy sal die pos op 1 Julie aanvaar en sal in bevel wees van die administratiewe en akademiese beplanning van dié nuwe tak van Fort Hare. — (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 JUN 1975

RAND DAILY MAIL

Do more research, Blacks warned

ALICE. — Unless Black academics engaged more vigorously in research they might find that they had lost their freedom as academics, not through restriction, but through neglect, Professor W. G. Kgware, Professor of Comparative Education at the University of the North, warned yesterday.

He was addressing academics from all the Black universities in South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, as well as representatives from Rhodes University and the University of Cape Town, at the congress of the South African Pedagogical Society at Fort Hare University.

Black universities in SA still clung to curricula designed for White universities. He said the desirable Africanisation of curricula demanded, as a prerequisite, Africanisation of teaching personnel. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 APR 1975
NATAL WITNESS

Seminary students not welcome in Umtata

UMTATA—The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, told the Transkei Legislative Assembly in Umtata yesterday that the students of the Federal Theological Seminary, which moved from Alice to Umtata last month, posed a threat to the security of the Transkei, and said that they should be removed.

Chief Matanzima said he had in his possession "a most obnoxious document" which was distributed by students of the seminary "at a so-called church meeting" at Ngangelise township near Umtata on March 24.

Document

Chief Matanzima said his Cabinet had studied the document thoroughly and had come to the conclusion that the document was intended to "incite the people of the Transkei towards revolution."

This document was distributed to Transkeian citizens at "a so-called Black heroes commemoration service where certain people, including the clergy, were ordered out of the building because their presence was undesirable."

Chief Matanzima asked what the purpose of the seminary was.

"Is it religious training, or the training of people to bring about revolt against standing authority."

Chief Matanzima quoted from the document which he said was issued by SASO and the Black Peoples Convention whom everyone knew to be leftist organisations.

After quoting the respective passages, Chief Matanzima said, "These so-called students of theology are bent on eliminating chieftainship.

"This document is so vicious, so inciting that quoting other passages will fill our Hansard.

"I'm satisfied that the meeting held at Ngangelise, under the guise of religion, was nothing else than political meeting.

"It is chiefly as a result of this meeting that I base my submission that these gentlemen have come to Umtata with the specific purpose of disrupting peace, order and quiet in the Transkei.

"In this way they are working as tools of the leftist organisations I have referred to.

"The document clearly shows that the writers of the document and also the distributors believe in violence. . . .

"I feel sir, as leader of the Transkei people, that I cannot allow this situation to go on. And these people did not even avail themselves of the alternative site given themselves by the Republican Government — that is that they move to Peddie."

Chief Matanzima said that in the circumstances he was satisfied that the theological seminary was composed of people who were members of leftist organisations.

"No wonder Fort Hare had so many strikes. No wonder the Republican Government gave them short notice to leave Alice.

In the circumstances, his Government called upon the principal of St Bede's college in Umtata and all those who supplied the seminary with accommodation, to get rid of the students.

"I don't want to threaten St Bede's, but I would not like that college to be associated with this body."

Picture

"While I am well aware of the legal position with regard to the municipal area of Umtata as well as St Bede's, I feel that I and my Government, as a matter of courtesy, should have been consulted and brought into the picture about the removal of the seminary to Umtata."

The students had come to Umtata not for the purpose of learning theology but to engender ill-feeling between Blacks and Whites in the Transkei and disrupt orderly progress towards independence.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date -2 MAY 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

From herdboy to Fort Hare degree

Principal Mr. Ngqobe achieves ambition

From herdboy and through preservance a Transkeian man has gained a B. Ed degree.

Capped during the University of Fort Hare Graduation held at the Great Hall was Mr Robert Tandilizwe Ngqobe, 46, popularly known as Undibekile, the principal of Nowawe Secondary School, near Berlin.

Born at Lusikisiki, Mr Ngqobe obtained a first class pass in junior certificate at St John s College, Umtata, in 1948 and matriculated in 1950 at Lovedale.

After he obtained a B.A. degree he taught for a year at Marelane Secondary School.

Mr Ngqobe did medical technology at King Edward VIII, Hospital, Durban. When he completed it in 1959 he worked as a medical technologist at Holy Cross Hospital in the Transkei.

From 1961, Mr Ngqobe did radiography at King Edward VIIIn and later worked as radiographer at Sir Henry Elliot, Umtata, until 1967.



Mr Ngqobe.

A year later he retuned to Fort Hare where he did a South African Teacher's diploma and went to teach at Ndaliso Secondary School.

In 1973, Mr Ngqobe taught at Lovedale Training School until he was appointed principal of Nowawe Secondary School.

He did the B. Ed. degree part time at Fort Hare and now he is attempting M. Ed and B.A. (honours) majoring in history.

The Ngqobes have six children. Three of them are doing matric at Amabhele High School, while the eldest son is doing post matirc teacher's course at Cicira Training School, Umtata.

Mrs Ngqobe, who is qualified nurse-teacher, is teaching at Hlwahlwazi Junior Secondary School in Flagstaff.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 JUN 1975

BANTU



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. E. H. Graven (left), dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Fort Hare, has been appointed a director of the Xhosa Development Corporation. Here he is talking to Mr E. Z. Booi, Minister of Agriculture of the Ciskei. The picture was taken during a recent tour of the Ciskei by the Board of Directors of the XDC to study the further economic development of the Homeland

Date 16 APR 1975
DIE BURGER

XOK SE HULP AAN TUISLANDE

DIE Xhosa-Ontwikkelingskorporasie en die Universiteit van Fort Hare werk baie nou saam met navorsing oor landbouprobleme wat in die Xhosa-tuislande ondervind word. 'n Plan word nou beoog waardeur gekeurde arbeiders intensief in landbou onderrig sal ontvang. Die verskillende betrekkings wat by die verskillende projekte vakant is, sal genoeg geleenthede aan opgeleide landboukundiges bied, het mnr. Louis Steyl, afdelingsbestuurder van die landboukundige afdeling van die Xhosa-Ontwikkelingskorporasie, gesê.

Die metodes waardeur die XOK hulp aan tuislande verleen, verskil van gebied tot gebied en word deur die volgende faktore vasgestel:

* As besit- of bewoonreg in 'n boerdery-eenheid bestaan;
* As 'n eiedom 'n aktiewe boerdery-eenheid is of nie;
* As die land reeds aan die tuislandregering oorgedra is of nog in die S.A. Bantoetrust se besit is.

Daar is basies ses metodes waarin landbou-ontwikkeling met die hulp van die XOK kan plaasvind:

* Projekboerdery: Die XOK tree, op versoek van of met verlof van die tuislandregering, 'n sekere tyd lank se agent op. In die begin word gewone arbeiders uit die omliggende distrikte, waar die projek beoog word, in diens geneem. Onderrig aan die werkers word by die projek gegee om die Xhosa meer daarby betrek te kry totdat dit 'n produksie-koöperasie word onder die oorhoofse bestuur van die XOK.

* Die vorming van maatskappye: Die stigting van maatskappye onder Xhosas word nou ondersoek en as die enigste alternatief beskou waar bewoonreg van toepassing is. Sodoende word hy regstreeks by ontwikkeling betrek, deel hy in die winste en kry geleidelik die meerderheidsaandeel in die maatskappy.

* Private projekte en lenings: In sekere verdienstelike gevalle word private projekte met grondeienaars onderneem en bekragtig deur 'n huurooreenkoms. Waar die Xhosa as ondernemer in die landbou gekortwiek word deur 'n tekort aan kapitaal vir implimente en handel, word die probleem opgelos deur middel van 'n private lening wat van die XOK verkry word.

* Produksie-koöperasies: Die daarstelling van produksie-koöperasies vir die verkryging van oorhoofse dienste en bestuurskunde word verwelkom. In die spesifieke geval word die nodige dienste aangebied en die bestuur van die koöperasie sowel as elke individuele lid word verantwoordelik gehou vir die geldelike verpligtinge wat aangegaan word vir implimente- en handelskapitaal.

* Ooreenkomste met koöperasies: Waar bestaande koöperasies geldelike hulp, bestuursvermoë of kennis benodig, gaan die XOK met sodanige koöperasie 'n ooreenkoms aan. Op dié manier word 'n beter diens geskep terwyl bemarking en die produksieprogram gekoördineer word.



LANDBOU in die Transkei en die Ciskei bied groot moontlikhede, nie alleen om vir mense werk te gee nie, maar ook om voedsel te verskaf. Die X.O.K. is besig met groot landbouprojekte wat wetenskaplik aangepak word. Die foto hierbo is in die Ciskei geneem; waar swart vroue besig is om aartappels te oes.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 JUN 1975
CAPE ARGUS

Pushed barrow to pay for studies

Herdboy Chagi — prize winner

HERDING cattle in the Transkei hills, cutting sugar cane in Natal, carting goods around Durban in a hired barrow — and finally writing his third-year BA examination at Fort Hare University.

This is the success story of the former barefoot picannin Wilmot Chagi, who this year won a prize from the English Academy of Southern Africa, for his English prose writing.

Success did not come easily for this canefield labourer, but a fiery will to learn saw him through. In a letter to Mr F. G. Holloway of Cape Town, who saw in Mr Chagi a young man of outstanding potential, and who aided his studies during the past two years, Mr Chagi writes:

'It was a seemingly gruesome experience when I started schooling. I felt the freedom I had as a herdboy was wrenched from me.'


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

WILMOT CHAGI, the former herdboy-cane-cutter-barrow-pusher, who will sit for his final examinations for a BA degree in a few months' time.

MYSTERIOUS

'The herdboy's academic career almost ended at Standard 5, because it was believed that little education was enough.

'But I had developed such a mysterious taste for education that leaving school seemed to portend a horrible future.'

So the young Wilmot joined a sugar company at Harding, in Natal, for three months. He returned home with some savings, 'but my hope of taking over to school was shattered by the fact that my return was too late to resume schooling that year, and also too early to wait for the following year.'

It was back to the sugar plantations for Wilmot, this time at Bizana, in the Transkei, for six months.

At this time, too, the call of social enjoyment and the lack of schooling facilities almost cut Wilmot's hopes of any further learning.

'Yet a flickering desire for schooling was still shining,' and Wilmot did a further term at another sugar company, to save money for further studies.

A small incident occurred at his job which again sharpened Mr Chagi's desire for further education. An induna who was asked to interpret Wilmot's explanation of some incident gave a false version of the events, and in his broken Standard 5 English Wilmot had to attempt to convince his employers of the truth.

MATRICULATED

At last, three years after finishing Standard 5, Wilmot again approached a school principal, this time for permission to do Standard 6. In the following five years he matriculated at Flagstaff, in the Transkei.

Before Mr Chagi was able to enter Fort Hare University, however, he had to earn his further keep. He went to Durban, and started a small one-man industry carting goods around for R5 or R10 in a hired barrow. In this way he earned up to R3 a day towards his advanced studies, and the name 'Barrow Boy.'

At this point, three years ago, the South African Sugar Association granted Mr Chagi a busary which enabled him to register at Fort Hare as a first year student. He will write his final examinations in English, psychology and philosphy in a few months.

Date 11 JUN 1975

CAPE TIMES



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Miss Claudia Naniwa Ngcambu, 22, of Langa, who graduated in social work (BA) at the University of Fort Hare, is seen here with her father, Mr Josiah Ngcambu during a congratulatory party at the Langa Civic Hall.

Date 18 JUN 1975

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Prof. Wolfgang Backer (38) dekaan van die fakulteit van Ekonomiese Wetenskappe aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare op Alice is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Bosbouraad aangestel as direkteur vir die opleiding van 150 000 werkers in die houtnywerheid van wie 95 persent swartes is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 JUN 1975
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Swartes móét akademies byhou – Kgware

ALICE.

TENSY swart akademici met meer ywer navorsingswerk doen, mag hulle vind dat hulle hul vryheid as akademici verloor het, nie deur beperkings nie, maar deur verwaarlosing, volgens prof. W. G. Kgare, professor in Vergelykende Opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van die Noorde.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. Kgware het akademici van al die swart universiteite in Suid-Afrika, Lesotho, Swaziland en Botswana, asook verteenwoordigers van Rhodes en die Universiteit van Kaapstad, by Fort Hare toegespreek op die kongres van die Suid-Afrikaanse Pedagogiese Vereniging.

Hy het gesê die swart universiteite besit wel akademiese vryheid, maar die prys daarvan is voortdurende waaksaamheid, „anders kan ons dit verloor deur verwaarlosing of misbruik".

Heelwat navorsing word by swart universiteite in S.A. gedoen, maar meestal deur blanke akademici.

Op hierdie gebied is daar 'n uitdaging vir swart akademici.

Swart universiteite in Suid-Afrika klou steeds aan leerplanne wat vir blanke universiteite ontwerp is. Prof. Kgware sê die verlangde aanpassing van leerplanne by die swart lewenswyse het as voorvereiste dat blanke onderrigpersoneel met swartes vervang word of met onderwysers wat die swart strewe aktief simpatiek gesind is.

Hy het bygevoeg: „Denkende swartes sien dit nie as 'n voorvereiste dat al die blanke dosente die swart universiteite moet verlaat voordat doeltreffende swart organisasie kan plaasvind nie.

„Wat hulle wil hê is dat wanneer 'n swart akademikus wat sy bekwaamheid bewys het, op de toneel verskyn, hy aangestel behoort te word in die hoogste pos waarvoor sy kwalifikasies geskik is.

Date 19 JUN 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Professor: new era for blacks

ALICE — The time had arrived when blacks became independent of Whites and stood on their own feet, the Dean of the Faculty of Education at Fort Hare, Prof B. de Villiers van der Merwe, said here.

Addressing the SA Pedagogic Society, he said for decades whites had adopted the role of father to blacks. Now whites were hearing the call of black nationalism—a call which was understood especially by the Afrikaner who had built their past on this same ideal.

Prof Van Der Merwe, chairman of this society for black and white academics concerned with black education, said black education had developed so far that it was no longer possible for it to be controlled by whites.

There was already a black minister of education assisted by a black secretary in the Ciskei and Transkei, and by and large a corps of black teachers.

"This new era in black education has a message for whites," Prof Van Der Merwe said.

"When the Afrikaner found his own identity threatened by the English culture, he started his own schools, modelled on his own philosophy and manned them by his own people.

"Despite scorn and opposition they succeeded in re-discovering their own true identity. Only then was it possible to reach the hand of friendly neighbourliness to his English speaking fellowmen."

"It would seem many English-speaking people were still unable to understand or to accept the honesty of this move. The Afrikaner had realised his own existence as being different, without being inferior and now wished his black neighbour to eperience the same liberating joy.

"The new era in education for blacks is especially this acceptance of the black man as being man in his own right educated by his own people in a culture of his own choice. But also by implication the acceptance of the whites as they are and still being a neighbour as friends."

Prof Van Der Merwe, appointed head of Fort Hare University's new branch at Umtata, said: "Many whites still have to awaken to the acceptance of the blacks as neighbours and vice versa.

"The government seems on a programme of ridding the country of negative discriminations. May I express the sincere and honest hope that neither white nor black educators will be found to be of too narrow a view to understand what is at stake. As the whites cannot be understood if judged solely from the black viewpoint, so the blacks cannot be understood if they are expected to ape the whites.

"May the South African Pedagogic Society prove itself a worthy association to herald the advent of a new era, not only in black education, but also inevitably in human relations in South Africa."

Detente could only have meaning if the pressure was released and every human being given the freedom to be himself and a friend to his neighbour.

"This is the moral of our story for all educators and educationists. We are all of Africa and in spite of our many and varied differences, are mature enough to allow the neighbour enough latitude to be himself and still be my friend." — DDC

Date 25 JUN 1975

Umsebe / Umtha

BEROEP AS PROFESSOR

1. Ds. G. van der Merwe, tans Sendingorganiseerder in die Ring van Randpoort is beroep as professor in die Kerkgeskiedenis en Sendingwetenskap aan die N.G. Teologieseskool te Turfloop.
2. Ds. G. Thom, tans Senior lektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare is beroep as professor in die N.T.-vakke en Homiletiek aan die N.G. Teologieseskool te Decoligny.
3. Prof. J. du Preez voorheen rektor aan die Teologieseskool te Decoligny het die benoeming as Senior lektor aan die Kweekskool te Stellenbosch aanvaar en hy vertrek einde Junie 1975.
4. Prof. P. P. A. Kamfer is aangestel as rektor in die plek van Prof. J. du Preez.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 APR 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Seminary takeover 'is piracy'

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Government's forced take-over of the Federal Seminary at Alice, in the Eastern Cape was yesterday condemned as "an act of piracy", by Dr Alex Borane, Progressive Party MP for Pinelands.

Dr Boraine was reacting to the statement made the previous day by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, on the expropriation of the seminary for the use by the University of Fort Hare.

"It is astonishing that the Minister should make a statement at this late stage, bearing in mind that the expropriation order was served on the seminary as far back as November last year.

"The Minister's belated attempt to defend what can only be described as an act of piracy will convince no one who is aware of the history of the seminary," he said.

Dr Boraine disputed the Minister's claim that Fort Hare had no land to expand on.

Fort Hare, he said, "had a fair amount of room" left for buildings and there was unbuilt-up land in almost any direction for scores of miles.

Dr Boraine accused Mr Botha of revealing "a total lack of sensitivity" towards the history of Black South Africans.

"The land on which the seminary stands was part of the site given to the Church of Scotland by Chief Thyali more than 100 years ago for the work of the church in education, medicine and other missionary endeavours.

"It is ironical that the seminary should be expropriated in terms of the South African Bantu Trust and Land Act, thus making this land legally Black, yet placing it formally in the hands of those who impose White policies on Blacks.

"There is no indication that the Government has at any time sought the views of Black religious, social or political leaders.

University of Fort Hare
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Today's Business

Questions. Resumption of debate on Foreign Affairs Vote in committee on Appropriation Bill.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT reports on this page by Bernardi Wessels. Sapa reports by A. J. Classen, R. S. Postma, B. Pote, J. Venter, M. Acott, C. le Roux and B. Stephenson.

16 JUN 1975
NATAL MERCURY

Timber post for Backer

Mercury Reporter

PROFESSOR Wolhuter Backer (38), an authority on work motivation, has been appointed by the South African Forestry Council as Director of Training for the timber industry.

At present professor of industrial psychology and Dean of the Faculty of Economic Sciences at Fort Hare University, he will take up his new post on July 1.

Professor Backer will be responsible for the training of more than 150 000 workers, 95 percent of whom are Black.

Mobile units will also be used to reach timber workers in remote areas.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 JUN 1975
ILANGA

UMatanzima uvale abafundela ubufundisi ukuthintana nezikole

ETRANSKEI. — Imihlangano phakathi kwezikole ezisezabelweni eTranskei kanye nesikole sabefundisi Theological Seminary eMtata ivaliwe ngokomthetho nguHulumeni waseTranskei.

Izitshudeni ezingabefundisi kanye namanye amalunga esikole sabo anqatshelwe ukuba aye kunoma yisiphi isikole esisesabelweni esingaphansi kombuso kaHulumeni wezabelo.

Futhi zenqatshelwe ukuba zishumayele emasontweni, noma zibe zikhulumi emibuthanweni ephathelene nabafundi nothisha kanye nanoma imuphi umuntu ohlangene nezikole ezisezabelweni.

Incwadi ephathelene nalezizinqumo yathunyelwa kuzozonke izikhulu zaseTranskei ngesonto eledlule.

Incwadi ebhalwe nguNobhala kaNgqongqoshe wezeMfundo ibika ukuthi amaqembu ahluleka ukugcina lezinqumo azothathelwa izinyathelo ezinzima kakhulu.

Lencwadi ibibika futhi ukuthi lezinqumo ziqondiswe nasemahositela ezikole ezingaphansi kwamasonto asezabelweni aphethwe nguHulumeni waseTranskei.

UNdunankulu uChief Kaizer Matanzima uveze ukuthi abafundi balesikole sabefundisi bebehlela usuku lokukhumbula amaqhawe amnyama ayengabaholi beSASO kanye neBPC.

Ukuba abafundi abaxoshwanga, uChief Matanzima ubesezimisele ukusivala lesikole noma aphange ngokomthetho izindlu zekholiji labo kanye namamishani ase-Anglican akhona eTranskei.

UChief Matanzima uchaze wathi selokhu labafundi basuka eFort Hare baya eMtata akukaze kubekhona ukuthula ezabelweni, kuphela nje izenzo zabo ziphambene nohlelo lukamazibuse kaHulumeni.

Emva kwezinkulumo zoxolo phakathi kukaChief Matanzima nomele lezitshudeni, uChief Matanzima uxolisile mayelana nesinqumo sakhe sokuphanga ngokomthetho izindlu zekholiji. Uchaze wathi naye wayenziwa ukudinwa. Kodwa uthe uHulumeni waseTranskei uzimisele ukuthatha izinyathelo kubafundi abasaqhubeka nokuhlakaza ukuthula noxolo ezabelweni.

Isinyathelo esenziwe nguNobhala kaNgqongqoshe wezeMfundo sibonakala sengathithi ngesikaHulumeni waseTranskei sokuvala abafundi kanye nokubavimbela ukufaka umoya omubi wepolitiki.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 JUN 1975

RAND DAILY MAIL

'Teach cops about Blacks'

Own Correspondet

UMTATA — A lecturer in social work at the University of Fort Hare, Mr T. N. V. Maqashalala, said police needed some form of education in race relations.

Reading a paper at the launching in Umtata of the Transkei Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Mr Maqashalala said: "I would suggest a Black experience course for all population groups of police trainees.

"This would perhaps bridge the gap between the Black community and the police," he said.

Mr Maqashalala said Blacks often viewed a policeman as an enemy. This was due to the attitude of the police.

"There is ample evidence, that there is no confidence in the police among the Black people."

He said policy makers tended to believe that criminal law would effectively check all undesired human behaviour.

The result is that too many ineffective and irrelevant laws are enacted, which do not successfully check these forms of behaviour.

"For example, victimless crimes such as the failure to produce a reference book on demand due to human error of having forgotten such a document at home."

Date 13 JUN 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare man says TLA chiefs play vital role

ALICE — Transkei Legislative Assembly chiefs must remain in the decision-making sphere and not relegated to a second chamber where their influence would be diluted.

This was said by the head of Constitutional Law at Fort Hare, Prof J. Labuschagne, in his inaugural address.

He said the importance of chiefs in TLA was often underestimated.

While it was true they do not take the most active part in the legitimate function, they did serve a vital supportive role to disseminate, explain and mobilise consent to the government's policies.

Prof Labuschagne said the chiefs would have to assist the government increasingly in penetrating new ideas to the conservative and largely illiterate peasant populations.

The chiefs should retain their membership of the assembly but there was no longer any reason why they should constitute a majority of the assembly.

To relegate the chiefs to a second chamber would serve no purpose. This would weaken their influence so much they would no longer be accepted as authoritative agents of policy and development.

He said tradition might yet prove to be the Transkei's greatest asset on its road to independence.

Sometimes indifferent performance of tribal authorities did not justify their abolition. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

JUN 1975
ILANGA

Bofundiswa umsebenzi aboMdabu

ETHEKWINI.— Akusensuku zatshwala ukuba kusungulwe izikole zokuqala zokufundisela izisebenzi zaboMdabu imisebenzi ezabelweni.

Ezinye zalezizindawo zokuqala zizokwakhiwa eNatal naseMpumalanga yeNtilasifali.

IKhansela yezamahlathi isibeke ecaleni imali engaphezu kuka-R200 000 ezobhekana nomsebenzi wokuqeqesha izisebenzi zaboMdabu kulezizindawo.

Wonke lomsebenzi uzonganyelwa ngu-Prof. Wolhunter Backer, onguProfessor woMnyango we-Economic Sciences eFort Hare ozoqala ukuthatha lesisikhundla sakhe ePitoli ngomhlaka July 1.

Umsebenzi kaProf. Backer kuzokuba ngowokuqeqesha izisebenzi ukuze kwande imikhiqizo.

- Ukubheka ukuthi amaholo akhushulwa ngendlela.
- Izisebenzi zithola ukunakekelwa emsebenzini.
- Ukwandisa ubudlelwane nokuxhumana nabaphethe imisebenzi.
- Ukunikezwa kwezisebenzi izikhundla ezizifanele emsebenzini njalonjalo.

UProf. Backer uqokelwe lesisikhundla njengochwepheshe owawufundela lomsebenzi.

27 JUN 1975
DIE BURGER



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROF. WOLHUTER BACKER (links), wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Bosbouraad as direkteur van opleiding vir die houtbedryf aangestel is. Hy is tans hoogleraar in bedryfsielkunde en dekaan van die fakulteit van ekonomiese wetenskappe aan die Universiteit van Ford Hare. Hy aanvaar sy nuwe pos op 1 Julie vanjaar.

E2 OCT 1975

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare visit by Prof Nel

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Professor C. F. Beyers Nel of the Department of Philosophy and Education at the University of Zululand, has visited the University of Fort Hare.

During his visit, Professor Nel had discussions with Professor B. D. van der Merwe, the rector's representative for the Umtata branch of the university, Professor E. J. de Jager, Dean of Faculty of Arts, Mr H. Nabe, Dean of Students, and Mr P. P. Kota, lecturer in philosophy and the history of education.

University of Fort Hare
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18 JUN 1975
OGGENDBLAD



Prof. Backer

Nuwe direkteur aangestel

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANBOSBOURAAD het prof. Wolhuter Backer (38), 'n gesaghebbende oor werkmotivering, as die direkteur van opleiding vir die houtbedryf aangestel.

Prof. Backer, tans hoogleraar in Bedryfsielkunde en dekaan van die Fakulteit van Ekonomiese Wetenskappe aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, aanvaar sy nuwe pos op 1 Julie.

Hy is die skrywer van die boek „Motivating Black Workers" en is bekend vir sy seminare oor personeelbestuur en werkmotivering.

Prof. Backer sal verantwoordelik wees vir die opleiding van meer as 150 000 werkers in die bosbedryf, waarvan 95 persent swart is.

Die Bosbouraad, 'n statutêre liggaam, het 'n begroting van meer as R200 000 bewillig om die opleidingskema op 'n nasionale grondslag te vestig. Hiermee sal Suid-Afrika se eerste opleidingsentrums vir plattelandse Swart houtwerkers tot stand kom.

Date 14 JUN 1975
P.E. EVENING POST

'NO' TO TUITION IN ENGLISH CAUSES SHOCK

By KEITH ROSS

EDUCATIONISTS were shocked this week by the Government's refusal to allow African secondary schools in the White areas to use English only as the medium of instruction.

The refusal was contained in a circular to African principals and school boards from the Department of Education, instructing them to continue using English and Afrikaans on a 50-50 basis.

This instruction follows a number of recent appeals to the department to allow African secondary schools in the White areas to fall in line with those in the homelands, where the medium is English.

SYMPATHETIC

A proposal to this effect was made by the homeland leaders when they met the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, in January.

And in the same month a delegation from the African Teachers Association of South Africa met the Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G. J. Rosseau, to plead their case.

The vice-president of ATASA, Mr Randolph Peteni, a lecturer in English at Fort Hare University, said this week: "We are very unhappy with this decision.

SWITCH

"When we saw Mr Rosseau he gave us a sympathetic hearing. We are shocked to find this sympathy reversed."

A one-language system would be far easier for the pupils, he said.

"It is difficult for a child to receive his primary education in his home language and then have to switch to two foreign languages in secondary school.

"Many teachers are not qualified to teach in Afrikaans. Even though he may be qualified to teach a subject such as geography, he may be unable to do so in Afrikaans."

POLICY

Mr Peteni said he believed the two-language system had caused a decline in the standard of English among both teachers and pupils.

Another member of the delegation to put the teachers' case to Mr Rosseau, who does not want to be named, said the decision was contrary to the Government's avowed policy of separate development.

"According to Government policy we belong to a homeland, so surely we should be able to follow the same educational policy as the homeland," he said.

EXAMS

"When it suits the Government we are looked upon as belonging to a homeland and when it does not suit them we are said to be in a White area."

A retired educationist, Mr J. L. Omond said African pupils in White areas were the only race group in the country that had to write their exams in two languages.

"Both White groups, the Coloureds, the Asiatics and the homeland Africans all write exams in one language," he said.

"This could be one of the many reasons for the indifferent to poor results achieved by urban Africans in their exams.

"Both the Government and African leaders want to increase the number of educated Africans, so it seems only desirable that they be given the same right to do exams in one language," said Mr Omond.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 8 MAY 1975
CAPE ARGUS



Mr Raymond Rululu

Fort Hare man wins bursary

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Argus Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Mr Raymond Rululu has become the first student at Fort Hare University to be awarded an 1820 Settlers' Monument Foundation Scholarship — and he is also the first English honours student at the university since 1960.

The Monument Foundation hopes to enlarge its educational programme to include more bursaries and scholarships, to provide money for literary prizes, historical research and the publication of lectures and books related to its work.

Mr Rululu was awarded R500 to complete his honours degree this year.

He already holds a BA degree and in 1974 he completed the first part of his honours degree.

14 MAR 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Moving service as Alice seminary moves out

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday. A SIMPLE moving service signalled the end of an era yesterday when staff and students of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice finally vacated the seminary buildings following an expropriation order from the Government.

At 8.00am yesterday students and staff ot the seminary gathered on the steps leading to the Administrator's block to hold the short service.

University of Fort Hare

They were addressed by the president, Dr R. T. Simpson, who said they were leaving the seminary with sandess but also with confidence, believing that God was ahead, guiding and leading them.

Staff and students, obviously sad and strained, behaved with dignity.

After the service they all got into waiting cars, most of which bore protest placards, and drove off in convoy.

A few Fort Hare students — the seminary has been expropriated to allow the adjoining university to expand — on their way to lectures waved farewell as the cars drove past. There were no incidents.

The Federal Theological Seminary received expropriation orders from the Government in November last year.

On December 27 the ground and buildings became the property of the Fort Hare University and seminary authorities were informed they could rent back from the univeristy buildings required by the seminary this year.

But, after the university announced that it was to take over two of the colleges early this year, the seminary decided to quit the premises and move en masse to temporary accommodation in Umtata.

18 JUL 1975

STAR

Honour for Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — The Department of Sociology and Criminology at the University of Fort Hare has been admitted as a member of the International Sociological Association. — Sapa.

18 JUL 1975

E. P. HERALD

Honour for Fort Hare

ALICE. — The Department of Sociology and Criminology at the University of Fort Hare has been admitted as a member of the International Sociological Association, it was learnt here yesterday. —Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 JUL 1975

STAR

New posts

ALICE — Fort Hare University announced three appointments for the Umtata branch of the university which will open early next year: Professor H W Truter will head the Department of Afrikaans/Nederlands; Miss D N Jafta will be senior lecturer in Bantu languages; and Mr A Z Mrara will lecture in geography. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 AUG 1975

EL. DAILY DESPATCH

Leaders' course at Fort Hare

ALICE — A three-week course, to assist the development of the Ciskei agricultural co-operative movement, starts today at the University of Fort Hare. Among the 30 students are three members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

A detailed programme on a lecture-to-lecture basis has been worked out covering about 130 lectures. Of these lectures about 78 per cent have been set aside to deal with managerial aspects of the co-operative, while 18 per cent of the lecture load will deal with the physical-technical aspects of agricultural production. The rest will be handled by the department of industrail psychology, the department of economics and the department of social work. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 MAY 1975
DIE VADERLAND

Tekstielbedryf het groot tekort aan opgeleide werkers

„DIE Suid-Afrikaanse tekstielbedryf ondervind tans 'n geweldige tekort aan opgeleide Kleurling-, Indiër- en Swart werknemers, en boonop bestaan daar bitter min fasiliteite om hierdie mense behoorlik te onderdig," sê dr. D. P. Veldsman, direkteur van die WNNR se Suid-Afrikaanse Wol- en Tekstielnavorsingsinstituut in Port Elizabeth.

Die tekstielbedryf is een van ons land se belangrikste sekondêre nywerhede. Sowat R450 miljoen is daarin belê en nagenoeg 100 000 mense is in dié bedryf werksaam. Hiervan is 91 persent Kleurling-, Indiër- en Swart operateurs. Die oorblywende 9 persent is Blankes waarvan sowat 80 persent op bestuursvlak in diens is.

„Die vraag is hoe te werk gegaan moet word om so gou doenlik te voorsien in die nypende tekort wat daar tans aan opgeleide werkers bestaan en hoe om ook in die toekoms in die opleidingsbehoeftes te voorsien. Menings hieroor verskil van fabriek tot fabriek en selfs van een deel van die land tot die ander," sê dr. Veldsman.

Om 'n oplossing te probeer vind, het die WNNR die Suid-Afrikaanse Advieskomitee van die internasionale Textile Institute versoek om die initiatief te neem om 'n konferensie te belê waar tekstielopleiding uitvoerig bespreek en besluite geneem kan word.

Die konferensie word op 5 en 6 Junie in die Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg gehou. „Die konferensie bied aan die Suid-Afrikaanse tekstielbedryf die gulde geleentheid om vir eens en vir altyd sy behoeftes te definieer en 'n plan van aksie uit te werk. Dit kan dalk die laaste geleentheid wees om so iets deur te voer," sê dr Veldsman, een van die sprekers tydens die konferensie.

Dr. H. J. J. Reynders, direkteur van die Suid-Afrikaanse Gefedereerde Kamer van Nywerhede, sal die konferensie open. Die doel van die konferensie sal wees om te bepaal wat die behoeftes is ten opsigte van die opleiding van alle rasse op alle vlakke; watter opleidingsfasiliteite tans beskikbaar is en die tekortkominge daarvan; asook wat die Staat en die tekstielnywerheid self gewillig is om by te dra in terme van finansies, toerusting en studente.

'n Aksieplan vir die toekoms sal ook opgestel word.

Slegs nege referate sal tydens die twee dae van die konferensie gelewer word sodat daar voldoende tyd vir besprekings en die neem van besluite sal wees.

Onder die sprekers wat sal optree, is dr. W. Backer, professor in Nywerheidsielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, mnr. L. A. Pepler, van die Nasionale Produktiwiteitsinstituut, mnr. A. Pittendrigh, direkteur van die Natalse Kollege vir Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys, mnr. W. D. Seymour, 'n nywerheidskonsultant uit Engeland, mnr. P. Swart, Personeelbestuurder van die firma Fine Wool products of S.A. (Pty.) Ltd., mnr. G. J. M. Coetzee, Adjunk-direkteur van Onderwysbeplanning van die Departement van Bantoe-Onderwys en mnr. S. L. Spokes van die Departement van Kleurlingonderwys.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1973
WORLD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr S. Z. Ndzuta, of All Saints, Transkei, who obtained a B.Sc. degree pictured at Fort Hare's graduation ceremony with his parents, Mr and Mrs T. D. Ndzuta. Mr Ndzuta is now studying for a B.Sc. (Hons) degree in Chemistry.

Date 23 OCT 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Country scene

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SOUTH AFRICAN landscape painter Bob Hoskyn is exhibiting his works in Alice, in the Eastern Cape, this week.

Hoskyn, a lecturer in Fine Arts at Fort Hare University, has held several one-man exhibitions in Cape Town, East London and Johannesburg.

Date 25 APR 1975
NATAL MERCURY

Seminary take-over was 'piracy'

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government's forced take-over of the Federal Seminary at Alice, in the Eastern Cape was yesterday condemned as "an act of piracy" by Dr. Alex Boraine, Progressive Party MP for Pinelands.

Dr. Boraine was reacting to the statement made the previous day by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, on the expropriation of the Seminary for use by the University of Fort Hare.

"It is astonishing that the Minister should make a statement at this late stage, bearing in mind that the expropriation order was served on the Seminary as far back as November last year.

"The Minister's belated attempt to defend what can only be described as an act of piracy will convince no one who is aware of the history of the Seminary," he said.

Dr. Boraine disputed the Minister's claim that Fort Hare had no land to expand on.

Fort Hare, he said, had a "fair amount of room" for buildings and there was unbuilt-up land in almost any direction "for scores of miles."

Dr. Boraine accused Mr. Botha of revealing "a total lack of sensitivity" towards the history of Black South Afrians.

"The land on which the Seminary stands was part of the site given to the Church of Scotland by Chief Thyali more than 100 years ago for the work of the Church in education, medicine and other missionary endeavours.

"It is ironical that the Seminary should be expropriated in terms of the South African Bantu Trust and Land Act, thus making this land legally Black, yet placing it formally in the hands of those who impose White policies on Blacks.

"There is no indication that the Government has at any time sought the views of Black religious, social or political leaders.

"One is forced to the conclusion that the real reason for the take-over is that the life style of the Seminary, based on a Christian community, with no heed to racial discrimination, is an embarrassment to Fort Hare," said Dr. Boraine.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 JUL 1975

P.E. EVENING POST

Umtata campus appointments

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare has announced three appointments for the Umtata branch of the university which will open early next year.

They are Professor H. W. Truter, who will head the department of Afrikaans / Nederlands, Miss D. N. Jafta, who will be the senior lecturer in Bantu languages, and Mr A. Z. Mrara, a lecturer in geography.— Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

2 OCT 1975
E. P. HERALD

US man at Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Prof Joseph Lehmann, history professor of the De Paul University Chicago, USA accompanied by Dr J. Scott, principal of the Sydenham Primary School, Port Elizabeth and Mrs Scott, visited the university of Fort Hare (UFH) on Tuesday.

Prof Lehmann has written two historical books, one dealing with the South African War and the other about Sir Garnett Woolsley. At present he is working on a book dealing with the life of Sir Harry Smith.

Dr Scott's published work deals with the role of the British soldier on the Eastern Cape frontier.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 JUN 1975
E. P. HERALD

Congress today on education

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

THE 1975 congress of the South African Pedagogical Society opens at the University of Fort Hare today.

The opening address will be given by Mr L. L. Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

The society is for Black and White academics involved in Black education.

The theme of the congress is "A new era in education for Blacks" and representatives of all Black universities in South Africa as well as Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana will be present.

There will also be representatives of Rhodes University and the Department of African Government and Politics at the University of Cape Town.

Prof J. Ackerman, of the University of Zululand, will speak today on "Education for Blacks in historic perspective" and Prof K. G. Ware, of the University of the North at Turfloop, will speak on university education for Blacks.

Prof P. Duminy, of Fort Hare, will speak on modern developments in educational systems.

Tomorrow Prof J. J. Gerber, of Rhodes University, will speak on the relationship between education for Whites and Blacks.

In the afternoon, Mr C. H. T. Lalendle, a Fort Hare lecturer with an honours degree in political science will speak on education and nationalism.

Mr Lalendle appeared on British television on December 24, 1974, when he spoke out forcibly in defence of Dimbaza, after the showing on British television of "Last grave at Dimbaza".

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 2 MAY 1975
DIE VADERLAND

BBK-beurse vir ‚boere'

DIE Bantoebeleggingskorporasie stel vanjaar 120 studiebeurse beskikbaar vir Swart studente. Die totale waarde van die studiebeurse is R43 000.

Die beursskema is reeds in 1971 begin vir Swartes wat in 'n handelsrigting wil studeer. Vanjaar word daar egter ook beurse beskikbaar gestel vir studente wat in 'n landbourigting wil studeer.

Die beurse word deur die BBK aan verskillende Swart universiteite beskikbaar gestel om aan verdienstelike applikante toe te ken.

Die bedrag van elke handelsbeurs is R350 en dié van landboubeurse R450 elk. Aansoekers in enige studiejaar kan by die Universiteit van die Noorde, die Universiteit van Zoeloeland en van Fort Hare aansoek doen om die beurse.

Benewens die beurse wat by die bogenoemde universiteite vir Swartes benikbaar is, het die Universiteit ook beurse vir Swart studente wat deur die BBK beskikbaargestel word.

Die gegradueerde student moet een jaar lank vir elke beursjaar in diens van die BBK bestee, of by enige goedgekeurde werkgewer in 'n tuisland.

Die afgestudeerde studente sal by die BBK onder meer betrekkings as voorligtingsbeamptes, spaarbankbestuurders of senior klerke.

'n Komitee is pas gestig om te poog om meer studente na die landbou en verwante rigtings te lok. Daar is tans 'n nypende tekort aan sulke studente, veral in veeartsenykunde.

Tot dusver is geen aansoeke ontvang om geldelike hulp vir studie in dié rigting nie. Dit word ingesluit in die beurse wat beskikbaar is vir landboustudente.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 JUN 1975
DIE TRANSVALER



PROF. Wolhuter Backer, wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Bosbouraad as direkteur van opleiding vir die houtbedryf aangestel is. Hy is 'n gesaghebbende oor werkmotivering en is tans 'n hoogleraar in Bedryfsielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

10 OCT 1975
ATAL DAILY NEWS

Monde chosen

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE, Friday. — The University of Fort Hare Open tennis champion, Monde Mayekiso, was selected as the University's sportsman of the year for 1975.

Mayekiso has captained the Fort Hare tennis team for four years and also served as a coach and organiser.

He will compete in this year's multiracial Sugar Circuit. — Sapa.

Date 24 APR 1975
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Kweekskool het uitweg gehad

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

KAAPSTAD. — Nadat onderhandelings met die Teologiese Kweekskool op Alice oor alternatiewe huisvesting misluk het, was die Regering verplig om die Kweekskool se eiendom te onteien, het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling en -Onderwys, gister gesê.

In 'n lang verklaring, het die Minister die feite oor die onteiening van die eiendom verstrek.

Min. Botha het gesê die betrokke eiendom word benodig vir uitbreiding van die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Die Regering wou nie die eiendom onteien nie, maar onderhandelings is aangeknoop om ander geskikte huisvesting aan die kweekskool aan te bied. Onteiening is net oorweeg nadat die onderhandelings misluk het.

Die alternatiewe was om die hele universiteit te verskuif of die eiendom van die Kweekskool te verkry. In die geval van die universiteit sou 1 100 studente verontrief word, terwyl net 110 studente deur 'n verskuiwing van die Kweekskool geraak sou word.

Oogmerk

Nadat die Kweekskool aanbiedings vir alternatiewe huisvesting van die hand gewys het, het hulle na Umtata verhuis, waar hulle 'n beroep op die publiek gedoen het om tente te verskaf. Die oogmerk was klaarblyklik om openbare reaksie te probeer uitlok.

Min. Botha het gesê die aanbod wat hy al in 1971 aan die Kweekskool gedoen het om 'n alternatiewe perseel te bekom, is nog van krag.



MNR. BOTHA

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 31 MAY 1975
DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare exhibits compelling, lively

As much as the last exhibition I saw depressed me, so does this one excite and inspire. It is the show of work from the University of Fort Hare Department of Fine Arts, and includes paintings and graphics by staff — Estelle Marais, Michael Hallier and R. R. Hoskyn — and their black students past and present.

Compelling, lively, colourful, the vigor and variety of the work makes this one of the most interesting exhibitions we have seen in East London for years, although the Fort Hare art department is a small one, and very new.

There is the bold colour of Madubela's Man-eating Forest as against Ndzombane's quiet, well-considered Still Life. There is the power of Estelle Marais' painting and the strength of Michael Hallier, while Hoskyn's approach is one of gentility, so that we see tremendous contrasts in this exhibition, both between the staff and between the students.

Yet there is an overall unity — the earthy contact with nature and robust growth, the uninhibited use of colour and painterly approach. There is the involvement with human condition, the psychic, the symbolic.

The influence of the Grahamstown Group is strong — and Rhodes Art School is said to be a direct descendant of the only truly South African born art. This influence flows directly from Miss Marais, who heads the Department, and Michael Hallier, both Fine Arts graduates at Rhodes, and past exhibitors with the Grahamstown Group.

Refreshingly, we are spared the traditional arts and crafts of Africa. This is work by urban people with Westernised backgrounds. However a guilelessness and innocence appears in the work of Madubela, Mabunu, Lerumo, and particularly in their graphics.

Sensitive and naive are the lino cuts by Harmonius Goduka, the char-cum-model, who watched the students at work, and was inspired to join in.

Then the work of Ndzombane which belies the idea that black people cannot see in perspective, hence their "primitive" style in design. Ndzombane makes a feature of perspective in all his work, and uses his knowledge of anatomy.

MARYLYN CHAPMAN

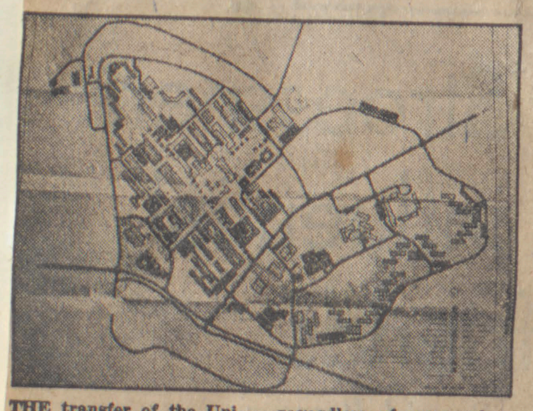
IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Dr T. Matthews, of Rhodes University, and some of the students whose works are on show in the East London Museum. With Dr Matthews at the back is Mr Timothy Tukani. In front are Mr Mpumie Mabunu, organ iser of arts and crafts for the Ciskei Department of Education, Miss Potia Lerumo, Miss Harmonius Goduka, Mr Wellington Mtengenya and Miss Gco tyelwa Madubela.

Date 23 AUG 1975
E. P. HERALD

FORT HARE... and the years in between



Blueprints for massive expansion of the existing campus are already taking tangible form at Fort Hare with new buildings springing up to dominate the skyline and to tower over the diminutive town of Alice.



THE transfer of the University College of Fort Hare from its academic attachment to Rhodes University to the control of the Department of Bantu Education produced a storm of protest in the South African academic world which has still not died down.

Yet that was 15 years ago and many changes have taken place at Fort Hare since then. The major question now is whether the traditions of the institution have proved more powerful than those in the Government who have tried to change them.

Before the 1960 takeover Fort Hare, though not a completely independent university, was nevertheless within the Western university tradition. It could and did teach what it wanted and to whom it wished to regardless of race, colour or creed.

Though it was primarily a place where Africans could get higher education there were often among its students, Whites, Coloureds and Indians, though the Whites tended to be the children of the academic staff.

The African students came from all over South Africa and, since Fort Hare was almost the only African university college south of the Sahara, often from outside the country as well.

Students came from Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland as well as from Rhodesia and Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. But after 1953 the South African Government stopped the admission of new students from outside the country.

Fort Hare was not a specifically Xhosa university either. In 1959 before the takeover by the Department of Bantu Education only 38 per cent of the 489 students were Xhosa or Fingo. Twenty-one per cent were Indians, 13 per cent were Coloured, 5 per cent were Sotho, 5 per cent Tswana, 9 per cent Zulu and 2 per cent Swazi.

Today, Indian, Coloured and White students are excluded, but Fort Hare still has many students who are not Xhosa-speaking. The opening of other universities for Africans in South Africa and the building of the University of the Western Cape (for Coloureds) and Westville (for Indians) caused an initial sharp drop in student numbers, but after 1963 the enrolment has shown a steady increase.

Figures given by Mr H. Nabe, the first Black Dean of Students, show the composition of the student body — at least as far as Africans are concerned — has not changed much.

There are now Zulus, South Sothos, Tswanas, Tsongas, Vendas, Hereros, Kavangos and Ovambos, as well as a couple of students from Rhodesia and Malawi. Fort Hare, if anything, now has a greater cross - section of African peoples than ever before.

Another widely - held fear that has not materialised is that after 1959 the academic standards of Fort Hare students would suffer. Perhaps because of the widespread publicity that all Fort Hare examinations have external examiners and that professors of other White South African universities sit on the Fort Hare Senate.

For those courses which have to be approved by a professional body — like law and land surveying — the standards have to be the same as those applying to any other university in South Africa.

Perhaps because of the high standards at Fort have been at pains to prevent this. They point out at the time the authorities Hare, the university is beginning once more to attract lecturers not only from the Afrikaans universities.

In 1958 the 35 teaching posts were filled by people who had 18 degrees of the University of South Africa and 52 other degrees. The White staff included English and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans and staff came from England, America and Europe.

A glance through the Fort Hare calendar for 1975 shows this is almost exactly the same today. Though the Afrikaans universities tend to dominate the qualifications of lecturers, 25 per cent of the staff qualified at the English language universities and abroad. The Rector, Prof De Wet, himself a graduate of the Witwatersrand, has a PhD from London University.

Black members of staff are still a minority. But whether this is, as Fort Hare's critics allege, because of the unpopularity of the institution's role in Government policy or whether it is because qualified Black staff tend to go into industry at very much higher salaries, is a matter for debate.

It is certainly acutely embarrassing to the White staff of Fort Hare that their Black colleagues get only 80 per cent of their salaries and this may be the real reason why so few Black staff can be retained. Those who do stay on often do not stay long. Lawyers particularly are quickly lured into private practice.

For these reasons rather than official policy few Blacks are on the Senate of the university or the Council though there has been a determined attempt to co - opt Black members in the last year. There are now six Blacks on the Senate and five on the University Council.

The real test of whether Fort Hare's traditions or its ideological role will win in the end may come with the independence of the Transkei and Ciskei.

As the charter of the university clearly states its function is "to serve the needs of the Xhosa national unit". As developing countries, both the Transkei and Ciskei have a need for technicians rather than academics. It would be ironic if the pressure to place the emphasis on numbers rather than excellence was to come not from the South African Government but from the Black governments under which Fort Hare may soon fall.

FORT Hare, Alice, the first of the Nationalist Government's "ethnic" universities to serve the Xhosa people, is on the brink of massive expansion which could make it, before the end of the century, the biggest campus in South Africa, dwarfing even the giants of the Witwatersrand.

This is the only implication to be drawn from the university's five - year plan and the statements by the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, that Fort Hare is planning an annual increase in enrolments of 30 per cent.

Such an increase would boost students numbers from their present level of 1 300 to 5 000 within the next four years, making it bigger than both Rhodes University and the University of Port Elizabeth. By 1990 the number could reach 60 000 students, making Fort Hare by far the biggest university campus in the country, Black or White.

According to the Rector this 30 per cent annual expansion rate accurately reflects the growing demand by Blacks for university places but he admits that the task of providing the facilities capable of handling this demand is going to be almost impossible to carry out.

"If we are going to meet it we are going to have to build, build, and build again," he says. "Sometimes I don't think the Government or the university really understands the magnitude of what we are in for."

"Just to provide accommodation for the students we are going to have to try and build two or three hostels a year and we must keep ahead of the demand too. We are already building hostels for 1977."

The university's registrar, Mr H. van Huyssteen (who was the first registrar of the University of Port Elizabeth) believes the major bottleneck in the way of meeting the demand for Fort Hare's expansion will be the shortage of land and water.

Unlike Rhodes and to a greater extent UPE, Fort Hare cannot depend on the townspeople to provide rooms for extra students. "Quite simply, Alice is too small," he says. "The African township is too overcrowded already to be able to take student boarders. Even when Alice goes Black it will be no relief for us. If the example of Umtata is anything to go by there will soon not be room in Alice to house a rat.

"We have to build hostels. There is no alternative. It is expensive and makes tremendous pressures on the available land but we simply have to do it if we want to meet the demand."

It is this pressure for admission to Fort Hare which the Fort Hare authorities insist was the reason for the expropriation of the Federal Theological seminary — not ideological considerations They point to the fact that the seminary buildings are already fully occupied by Fort Hare students, many of whom had been waiting for a place for some years.

Even with the seminary Fort Hare must still expand into new buildings next year. The five-year plan provides for 10 new residences which will fill the available space on the campus.

Six of the new residences will be for men, providing accommodation for 360 students. Four will be for women enabling another 320 to be housed. When these are completed, say the authorities, the pressure on land suitable for building will become acute.

The rest of the building programme comprises:

- A chemical science block (R1 500 000).
- A lecture theatre complex (R750 000).
- An Arts block (R3 000 000).
- A Biology block (R1,2 million).
- A student union building (R400 000).

The brunt of the influx of students will be taken by the sciences. These have always been more popular at Fort Hare than at other Black universities in South Africa and chemistry, in particular, has always attracted a high proportion of science students.

The reason for chemistry's appeal, according to the head of the department, Prof E. W. Giesekke, is that it is an essential requirement for entrance to medical school and at the same time provides good career prospects itself should students fail to get a medical school place.

Next year the new chemistry block will enable the department to take in up to 500 new students. According to Professor Giesekke, the vast majority of them will be hoping to qualify for a place at the new Black medical school now being built at Ga Rankuwa outside Pretoria.

"Medical school entrance qualifications are very high, however, and we are going to have to provide alternative academic channels for those who will not get in and who will still require an academic training."

"With no faculty of dentistry, no pharmacy and no engineering, chemistry tends to be the starting point for most students in a general scientific direction," says Professor Giesekke.

"We are now planning an industrial chemical course which is geared more strongly to the requirements of industry. This is because we find that nearly 20 per cent of chemistry graduates from Fort Hare are going into industry now. With the expansion of numbers planned we believe the number is going to increase dramatically."

The expansion of the Fort Hare chemistry department is seen by Professor Giesekke as inevitable even without the medical school requirement of chemistry for entrance qualifications.

"The flight of White students from chemistry is an established fact in South African universities," he says.

Last year there were more chemistry students in their second year at Fort Hare than at any other South African university. "We offer courses exactly comparable with the standards of those offered by other White South African universities. The new chemistry block and the opportunities it offers us of greatly increasing not only student numbers but the range we can offer, will give Fort Hare the chance of enhancing its academic reputation with the South African public as a whole."

BIRTH OF CAMPUS GIANT



Graduates for the White economy or skilled technicians for the Black one? Fort Hare's ultimate role is something no one can predict. Meanwhile computer programming is a popular course.

— by Keith Bryer —

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

What it means to be redundant

26 APR 1975
NATAL DAILY NEWS

The Daily News

Exodus from Fort Hare

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development appears to be all sweet reason when he says expropriation of the Alice Seminary was a matter of simple convenience. Fort Hare needed room to expand and there being more students at the university than at the seminary, the seminary had to make way.

Whether Fort Hare could only expand by taking over the seminary is a matter of opinion. Circumstantial evidence suggests the two organisations could have continued to live and grow side by side. It was obvious from the beginning that both institutions would grow and it was surely cynical of the Government to allow the seminary to establish itself with assurances of permanent tenure if it knew that it would have to make way.

There can be little doubt that the Government found the multi-racial seminary next to its own racial creation an increasing embarrassment. It undermined the whole principle on which separate universities were based.

But having been successful in booting the churches out, Mr Botha can afford to be magnanimous and say it was just one of those things for the greater good of the greater number. The only trouble is that nobody outside the Nationalist camp will believe him. Comment in the foreign Press has already been scathing and not without reason. Pushing the churches round is something most Western countries just don't understand.

- 2 APR 1975
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. E. H. Graven, links, dekaan van die landboufakulteit van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is as direkteur van die Kôsa-ontwikkelingskorporasie aangestel. Hier gesels hy met mnr. E. Z. Booi, minister van landbou van die Ciskei. Die foto is geneem tydens die jongste besoek wat die direkteure van die XOK aan die Ciskei gebring het om die verdere ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die gebied te ondersoek.

Date 25 JUL 1975
VOLKSHANDEL

Beurse vir Swartes

DIE Bantoebeleggingskorporasie stel vanjaar 120 studiebeurse ter waarde van altesaam R43 000 vir swart studente beskikbaar.

Die beursskema is in 1971 ingestel vir Bantoes wat in 'n handelsrigting wil studeer en vanjaar word daar ook beurse bewillig vir studente wat in 'n landbourigting belangstel. Die beurse word deur die BBK aan die verskillende Bantoe-universiteite beskikbaar gestel om aan verdienstelike applikante toe te ken.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die bedrag van elke handelsbeurs is R350 en dié van die landboubeurse R450 elk. Aansoekers in enige jaar van studie kan by die Universiteit van die Noorde, die Universiteit van Zoeloeland of die Universiteit van Fort Hare aansoek doen om beurstoekenning. Die landboubeurse is slegs by die Universiteit van Fort Hare beskikbaar.

Benewens die beurse aan Bantoe-universiteite kry swart studente aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika ook beurse uit 'n fonds wat die BBK spesiaal hiervoor gebruik.

Van 'n afgestudeerde word verwag om vir een jaar vir elke beursjaar in diens van die Korporasie te staan, of by enige goedgekeurde werkgewer in sy tuisland. By die BBK werk hulle onder andere as voorligtingsbeamptes, spaarbankbestuurders of senior klerke.

31 JUL 1975
Date
E. P. HERALD

Computer lecture tonight

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Mr A. R. W. Hill, senior lecturer at South West London Technical College where he lectures on computers in the business studies department, will give a lecture on the accountant and the computer at Fort Hare University tonight.

Mr Hill is no stranger to South Africa. During the Second World War he was with the RAF in the Eastern Cape and after the war flew flying boats for Imperial Airways from England to the Vaal Dam.

He has worked with British computer companies from their earliest days and his experience ranges from mechanical computers to modern electronic computers.

He was, at one time, in charge of Public Utilities and Local Government Applications in International Computers Ltd (ICL).

The Computer Society of South Africa is endeavouring to establish a Border branch and the lecture in East London last night formed the second technical meeting of this body in the Border area. The first meeting was held at the University of Fort Hare.

23 SEP 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

First two professors

UMTATA. — The first two Black professors have been appointed to the new Umtata branch of the University of Fort Hare, which is due to open early next year.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

They are Doctor Noel Manganyi, who has been appointed professor of psychology, and Mr Beresford Koyana, BA, LLB, who is to be professor of private law at the new branch.

Prof Manganyi is a graduate of Turfloop University, where he obtained a BA, and the University of South Africa, where he obtained his MA and doctor's degrees.

Mr Beresford Koyana is a Fort Hare graduate who lectured at the university for some years. — Sapa.

23 JUL 1975

STAR

Alice to become 'Black'

Own Correspondent

ALICE — The Eastern Cape University town of Alice is to "go Black," it was announced at a Town Council meeting here yesterday.

The announcement was made by the Mayor of Alice, Professor M C Eksteen, who yesterday received a telegram informing him of the new zoning from the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A J Raubenheimer.

A committee is to visit the town later to hear evidence from residents. The committee will then decide whether the zoning will be done in phases, or whether it will be zoned in its entirety.

Professor Eksteen said the Government's plans for Alice, which houses the Black University of Fort Hare, had already been passed in Parliament.

It only remained a formality for the State President to declare the town Black.

Date 19 JUN 1975
E. P. HERALD

University plea by Black professor

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.

THE Africanisation of teaching personnel or the employment of teachers in active sympathy with Black aspirations was a prerequisite for the Africanisation of curricula at the Black universities, said Prof W. G. Kgware in Alice yesterday.

Prof Kgware, head of the Comparative Education Department at the University of the North, was addressing delegates yesterday at the congress of the South African Pedagogical Society at Fort Hare.

Attending the congress are Black and White academics from all the Black universities in South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, as well as representatives from Rhodes and the University of Cape Town.

Prof Kgware said Black universities in South Africa still clung to curricula designed for the White universities.

Thinking Blacks do not regard it as a prerequisite of Africanisation that the last White lecturer must have left Black universities before effective Africanisation can take place, he said.

ABILITY

What they ask for is that if a Black academic of proven ability has appeared on the scene, he should be appointed to the highest post for which his ability suits him even if it should mean that he will have Whites serving under him.

Blacks have noted with more than ordinary interest the developments that have taken place at the University of the Western Cape at the beginning of this year when a Coloured person was appointed rector even when it meant that most of the members of the teaching staff were White.

At Black universities, academic freedom had to be jealously guarded, said Prof Kgware.

"Unless Black academics engage more vigorously in research work, we may find that we have lost our freedom as academics not through restriction but neglect."

He said that a great deal of research work is being done at Black universities in South Africa by White staff. A challenge awaits the Black academic in this connection.

Prof Kgware said that fortunately the need to establish academc relationships and contact between all universities, Black, White, Coloured and Indian in South Africa, is being realised.

NEW ERA

"This is the way to build harmonious relations among the people of South Africa while at the same time co-operating to maintain comparable academic standards at all South African universities."

Prof B. de Villiers van der Merwe, Dean of the Education Faculty at Fort Hare, said the congress theme, "A new era in Black education", meant that Black education has developed so far that it is no longer possible for it to be controlled by Whites.

"The time has now come for the Black man to be independent of Whites and stand on his own feet," he said.

Prof Van der Merwe said that the message for Whites in this new era in education is the acceptance of the Black man as a man in his own right educated by his own people in a culture of his own choice.

Prof Van der Merwe, who was recently appointed head of Fort Hare University's new branch at Umtata, said: "We are all of Africa and, in spite of our many and varied differences, are mature enough to allow the neighbour enough latitude to be himself and still be my friend. In accepting my neighbour as he is, I enable him to accept me as I am. Thus we do not become independent but interdependent, which is the only way of true existence."

Date 17 OCT 1975
E. P. HERALD

Appeals to limit size of families

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

SEVERAL speakers at a well-attended symposium stressed the necessity for a vigorous sex education and family planning campaign to combat the high incidence of illegitimacy and also to curb the increase in population in South Africa, particularly among the Black people.

Speaking at the symposium on family life and education for youth, arranged by the Family Planning Association of South Africa held at the Hotel Elizabeth in Port Elizabeth recently, Mr A. Daya, a member of the local Indian Management Committee, challenged the Black women to exercise their right to control the situation and have fewer children who would enjoy a better life through education.

He said large, unplanned families were caused by ignorance and false religious and traditional beliefs and the tragic situation facing the Blacks was that they have not been sufficiently educated to realise the benefits of family planning.

Obligation

He urged all leaders of the Black community to make it their moral obligation to bring this to the notice of their people.

Mr Daya said that in a survey on illegitimacy and unwanted children conducted among the Coloured groups last year, it was found that two out of every three children born were illegitimate.

It was also found that illegitimacy was no longer regarded as a social stigma and was now accepted in Black communities. He warned that unless the position was checked there would be chaos.

Mr Daya suggested that to curb the increase of population and unwanted children the Family Planning Association should establish a multiracial committee to investigate the situation, and to seek the co-operation of school principals in providing lessons in sex education for girls.

Professor M. Hogh of Fort Hare University spoke about the problem of overpopulation and said the population of the world was growing so rapidly that it was on the brink of starvation.

He said mankind needs urgently to [illegible] family planning, if this cannot be done the world would face a vast problem of poverty, hunger and disease within the next 25 years.

He said some people have pulled the problem of population explosion into the political arena. They believed that strength lies in quantity and not in quality. This we believe is wrong and leads to chaos.

He suggested that the Family Planning Association should be involved in changing the attitudes of the people so as to discard the old beliefs which militate against progress.

He said all churches should be called to make adjustments to meet the tremendous problems facing the people today, and should promote the freedom of parents to make their own decision on the size of their families.

Other speakers were Professor B. Piek of the Rand Afrikaans University, Mrs J. Williams, Mr G. Bauer, Dr R. P. Benson, Mrs M. E. Booker, chairman of the East Cape Family Planning Association, and Mr H. J. van der Merwe, Welfare and Recreation Officer, Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 JUL 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Three named to varsity posts

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday.

FORT Hare University has announced three new appointments for the Umtata branch of the university, which will open early next year.

They are Professor H. W. Truter, who will head the department of Afrikaans/Netherlands, Miss D. N. Jafta, who will be senior lecturer in Bantu languages, and Mr A. Z. Mrara, a lecturer in geography.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 7 AUG 1975

DIE BURGER

Prof. dr. Ernie Marais van die Universiteit van Fort Hare voorheen van Kaapstad, wat die laaste maande op Waenhuiskrans vakansie gehou het, vertrek môre met sy eggenote met studieverlof van drie maande na Nederland.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 JUL 1975
PRETORIA NEWS

Professor gives R6 000 for Black nursing

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Professor Charlotte Searle, head of the new Department of Nursing at the University of South Africa, has donated R6 000 for Black nursing education.

This was announced at the South African Nursing Association congress in Welkom.

The money is to be used for books at the three Black universities of Fort Hare, Ongoye and the North. It will be known as the Charlotte Searle Nursing Education Fund.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 APR 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Seminary to blame over Saso

THE FEDERAL Theological Seminary which moved in haste to Umtata from Alice last month, should have "clamped down" on the activities of Saso, according to the Moderator of the Bantu Presbyterian Church, the Rev Gladwin Vika.

Mr Vika, a front bencher in the governing party of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in an interview he was "sad and embarrassed" by the predicament in which the Seminary now found itself.

"I am sorry it should have come to that," said Mr Vika who is a member of the seminary council and whose Church is one of those whose property was expropriated in Alice, ostensibly to allow Fort Hare university to expand. He added however that he thought Chief Matanzima was "justified in the action he is taking. After all, they were chased away from Alice because they didn't agree with the policy of the Government. It's the same here."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Vika said he did not believe the Seminary was "free from all blame. When the Seminary Council met on March 19, I told them that the Chief Minister had expressed suspicion. This was a week before the document he quoted today come into his possession."

Mr Vika said Chief Matanzima "couldn't understand why the Seminary was chased away from Alice so I warned the council that they should be careful and that they shouldn't do anything to give substance to these suspicions," the Seminary's authorities should "have stopped Saso's activities. They should have come to Umtata and clamped down on Saso."

He said his own Church had been used by the students who held a meeting on March 25.

"They didn't tell me it was to have been a political meeting. I thought the Seminary would have been more careful in handling the activities of its students," Mr Vika said.

-8 OCT 1975

DIE VADERLAND

Monde vereer

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Monde Mayekiso, die tenniskampioen van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is gisteraand aangewys as dié universiteit se Sportman van die Jaar. Hy sal later vanjaar aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Suikerreeks deelneem. — (Sapa).

30 OCT 1975
PRETORIA NEWS



Professor D. H. Meiring

A new director for city college

Staff Reporter

A PROFESSOR in organic chemistry at the University of Fort Hare is to take over directorship of Pretoria College for Advanced Technical Education on February 1.

Professor D. H. Meiring will succeed Dr A. J. van Zyl.

Professor Meiring (38), who completed his doctorate in organic chemistry at the University of the Orange Free State in 1965, is a member of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Technique of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns.

In an attempt to make university education more applicable to society in the homelands, he was responsible for establishing a post-graduate course in applied chemistry at the University of Fort Hare.

He feels that in the absence of sufficient advanced technical education facilities in the homelands, Fort Hare shouldn't totally ignore their responsibility in that field.

28 OCT 1975
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare champ

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare open tennis champion, Monde Mayekiso, was selected as the university's sportsman of the year for 1975.

Mr Mayekiso has captained the Fort Hare tennis team for four years and also served as a coach and organiser.

He will compete in this year's multiracial Sugar Circuit. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date JUN 1975
AFRIKA POST

Aus dem Leben in Südafrika

Erster Ehrendoktor der Bantu-Universität Fort Hare

Die fast 60 Jahre alte Bantu-Universität Fort Hare hat als erste der südafrikanischen Bantu-Universitäten dem Ministerpräsidenten der Transkei, Oberhäuptling Kaizer Daliwonga Matanzima, die Ehrendoktorwürde verliehen. Der auf diese Weise Geehrte ist nicht allein in Südafrika, sondern in vielen Teilen der Welt bekannt. Nach


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Oberhäuptling Kaizer Matanzima mit Frau.

seiner Schulausbildung hat er an der Universität Fort Hare Rechtswissenschaft studiert und dort 1939 seine juristische Staatsprüfung abgelegt. Nach seiner Referendarzeit wurde er Rechtsanwalt, 1940 Häuptling von Tembuland und 1954 Mitglied des Territorialrates der Transkei. Nach dem Inkrafttreten des Gesetzes über die Bantu-Selbstregierung 1959 wurde er 1961 zum Vorsitzenden der Territorialbehörde der Transkei gewählt. Unter seinem Regime wurden die Abmachungen mit dem früheren südafrikanischen Premierminister Verwoerd getroffen, wonach die Transkei das erste sich selbst regierende Bantu-Heimatland innerhalb der Grenzen der Südafrikanischen Republik wurde. Nach den ersten Wahlen zur Gesetzgebenden Verfassung im Jahre 1963 wurde Matanzima der erste Ministerpräsident; 1966 wurde er zum Oberhäuptling der Tembus ernannt. Verhandlungen, die Dr. Matanzima mit Premierminister Vorster führt, lassen erwarten, daß im Jahre 1976 die Transkei unabhängig sein wird. Unser Bild zeigt Dr. Matanzima nach der Feierstunde in der Bantu-Universität Fort Hare zusammen mit seiner Ehefrau im Schmucke des ihm kurz zuvor vom Kanzler der Universität Fort Hare übergebenen Doktorhutes.

Date 10 JUN 1975
HOOFSTAD

WOLHUTER BACKER NA BOSBOURAAD



PROF. WOLHUTER BACKER

DIE Suid-Afrikaanse Bosbouraad het prof. Wolhuter Backer (38), 'n gesaghebbende oor werkmotivering, as direkteur van opleiding vir die houtbedryf aangestel.

Prof. Backer, tans hoogleraar in bedryfsielkunde en dekaan van die Fakulteit van Ekonomiese Wetenskappe aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, aanvaar sy nuwe pos op 1 Julie.

Hy is die skrywer van die boek **Motivating Black Workers** en is bekend vir sy seminare oor personeelbestuur en werkmotivering.

Prof. Backer sal verantwoordelik wees vir die opleiding van meer as 150 000 werkers in die bosboubedryf, waarvan 95 persent swart is.

Die Bosbouraad, 'n statutêre liggaam, het 'n begroting van meer as R200 000 bewillig om die opleidingskema op 'n nasionale grondslag te vestig. Hiermee sal Suid-Afrika se eerste opleidingsentrums vir plattelandse swart houtwerkers tot stand kom.

Daarby sal mobiele eenhede houtwerkers in die afgeleë gebiede bereik.

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

Date -3 JUN 1975
P. HERALD

PLEA FOR BLACK NURSES COURSE

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A plea for a nursing degree course for Black nurses at the University of Fort Hare was made by the medical superintendent of Lovedale Hospital, Dr J. C. Wyatt, when he welcomed guests to the hospital's nurses' graduation ceremony at the weekend.

The first Black nurse in South Africa qualified at Lovedale and because the hospital was next to the university it would be ideal for Black nurses to further their studies there.

The 12 who graduated represented a 100 per cent pass while in the preliminary examinations last year all passed, more than three quarters with honours. The guest speaker, Mr H. Nabe, first dean of students at Fort Hare University, also stressed the urgent need for more nurses, doctors and medical staff.

He said there was only one doctor to every 44 000 Blacks in South Africa and this situation could not improve until more Black high schools had teachers qualified to teach mathematics, science and English — necessary for students wishing to take medicine.

Mr Nabe said only healthy, well - fed people could achieve their goals. He was happy to see that the homeland governments were realising the importance of agriculture to provide food, but he wished that there could be more medical aid for the thousands in rural areas. Mr Nabe said each rural village should have a clinic which could meet the basic health requirements of that community and serve it best.

A way of providing meaningful health services for Blacks would be to establish well - equipped and staffed clinics in each rural village. There were few of these and most were not centrally situated making them not easily accessible to people whose only mode of transport was by foot.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 AUG 1975

STAR

Subject to a chemical reaction

From 1970 to 1974, chemistry was chosen as a major subject by 69 percent of students at Fort Hare University.

Professor EP W Giesekke, of the faculty of science at the university, said the central position which chemistry occupied in the spectrum of scientific disciplines, gives students a wide range of careers when they graduate.

He believes this is in part responsible for the popularity of chemistry on the campus.

DROP

However, he said, if courses in chemical engineering, pharmacy and medicine were available at Fort Hare the number of pure chemistry graduates would probably drop.

He expected the number of BSc graduates at Fort Hare to decrease when the new medical school planned for GaRankuwa was established.

24 SEP 1975
FARMERS WEEKLY



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Addressing trainees when he officially opened a crash-course in co-operative management at the University of Fort Hare recently Professor B de V van der Merwe, the rector's representative said that the University of Fort Hare had shown that it was aware of its extra-curricular duties.

Date OCT 1975

AFRIKA POST

Zwei schwarze Professoren an der Universität Umtata

University of Fort Hare
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Zum ersten Mal erhielten zwei schwarze Professoren, Dr. Noel Manganyi (Psychologie) und Beresford Koyana (Rechtswissenschaften), einen Lehrstuhl an der der Universität Fort Hare angegliederten Universität in Umtata.

Date -4 AUG 1975
DIE VADERLAND

40e jaarkongres oor gesins-beplanning

KOMMUNIKASIE en die oordra van kennis is twee baie belangrike faktore wat nodig is om sukses te behaal in gesinsbeplanningsveldtogte, sê mnr. G. Andrew, president van die Gesinsbeplanningsvereniging van Suid-Afrika.

Die vereniging het verlede week hulle 40e jaarkongres in Johannesburg gehou.

Mnr. Andrew het in 'n radio-onderhoud na afloop van die konferensie gepraat, en gesê gesinsbeplanning is een van die groot behoeftes wat in die moderne samelewing bestaan.

In dieselfde orderhoud het dr. Boet Dommisse, voorsitter van die mediese komitee van die Gesinsbeplanningsvereniging, gesê hy is bly dat die konferensies oor gesinsbeplanning wegbeweeg van die tegniese en mediese aspekte van gesinsbeplanning. Daar word nou meer aandag gegee aan maniere om inligting aan gesinne oor te dra.

Dr. Dommisse het ook gesê pogings gaan aangewend word om voorbehoedmiddels soos die Pil meer vrylik beskikbaar te maak. Die idee is nie om dit op enige plek te verkoop nie, maar dat vroue dit by verantwoordelike instansies en persone sonder vooskrif kan kry.

Mev. B. Moorosi, 'n lid van die Gesinsbeplanningsvereniging van Transvaal, het gesê daar moet op die geskiedenis en tradisies van mense gelet word wanneer inligting in verband met gesinsbeplanning aan hulle verskaf word. Die regte benadering moet gebruik word om tot die mense deur te dring.

Een van die spreeksters op die konferensie, mej. S. van Niekerk, het gesê mans se samewerking is noodsaaklik om die bevolkingsaanwas te verminder. Mej. van Niekerk is 'n senior-lektrise aan die Universiteit van Pretoria. „Die vrou moenie voel sy is alleen in die stryd om die gesin klein te hou nie," sê sy. Die man en vrou moet saam oor gesinsbeplanning besluit.

INSLAG

Mev. Pauline Mogodi, senior navorsingsbeampte van die Instituut vir Personeelnavorsing, het gesê gesinsbeplanning is uiteindelik besig om inslag te vind by die stedelike Swartvrou. Sy het die praktiese redes genoem waarom die stedelike Swartvrou haar gesin klein moet hou. Die vraag is nie hoeveel kinders 'n man en vrou behoort te hê nie, maar hoeveel hulle kan bekostig, sê sy.

Mnr. L. Letlaku, adjunkdirekteur van Gemeenskaplike Gesondheidsonderrig in die Bophuthatswana Regeringsdiens, het gesê gesinsbeplanning word nooit baie entoesiasties ontvang nie. Tradisie is dikwels 'n groot struikelblok omdat sekere idees baie jare lank reeds van ggslag tot geslag oorgedra word.

Meer persone met 'n hoë opvoedingspeil is nodig om inligting in verband met gesinsbeplanning oor te dra.

Professor M. Hough van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het gesê die Suid-Afrikaanse bevolking gaan binne die volgende 25 jaar verdubbel. Amerika se huidige bevolking sal 70 jaar neem om te verdubbel en die van Engeland 113 jaar.

Die bevolkingsontploffing is dus nie iets wat net in ander dele van die wêreld voorkom nie, dis 'n probleem wat in Suid-Afrika voorkom. Politici is geneig om te dink getalle gee mag, maar in werklikheid is dit die gehalte van die bevolking wat tel en nie die getal nie.

University of Fort Hare
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20 JUN 197
RAND DAILY M

Lesotho on brink of a big Cabinet shuffle

By BILL NORRIS
'Mail' Africa Bureau

LESOTHO is on the brink of a major Cabinet reshuffle. After three days of Cabinet meetings it is widely believed in Maseru that the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, is about to announce the formation of a national government.

The new Cabinet is likely to include the leaders of two of the opposition parties in the Lesotho Parliament — the rump of the Basuto Congress Party, whose former leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, is in exile and the Maremotlou Freedom Party, which supports King Moshoeshoe II.

No invitation, however, has been extended to the leader of the Basuto Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, whose outspoken criticism of the government has frequently got him into trouble.

TOUR

Changes to be made will almost certainly include the transfer (and demotion) of the present Foreign Minister, Mr J. R. L. Kotsokoane, to the post of Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Mr Kotsokoane has recently returned from a tour of Communist China which, although sanctioned by Chief Jonathan, was the subject of considerable disquiet in the Cabinet.

Another victim is likely to be the brilliant Left-wing Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr J. R. M. Moitse, who will be shifted to the less controversial and influential Ministry of Works.

It is believed that Mr Moitse's championship of African traders in Lesotho has not been to the liking of the established White trading community, who have put pressure on Chief Jonathan for his removal.

POWER

Chief Sekonyana Maseribane, who previously held the joint posts of Deputy Prime Minister, Works and Communications — now to be split up — will be moved to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The key posts of Commerce and Industry will probably go to Mr Mapetla, who is the only member of the government, Mr Moitse excepted, with any economic qualifications.

Although the apparent purpose of Chief Jonathan's move is to create an impression of national unity—something sadly missing in Lesotho since his retention of power after the 1970 elections—local observers feel it may be the precursor to the establishment of a one-party state.

11 SEP 1975

NATAL MERCURY

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Scholar dies

LONDON — Sir Fulque Agnew, a former registrar of Fort Hare University, has died in Malawi at the age of 74.

- 2 AUG 1975

STAR

Alarm on SA birth rate

South Africa is cutting her own throat by not introducing forward thinking "population control and family planning for quality development."

The warning was given in Johannesburg yesterday by Professor M A Hough of the University of Fort Hare.

"If we are to face with moral wisdom the problems of today and tomorrow that stare us in the face, family planning must become the first priority of future planning," he said.

His speech broubht to an end the two-day anniversary conference of the Family Planning Association of South Africa.

POVERTY

Professor Hough emphasised that South Africa's rate of population growth was now among the highest in the world.

If the population doubled in the next 25 years as expected, "you and I face vast problems of disease, poverty and hunger within the next 25 years and many of us in a shorter period of time," he said.

Professor Hough suggested there were three steps the Government should take to limit population growth:

- Inducement to exercise family planning and birth control;
- more permissive legislation which included removing unnecessarily restrictive laws on abortion and sterilisation;
- compulsion, which could include sterilisation of parents after they had had a certain number of children.

23 SEP 1975
BEELD

Eerste swart professore benoem

UMTATA. — Die eerste twee swart professore van die kampus van die Universiteit van Fort Hare wat aanstaande jaar op Umtata in gebruik geneem word, is pas aangestel.

Dr. Noel Manganyi word hoogleraar in sielkunde en mnr. Beresford Koyana hoogleraar in privaatreg. Dr. Manganyi is 'n kliniese sielkundige en het onlangs van die Universiteit van Yale teruggekeer, waar hy gestudeer het. Mnr. Koyana is 'n lektor in privaatreg aan Fort Hare. — (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
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Date 12 AUG 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Municipal library ban hits teachers' studies

EAST LONDON — Two teachers battling to get their postgraduate degrees find their studies in jeopardy because they are not allowed to use the municipality li- brary facilities.

They are Miss P. Makwabe studying for a B. Ed. and Mr L. Mniki studying for a B. A. Hon.

The students are corresponding with the University of Fort Hare and they find it impossible to go to the Fort Hare library now and again as they are working.

They were told the library was not public.

The spokesman for the library, Mr M. Barber, said it was the council ruling that they must allow only Unisa students to use the library.

"We have a specific agreement with the University of South Africa," Mr Barber said.

He said students studying with Fort Hare should use the Fort Hare library provided for them. He had phoned the librarian at Fort Hare, Mr E.M. Makhanya, to find out if the students had brought the matter to him. The librarian said the students had not yet discussed the problem with

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It is not that we regard the Fort Hare library as inadequate, but it would be more convenient if we were allowed to use the library in town," said one of the students.

Mr Barber said the matter was being negotiated and future students might be allowed to use the library.

"At the moment we are bound by regulations," he said.

Mr F. Stakemire, another councillor, could not explain the situation.

"We have had a meeting about that, as far as I am concerned the matter has been sorted out," Mr Stakemire said. — DDR.

23 SEP 1975

E. P. HERALD

Vet visits Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Dr Norman Raditapole, a veterinarian from Swaziland and Mr F. Botha, chief agricultural planner of the Xhosa Development Corporation, visited the University of Fort Hare yesterday as guests of the Faculty of Agriculture. Dr Raditapole is connected with the Edesa Bank in Swaziland which is financed by Dr Anton Rupert.

The bank is interested in financing projects which are concerned with food production in the homelands especially beef and cattle. During their short stay they visited the Fort Hare and Honeydale experimental farms.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 13 JUN 1975
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Mixture of old and new will help Transkei form a nation

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday.

THE ALLIANCE of tradition with the forces of modernisation will yet prove to be the Transkei's greatest asset on its road to independant national development said Prof J. Labuschagne when delivering his inaugural address as Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Fort Hare.

He said that the sometimes indifferent performance of tribal authorities does not justify their abolition. It will take considerable time before the financial and personnel resources could be available to completely localise administration from Umtata in the outlying rural areas. In the meanwhile tribal authorities must accept the responsibility for rural development and should tackle this task more energetically. Professor Labuschagne said that the importance of chiefs in the Transkei Legislative Assembly is too often underestimated.

University of Fort Hare
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While it is true that they do not take the most active part in the legislative function of the assembley, they do serve a vital supportive role in that they dissemminate, explain and moblise consent to the Governments policies.

Prof Labuschagne stated that the chiefs should rebe relied upon increasingly to assist the government in penetrating new ideas to the conservative and largely illiterate peasant population. He believed in this connection that the chiefs shouls retain their membership of the assembly but there was no longer any reason why they should constitute a majority of the assembly.

- 8 OCT 1975

E. P. HERALD

Top Sportsman at Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare Open tennis champion, Monde Mayekiso, is the university's Sportsman of the Year for 1975.

He has captained the Fort Hare tennis team for four years and also served as a coach and organiser.

28 AUG 1975
Date
DIE VOLKSBLAD

‚IDENTITEIT BASIES IN SWART TEOLOGIE'

SWART TEOLOGIE kan nie losgemaak word van "swart bewustheid nie. Swart mense begin verstaan wie hulle is, dat hulle deur God geskep is en dat hulle mense is soos alle ander mense," het 'n swart teoloog, eerw. Ernest Baartman, gisteraand in 'n openbare lesing in Bloemfontein gesê.

Eerw. Baartman het 'n diploma in teologie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare behaal. Hy het sy teologiese studie in Amerika voortgesit. Hy is direkteur van Christelike opvoeding en jeugaangeleenthede van die Metodistekerk in Durban.

Swart teologie is dié teologie wat aan die swartman moet verduidelik wat Christus vir hom te sê het in die situasie waarin hy verkeer, het eerw. Baartman gesê.

Met „swart" bedoel hy diegene wie se toekoms min hoop inhou. Blanke teoloë is geneig om probleme soos verdrukking, armoede en honger nie as werklikhede te sien nie.

Swart teologie wil aan die swartman sê dat hy nie 'n probleem of 'n gevaar is nie, maar 'n mens. Die swartman moet weet dat die Evangelie op hom van toepassing is.

Christus is die middelpunt van swart teologie. Hy het gekom om die mens te bevry. Die swartman moet geleer word dat God regverdig is en hom lief het.

Die nuwe bewustheid by die swartman van wat hy is, moet egter nie lei tot selfliefde nie, maar tot naasteliefde. Hy moet leer om ook diegene lief te hê wat hom nie as 'n mens sien nie. Die leerstuk van versoening is van groot belang in hierdie land. Dit is noodsaaklik dat wit en swart met mekaar versoen sal word.

Onderdruk

Die kerk moet die Evangelie van toepassing maak op aktuele lewensvraagstukke. Die verlossing moet verkondig word aan 'n samelewing wat die swartman onderdruk.

Die swartman moet berou hê dat hy toegelaat het dat hy behandel word as iets minder as 'n mens is. Die feit dat mens wit of swart is, maak jou nie meer of minder belangrik in die skepping nie. God het almal saam in hierdie land geplaas.

In die bespreking wat op die lesing gevolg het, het 'n swartman gesê hy hou nie van die term „swart bewustheid" nie. Dit dui vir hom op 'n revolusionêre benadering. 'n Ander swartman het gevra of swart teologie nie 'n militante houding teenoor die blanke laat ontstaan nie. Daar moet eerder gepraat word van 'n Christelike of menslike bewustheid.

'n Blanke verteenwoordiger van die Anglikaanse Kerk het gesê dat sy kerk

University of Fort Hare
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26 JUN 1975

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



Die Suid-Afrikaanse Bosbouraad het prof. Wolhuter Backer (38), 'n gesaghebbende oor werkmotivering, as direkteur van opleiding vir die houtbedryf aangestel. Prof. Backer, hoogleraar in bedryfsielkunde en dekaan van die fakulteit van ekonomiese wetenskappe aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, aanvaar sy nuwe pos op 1 Julie. Hy is die skrywer van die boek „Motivating Black Workers" en is bekend vir sy seminare oor personeelbestuur en werkmotivering. Prof. Backer sal verantwoordelik wees vir die opleiding van meer as 150 000 werkers in die bosboubedryf, waarvan 95 persent swart is. Die Bosbouraad, 'n statutêre liggaam, het 'n begroting van meer as R200 000 bewillig om die opleidingskema op 'n nasionale grondslag te vestig. Hiermee sal Suid-Afrika se eerste opleidingsentrums vir plattelandse swart houtwerkers tot stand kom. Daarby sal mobiele eenhede houtwerkers in die afgeleë gebiede bereik.

Date 12 SEP 1975
S.A. DIGEST

BLACK VARSITY COURSES

Addressing trainees when he officially opened a crash course in co-operative management at the University of Fort Hare, Professor B. de V. van der Merwe, the Rector's representative, said that the University of Fort Hare was aware of its extra-curricula duties. Not only was it engaged in directed research as undertaken by the Faculty of Agriculture, but many in-serve courses had been offered. The Faculty of Education had organised such courses for training school staff or teachers of specific subjects. Perhaps even better known were the Personnel Management courses offered mainly by the Department of Industrial Psychology.

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"The fact that the university responded immediately and directly to the request by the Ciskeian Government for a course in co-operative management is proof of the fact that the University Senate is aware of the significance of its extra-curricular responsibility," Prof. van der Merwe said.

"Apart from offering university tuition on a par with the best offered elsewhere, Fort Hare also wants to meet the immediate needs in a community that wants to be helped in order to help itself," the professor concluded.

Professor David Niddrie, Professor of Geography in the University of Florida, is visiting South Africa as a guest of the Department of Information. The purpose of his visit is to update his book, South Africa: Nation or Nations?, ***an objective discussion of the economy, politics, and density of separate development in South Africa. Prof. Niddrie, right, is seen talking to Messrs P. J. Rootman, left, and J. J. Olivier, centre, both of the Department of Geography of the University of South Africa***

3 SEP 1975
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Canadian MP for Fort Hare

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday. — Mr Lloyd Crouse, Conservative Party member of the Canadian Parliament, and Mrs Crouse will visit the University of Fort Hare on tomorrow. Mr Crouse is the parliamentary chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and Shadow Minister of Finance.

He has close contact with the Lutheran Church, is associated with the fishing industry and he represented Canada at the Law of the Sea conference in Geneva.

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Date 12 SEP 1975
E. P. HERALD

UPE offer to Blacks hailed

HERALD REPORTER

THE recently-announced offer by the University of Port Elizabeth of post-graduate facilities for Black students who could not specialise at their own universities was welcomed yesterday by Prof J. M. de Wet, Principal of the University of Fort Hare at Alice.

Speaking from Alice, Professor De Wet said UPE's offer opened more opportunities for Black students to specialise.

As an example, Professor De Wet said two of his students had this year enrolled at the University of Cape Town for post graduate studies in accountancy.

"If UPE has this specialisation, these students could perhaps have pursued their studies there. The more possibilities there are, the better.

"Another important aspect of specialisation is that it will enable more Black students to qualify as lecturers."

Merit

Interviewed yesterday, Prof E. J. Marais, Principal of UPE, who announced his university council's decision this week, said each case would be examined on merit.

"My council at its meeting last month approved the principle to open the university in bone fide cases where we can make a contribution.

"For some time now we have considered the role that UPE could play in helping other population groups with facilities they cannot get at their own universities or at Unisa.

"Practice will show what type of students we will attract. We will see to it that they have complete access to our academic facilities. They will be assured of our full support," Prof Marais said.

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10 SEP 1975
STAR

Sir Fulque dies

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Sir Fulque Agnew, a former registrar of the University College of Fort Hare, who died in Malawi, aged 74, and Lady Agnew were a great source of strength to the African undergraduates, says an obituary in The Times.

"They made no bones about their opposition to apartheid and when control of the University College passed in 1959 to the Bantu Education Department, Agnew and his wife, a distinguished geographer, and seven other members of the staff were expelled because of their liberal principles."

Sir Fulque went to South Africa from India in 1945. He had served as an adviser to the Indian Ministry of Refugees.

Date 19 SEP 1975

BRAKPAN HERALD

SWART LEERKRAGTE: GROOT TEKORT

Mev. Heinie de Wet, rektorsvrou van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het gesê daar is 'n geweldige tekort aan swart onderwysers en daar word behoorlik toegestaan vir studente wat aan Fort Hare afstudeer.

Sy sê dat die onderwysstudente aan die inrigting reeds 'n jaar voordat hulle hul studies voltooi, poste het. Dit is ook geen wonder nie, want daar is maar 52 000 onderwysers vir bykans drie miljoen swart leerlinge. Dit beteken dat daar 60 leerlinge per onderwyser is.

Die studentegetalle by Fort Hare styg egter vinnig. Sedert 1963 was die aanwas elke jaar 25 persent en verlede jaar was dit 30 persent, het mev. De Wet gesê.

Aan die universiteit is die Fakulteit Lettere en Wysbegeerte die gewildste. Daarna volg Natuurwetenskappe, die Regte, Opvoedkunde, Ekonomiese Wetenskappe, Landbou en Teologie.

Dit is egter nie net in die onderwys dat daar 'n groot vraag na die studente is nie. Sake-ondernemings bied elke jaar werk aan alle studente in die Ekonomie en die XOK het ook die mense se dienste nodig.

21 AUG 1975
STAR

Food fears for future

Bad farming methods, particularly in the homelands, have caused serious erosion and reduced drastically the area available for agriculture, a leading botonist at the University of Fort Hare has warned.

Delivering his inaugural lecture, Prof B H Downing, head of the department of botany at Fort Hare, said a primary function of the university should be the investigation of the vegetation of the Ciskei and Transkei.

"We need to assess the affects of human occupation on this vegetation and to recognise its value for food production, soil and water conservation," he added.

"This work can only be done if we train people to think objectively in matters affecting national, social and cultural affairs.

"Any increase achieved in plant production can only be regarded as a short-term palliative because at current rates of increase the population explosion will ultimately overtake the agricultural resolution."

Prof Downing pointed out that a doubling of food production which is necessary in the next 20 years will necessitate another doubling in the succeeding 10 years.

"Such increases in food production within 30 years seems unlikely so South Africa is faced with the spectre of widespread starvation within the present generation," he said.

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Date -9. JUN 1975
NATAL MERCURY

Police 'need racial education'

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — A lecturer in social work at the University of Fort Hare, Mr. T. N. O. Maqashalala, said here that police needed education so far as race relations

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Delivering a paper at the launching of the Transkei Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation on Crime Prevention in Modern Society, Mr. Maqashalala said: "I would suggest a Black experience course for all police trainees.

"This would perhaps bridge the gap between the Black community and the police," he said.

Mr. Maqashalala said Blacks often viewed a policeman as an enemy. This was due to the attitude expressed by the police. "There is ample evidence, and research suggests that there is no confidence in the police amongst the Black people."

There was a tendency among policy - makers to believe that criminal law would check all undesirable human behaviour.

"The result is that too many ineffective and irrelevant laws are enacted, which do not successfully check forms of behaviour," Mr. Maqashalala said.

"For example, crimes such as the failure to produce a reference book on demand due to human error of having forgotten such a document at home."

11 SEP 1975

Date.....

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Ex-Fort Hare registrar dies

LONDON — Sir Fulque Agnew, a former registrar of Fort Hare University, has died in Malawi at the age of 74.

The distinguished British scholar, who dropped the use of his title, was appointed registrar of Fort Hare in 1953, but the radical aristocrat and his wife Swanzie, were expelled together with seven other senior staff members after control of the university passed to the Bantu Education Department.

Sir Fulque and Lady Agnew had made no bones of their opposition to apartheid while at the university.

Subsequently, Sir Fulque took an administrative job at Cambridge University, England, but he resigned in 1966 to return to Africa feeling that he could do more at an emergent African university than at an established British one.

He and his wife took posts at the University of Malawi. Sir Fulque was a distinguished scholar and army officer and shortly after World War I he took part in an Artic expedition. His wife is a geographer and professor of geography at the University of Malawi.—DDC.

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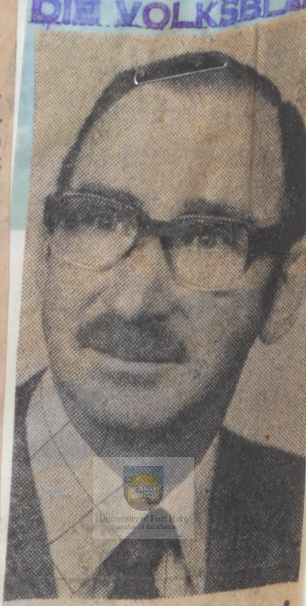
25 JUL 1975

DIE VOLKSBLAD



Aangestel

PROF. DR. B. DE V. VAN DER MERWE, hoogleraar en dekaan van die Fakulteit Opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare wat aangestel is as hoof van die tak van die universiteit op Umtata. Prof. Van der Merwe het aan die hoërskool op Vredefort gematrikuleer en aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit studeer. Hy was onderwyser op Winburg en in Bloemfontein en hoof van die Hoërskool President Steyn en die Hoërskool Harrismith voordat hy in 1965 na Fort Hare is. Lesings in Umtata begin in 1976.

Date 2 AUG 1975

DIE TRANSVALER

Mag deur getalle ‚is bog'

Politici, swart en wit, wat bevolkingsaanwas aanmoedig om dien blote getalsterkis valse profete.

So sê prof. M. A. Hough, hoof van die Departement van Maatskaplike Werk by die Universiteit Fort Hare.

Toe hy gister die konferensie van die Gesinsbeplanningvereniging in Johannesburg toegespreek het, het hy gesê dat daar politici in sowel die wit as swart gemeenskappe is wat mense aanmoedig om gesinsbeplanning te laat vaar.

„Aan die wit politici van hierdie soort wil ek sê dat hulle 'n ernstige fout maak. Hulle wil hê dat mense groot getalle kinders in die wêreld moet bring omdat hulle glo dat daar sterkte in getalle is.

„Dit is 'n valse beginsel. Sterkte lê in gehalte en die gehalte van 'n burger is nie afhanklik van sy velkeleur nie, maar van sy gesondheid, hardwerkendheid en persoonlikheid," het prof. Hough gesê.

Die swart politikus wat gesinsbeplanning teenstaan, maak ook 'n groot fout. „Hulle probeer ‚swartmag' propageer, maar tot nou toe was die sogenaamde swartmag slegs poeier in die wind wat soos stof weggewaai word.

„Deur hul weiering om gesinsbeplanning te aanvaar, ontneem hulle die mense en hul kinders die geleentheid om tot hulle volle potensiaal te ontwikkel."

Hy het gesê dat die bevolking van Suid-Afrika elke 25 jaar verdubbel, vergeleke met 90 jaar vir Amerika, 73 jaar in Rusland en 110 jaar in Brittanje. Dié probleem van 'n te groot bevolkingsaanwas moet as 'n wêreldprobleem gesien word omdat slegs twee lande in die wêreld genoeg voedsel produseer om te kan uitvoer.

Daar is reeds 800 miljoen mense in die wêreld wat nie genoeg het om te eet nie, en 'n verdere 400 miljoen is op die randjie van hongersnood.

„In party gemeenskappe in ons eie land het kinder by hul geboorte slegs 'n kans van 50 persent om te bly lewe. Om die moeder en gesin in die geval die lyding en onkoste wat veroorsaak word deur swangerskap, geboorte, honger, siekte, bekommernis, dood en die begrafnis van die kind, te spaar sal alleen 'n groot bydrae wees tot die gesondheid en sterkte van die bevolking," het prof. Hough gesê.

3 NOV 1975
CAPE ARGUS

Blacks can create 'new era'

IF South Africa could have a few thousand able, highly-trained Black agriculturalists to teach their people farming methods it would mean 'the dawn of a new era,' says Mr H. Nabe, Dean of Students at Fort Hare University, Alice.

Mr Nabe presented the Friesland Cattle Breeders' Association Medal to Mr James Moroka at a ceremony at the university recently.

The medal, awarded annually to the best student judge of Friesland cattle, requires a standard of not less than 75 percent.

HARNESS

Mr Nabe told Mr Moroka that in winning the medal he had displayed a skill acquired not only from his studies but also from his background as the grandson of a prominent farmer, Dr James Moroka of Thaba Nchu.

'The Black people of South Africa could harness the national resources and assist in increasing food production,' Mr Nabe said, 'but they lack interest in proper farming.

'It is for men like James Moroka to create that interest as well as the proper attitude towards animals and the soil!'

23 JUL 1975
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

East Cape varsity town of Alice to go Black

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

THE Eastern Cape university town of Alice is to go Black, it was announced at a Town Council meeting yesterday.

The announcement was made by the Mayor of Alice, Professor M. C. Eksteen, who earlier yesterday received a telegram informing him of the new zoning from the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer.

A committee will visit the town later to hear evidence from residents. The committee will then decide whether the zoning will be done in phases, or whether it will be zoned in its entirety.

Purchase of property will depend on the method of zoning, the merits of the particular places and the funds available.

Professor Eksteen said the Government's plans for Alice, which houses the Black University of Fort Hare, had already been passed in Parliament.

It only remained a formality for the State President to declare the town Black.

Recently the Mayor, accompanied by Professor G. Olivier, a town councillor, and Mr K. Mackie of the Alice Chamber of Commerce, presented Mr Raubenheimer with a memorandum with questions about the town's future.

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14 NOV 1975
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Principal appointed

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday. — Professor D. Meiring, Professor of Organic Chemistry at Fort Hare University has been appointed principal of the Pretoria College for Advanced Technical Education.

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Professor Meiring (38) takes up his position early next year when the college embarks on further development plans estimated at an initial cost of R50-million. He will have 21 000 students and a staff of 600 in his charge.

Professor Meiring grew up in Alice where his father, Professor A. J. D. Meiring, was on the Fort Hare University staff for 23 years, and was for several years mayor of Alice.

-2 AUG 1975
Date
THE FRIEND

SA 'cutting her own throat'

Friend Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH AFRICA was cutting her own throat by not introducing forward-thinking "population control and family planning for quality development", Professor M. A. Hough of the University of Fort Hare, said in Johannesburg.

"If we are to face with moral wisdom the problems of today and tomorrow, that stare us in the face, family planning must become the first priority of future planning," Professor Hough said.

His speech brought to an end the two-day 40th anniversary conference of the Family Planning Association of South Africa.

Professor Hough emphasised that South Africa's rate of population growth was now among the highest in the world. If South Africa's population doubled in the next 25 years as expected, "you and I face vast problems of disease, poverty and hunger within the next 25 years and many of us in a shorter period of time," he said.

Professor Hough suggested there were three steps the Government should take to limit population growth. Inducement to exercise family planning and birth control could be used; more permissive legislation which included removing unnecessarily restrictive laws of abortion and sterilisation; compulsion, which could include sterilisation of parents after they had had a certain number of children.

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29 JUL 1975

E. P. HERALD



The South African Forestry Council has appointed Professor Wolhuter Backer (38), an authority on work motivation, as Director of Training for the timber industry. Professor Backer, who was Professor of Industrial Psychology and Dean of the Faculty of Economic Science at the University of Fort Hare, took up his new post on July 1.

He is the author of the book, "Motivating Black Workers" and is well known for his seminars on personnel management and work motivation. Prof Backer will be responsible for training more than 150 000 workers in the timber industry — 95 per cent of them Blacks.

25 OCT 1975
NATAL WITNESS

Ntuli to address farmers

MR Wells Ntuli, managing director of Associated African Personnel Consultant (Pty) Ltd (AFCON) will be the first speaker at the open Camperdown Farmers' Day to be held on Thursday.

Mr Ntuli was the first Black man in South Africa to obtain the B.Admin degree at Fort Hare University in 1-968. Now, at the age of 29, he is the national president of the Personnel Management Association of South Africa. On October 17 this year Mr Ntuli was honoured with the Jaycees award for one of the four outstanding young South Africans for 1975.

On Thursday he will be addressing about 400 farmers on the role of motivating and training the farm worker.

The meeting, that starts at 10 am, will be held at the Beaumont Eston Farmers' Club, Camperdown.

Date -- OCT 1975
DIE SKoolblad

ASPEKTE RAKENDE MOONTLIKE VERANDERINGE IN DIE ONDERWYS

deur dr. J. J. J. van Rensburg, Univ. van Fort Hare

1. INLEIDING

OPVOEDKUNDIGES in die Westerse wêreld kom alhoemeer tot die besef dat veranderinge binne die onderwys dikwels te wyte is aan eksterne magte wat buite die onderwys werksaam is. Ontwikkelinge rakende die Opvoedkunde tydens die afgelope 15 jaar, beklemtoon dan ook dat probleme van nasionale belang 'n hardnekkige invloed op die skool uitoefen. Boonop moet die versnellende veranderinge binne die gemeenskap as 'n relevante aspek vir toekomstige besinning rakende die onderwys beskou word.

Kontrole oor hierdie ontwikkelinge behoort egter deur opvoedkundiges self uitgeoefen te word.

Uit die veranderinge wat in die verlede plaasgevind het, blyk een sentrale gedagte duidelik. "Hulpmiddele" of "beskikbare fondse" is nie die belangrikste faktore wat die suksesvolle oplossing van probleme waarborg nie, maar eerder die geloof wat die individu besit dat hy wel daarin sal slaag om oplossings te vind. Indien probleme egter negeer en oplossings daarvoor uitgestel sou word, mag hierdie geloof in die suksesvolle hantering van probleme verflou. Wanneer daar na tekens van veranderinge in die gemeenskap met gepaardgaande gevolge vir die skool gekyk sou word, is die bedoeling nie hier om eenvoudige oplossings aan te bied nie. Die toekoms en verwagte veranderinge hieroor blyk te onseker te wees. Sommige tendense wat genoem sal word, is dalk meer relevant aan oorsese situasies. Ook wil daar nie te kenne gegee word dat hierdie tendense op kumulatiewe wyse sal toeneem en radikale gevolge vir die skool van die toekoms in Suid-Afrika sal meebring nie. Veranderinge wat in ander Westerse gemeenskappe geldig is, verdien egter die aandag want situasies blyk dikwels oorvleuelend van aard te wees.

Die volgende vrae is wel van belang: Watter veranderinge is waarneembaar; watter prioriteite sal moontlike aandag in skole moet geniet; watter middele kan aangewend word om sekere doelstellings te verwesenlik en watter stappe kan gevolg word in die daarstelling van relevante skole?

2. WAARNEEMBARE VERANDERINGE

Oor die algemeen beskou, behoort die tempo van veranderinge gedurende die sewentiger en tagtiger jare die van die sestiger jare te oorskry. Baie persone sal nie daarmee kan tred hou nie. Geestessiektes en emosionele afwykings soos histerie en depressiewe neigings kan vermeerder terwyl egskeiding en gevalle van selfmoord mag toeneem.

Daar mag 'n afname in die belangrikheid van die gesin, buurt en kerk wees. Huidige tendense toon dat hierdie instellings wel 'n kleiner invloed as in die verlede uitoefen. Die moontlikheid bestaan dat lede van die jeug op toenemende wyse by pseudo-godsdienstige, astrologiese, sensitiwiteits- en hekse-kultus- bewegings mag aansluit. Vir baie jongmense sal die skool, die massa-media, die groep waarvan hy lid is as belangrikste sosialiseringsagente dien.

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laat besef dat naas die verpligting om nie in sy kind se pad te staan as hy tot die onderwysberoep wil toetree nie, hy veral deur die regte verhouding tot die onderwys in die algemeen en tot die plaaslike onderwyskorps en skool in die besonder die belange van die onderwys moet bevorder. Die feit dat iemand skool gegaan het, maak hom verre daarvan bevoeg om 'n mening oor die onderwys uit te spreek. Ongelukkig is dit die enigste kwalifikasie van baie van die kritici van die onderwys en word groot skade aangerig hoe "goed" die kritiek ook al bedoel word.

Aandeel in beplanning

Daar is diegene wat van mening is dat veel gedoen kan word om "die status van die onderwys te verhoog" deur aan die georganiseerde onderwysprofessie 'n groter aandeel te gee in die beplanning en beleid van dit wat met die professie te doen het. As daar so iets bestaan as 'n onderwysprofessie, word geredeneer, "dan vereis die status en selfrespek van die professie dat hy 'n meer gekoördineerde aandeel in onderwysbeplanning moet hê." Gesien in die lig van die feit dat onderwyserverenigings bestaan uit deskundiges met eerstens wetenskaplike en professionele opleiding en ondervinding en ten tweede mense is vir wie die onderwysprofessie hul lewensbestaan is, kan sekerlik met reg geredeneer word dat hulle bevoeg is om hul stem oor die onderwysbeleid te laat hoor. Die uitslag van die wetenskaplike ondersoek wat die R.G.N. tans in hierdie verband vir Federale Raad doen, word dan ook met groot belangstelling afgewag.

'n Belangrike oorweging wat egter nie uit die oog verloor mag word nie, is dat die status van die onderwysprofessie per slot van sake deur die individuele onderwyser self bepaal word. Sy eie benadering tot die onderwys soos blyk uit sy optrede en spreke binne sowel as buite die klaskamer is deurslaggewend vir die agting wat hy gaan afdwing en hoe die gemeenskap hom en sy professie gaan beoordeel. Daar is nog te veel "saboteurs" in die onderwysberoep wat nie alleen ouers en leerlinge deur hul optrede vir die onderwys afskrik nie, maar hul leerlinge selfs daadwerklik afraai om tot die onderwys toe te tree. Met sodaniges in die geledere word die onderwys nooit werklik 'n professie nie.

N. T. van Loggerenberg

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PRAGTIGE T.O.-STRANDOORD SUIDKUS NATAL BESKIKBAAR VIR O.V.S.-ONDERWYSERS

GERIEFLIKE en netjiese strandhuise met alle nodige geriewe, kampeer- en karavaanterreine is vanaf 7 — 13 Januarie 1976 beskikbaar vir onderwysers in die Vrystaat.

Die strandoord beskik oor aangename swemplekke met haainette, sportgeriewe vir kinders en volwassenes, kafee-cum-winkel met kruideniersware en benodigdhede vir vakansiegangers.

Strandhuise, kamp- en karavaanterrein is vir lede van O.V.S.O.V. beskikbaar teen 'n verminderde tarief.

Doen aansoek om brosjure met alle besonderhede by:
T.O.-kantoor, Posbus 2872, Pretoria 0001.

Akademiese en ander instellings sal in grootte en kompleksiteit van samestelling toeneem. Groter stede en digbevolkte voorstede sal ontstaan. Sporadiese pogings tot verkleining daarvan mag oor die korttermyn suksesvol wees, maar 'n onkeerbare neiging tot grootheid bestaan. Om nouer saam te leef, kan tot 'n verhoging in misdaad lei.

Welvaart en materialisme sal waarskynlik toeneem. Volgens langtermyntendense blyk die ekonomiese spiraal 'n opwaartse neiging te toon. Meer mense sal motors, radio's en televisiestelle besit. Gevolglik sal die materiële onderskeiding tussen sosiale klasse grootliks verdwyn.

Outomatisasie en tegnologie sal in belangrikheid toeneem. Baie van die roetine van die dag sal deur masjiene en rekenaars oorgeneem word. Mense sal meer vrye tyd tot hul beskikking hê. 'n Hedonistiese kultuur mag hieruit ontwikkel waar die soeke na plesier en 'n neiging tot ontvlugting van belang geag word.

Groter kontrole sal deur die massa-media uitgeoefen word. Tydskrifte, koerante en uitsaaidienste sal in belangrikheid toeneem. Die opinies van mense sal aan die hand daarvan gevorm word terwyl rigting aan oordele gegee sal word. Waar televisie nou 'n werklikheid in Suid-Afrika is, moet dit noodwendig ook 'n invloed op die jeug van die toekoms hê.

In sy verslag oor 'n kongres in die Verenigde State van Amerika bygewoon, wys Prof. J. G. Garbers van die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit op sielkundiges se mening dat die wêreld van die moderne kind sterk deur die massa-media bepaal word. Hy verwys na Gross se navorsing wat vasgestel het dat by swaar TV-fiksiekykers (meer as 4 uur per dag) 'n stereotipisering intree. Hul wêreldbeeld word al sterker deur televisie bepaal. Dit is moontlik dat hierdie beeld van fiksieflims nie met die sosiale werklikheid ooreenkom nie en kan lang blootstelling aan programme met 'n tema van aggressiwiteit, tot ooreenkomstige sosiale gedrag lei.

Op talle studieterreine vind daar kennisontploffing plaas. Nuwe kennis raak vinniger verouderd, gevolglik is daar voorspellings dat persone in die toekoms dwarsdeur hul lewe aan die studeer sal moet bly.

3. PRIORITEITE

Prioriteite sal identifiseer moet word nadat maksimale kennis ingewin is oor die moontlike veranderinge wat die gemeenskap in die gesig staar. Tydens die herorganisering van opvoedkundige en didaktiese doelstellings, kan hierdie kennis as relevante aspekte gebruik word.

Die volgende doelstellings rakende intellektuele, persoonlike en sosiale ontwikkelinge mag oorweeg word.

Intellektuele ontwikkeling: 'n Volle reeks denk, probleemoplossings-, en vaardigheidshoudings sal by skoliere ontwikkel word. Kontinuerende veranderinge sal sodoende beter begryp word. Bykomend sal die gebruik van tegnologiese apparaat — berekenaars, onderrigmasjiene en taallaboratoria aangeleer moet word. Die leerling sal ook in 'n onderskeidende leser en hoorder moet verander. Gepaardgaande hiermee sal hy in staat gestel moet word om sy eie waarde-stelsel en die van ander kultuurgroepe behoorlik te evalueer. Laasgenoemde prioriteit is veral in Suid-Afrika van belang.

Persoonlike en sosiale ontwikkeling: 'n Eie en persoonlike waarde-stelsel (insluitende religieuse waardes) sal by elke skolier ontwikkel moet word. Dit sal hom in staat stel om wyse beslissings te maak. 'n Gevoel van dat hy aan 'n sekere gemeenskap behoort en verantwoordelikheid teenoor die an-

der lede het, sal by hom tuisgebring moet word. Elke skolier sal tot die besef gebring moet word wat produktiewe vrye-tydsbesteding is, hoe om sy emosies op gesonde wyse vry te laat. Elke individu sal toegelaat moet word om sy kreatiewe vermoëns te ontwikkel, ook sal latente belangstelling ontgin moet word. Vermoëns benodig om in groepsverband te werk, sal ook aandag moet ontvang.

4. MIDDELE

By die identifisering van nuwere bronne wat beskikbaar is vir die verwesenliking van doelstellings verkeer opvoedkundiges in twyfel. Tegnologiese ontwikkelinge bly onvoorspelbaar van aard. Die situasie in die V.S.A. kan as moontlike riglyne in hierdie verband dien.

Rakende die personeel, sal aansienlike uitbreidings gemaak moet word. Onder andere sal die volgende vyf deskundiges noodsaaklike aktiwiteite moet verrig.

Leerprobleme: 'n Deskundige sal presiese dinagnoses rakende leerprobleme moet maak en remediële onderrig voorgeskryf word.

Mense-verhoudinge: 'n Deskundige oor hierdie aangeleentheid sal aoan skoliere en onderwyspersoneel onderrig moet gee rakende korrekte menseverhoudinge en in die oplossing van konflikte.

Bekamping van jeugmisdaad: Werk in die skool en gemeenskap sal koördineer moet word ter bekamping van jeugmisdaad.

Sielkundige krisisse: Verkieslik sal elke skool 'n psigiater moet hê wat met personeel en leerlinge sal konsulteer rakende probleme.

Voorligting: 'n Voorligter wat nie net vir algemene en beroepsvoorligting verantwoordelik sal wees nie, maar wat ook griewe van skoliere moet ondersoek.

Die werksaamhede van hierdie aanvullende personeel wys heen na die feit dat daar in die volgende dekades 'n nouer skakeling tussen skool en gemeenskap bewerkstelling moet word. Boonop sal skool en gemeenskap ook bereid moet wees om eie fasiliteite vir wedersydse gebruik beskikbaar te stel in pogings om ernstige probleme rakende die skoolgaande jeug op te los.

In 'n ondersoek van media en nuwe materiaal beskikbaar vir gebruik tydens leersituasies in die skool is dit duidelik dat tegnologie 'n uiters belangrike invloed op die onderwys van die toekoms behoort uit te oefen. Die volgende apparaat sal grootliks beskikbaar raak.

Goedkoop video bandopnemers: Binne twee tot drie jaar sal hierdie middele in die V.S.A. teen billike pryse aan skole aangebied word. Opvoedkundiges is van oortuiging dat dit een van die kragtigste leerhulpmiddele sal wees.

Video patroon terugspeel-apparaat: Binne 'n aantal jare sal die skolier na 'n leersentrum kan gaan, die nodige video patroon uitsoek en na 'n kommersiële aanbieding van byvoorbeeld een van sy voorgeskrewe werke kyk.

Kasset-bandopnemers: Hierdie bekende hulpmiddel sal goedkoper in die toekoms aangebied word en leerlinge in staat stel om na lesse oor sekere onderwerpe buite klasverband te luister.

Kommersiële televisie: Niemand sal ontken dat hierdie ontwikkeling 'n groot invloed op die meeste leerlinge in skole sal uitoefen nie. Waar sommige Westerse lande ten volle van televisie vir 'n lang periode gebruik maak, sal hierdie agterstand in Suid-Afrika uitgewis moet word. In die V.S.A. word daar tans uiters suksesvolle opvoedkundige programme vir voorskoolse kinders aangebied. Die program "Sesame Street" is spesiaal vir 4 en 5-

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jariges saamgestel terwyl nuwe programme vir 1 en 2-jariges ontwikkel word. L. N. Morrisett betrokke by die opstelling van televisiekompenseringsprogramme in die V.S.A. wys op die kragtige en positiewe invloed van hierdie programme en sê dat die peil van skoolgereedheid by voorskoolse kinders definitief as gevolg van hierdie programme verbeter. Hy verwys ook na die moontlikhede wat kabeltelevisie bied (tot nou toe nog net 'n tegniese moontlikheid). Onder andere maak hierdie stelsel interaksie-T.V. moontlik. Die kykers kan antwoord, stem of individuele instruksie ontvang. Werklike opwindende ontwikkelinge!

Rekenaars: Oor die gebruik van rekenaar-ondersteunde-onderrig is daar 'n groot mate van oneenstemmigheid. Sommige persone voorsien 'n revolusionêre invloed op onderwys terwyl ander skeptici hul wantroue hieroor uitspreek. Hieroor sal daar dus geen definitiewe mening gewaag word nie.

5. SKOLE

Die neiging in die V.S.A. byvoorbeeld bestaan om skoolprogramme vir die toekoms (sekondêre sowel as primêre) alhoemeer in oorleg met skoliere self te ontwikkel. Ander Westerse lande probeer ook hierdie beginsel van kontak tussen skoliere, gemeenskap en onderwyspersoneel implementeer. Die tradisionele stelsel om vir mense te beplan, word geleidelik vervang deur 'n stelsel om met mense oorleg te pleeg. 'n Waarneembare tendens oorsee is om verskillende tipe skole (variërende in grootte en aanbieding) vir grotere gemeenskappe daar te stel.

Die volgende neigings is relevant tot leerplaninhoud en vakbenaderings:

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Meer integrasie: Leerplanne van die toekoms sal nie alleen die intellektuele en kognitiewe (kenfunksie) van die mens betrek nie, maar ook ander aspekte van die persoonlikheid. Meer ruimte vir leerondervindinge rakende die affektiewe (gevoel) en waardestelsels van die kind sal geskep moet word.

Aksentuering van wyse van kennisname eerder as inhoud: Tydens alle fases van leerplanne sal aandag aan wyse van kennisname en hantering van die data in die omgewing eerder as aan kennisverkryging as sulks, gewy moet word. Die onderwyser sal meer die rol van organiseerder in die leersituasie eerder as die verskaffer van inligting moet inneem.

Kindgesentreerde eerder as onderwysergesentreerde onderwys: Leerplanne sal alhoemeer gestruktureer moet word rondom die behoeftes van die leerder. Sekere dele van leerplanne soos belangrike leervaardighede sal konstant behou word terwyl ander buigbaarder en in ooreenstemming met die leerder se belangstelling uitgebou word.

Skole van die toekoms sal ook vir die volgende leeraspekte voorsiening moet maak:

Interdissiplinêre benadering: Die grenslyne tussen dissiplines mag geleidelik verdwyn indien die erns in 'n studie van belangrike vrae rakende oorvleuelende aspekte toeneem. 'n Studie van lugbesoedeling mag van vakke soos Chemie, Biologie, Staatsleer, Ekonomie, Wiskunde en self Kuns en die Letterkunde gebruik maak.

Individualisering: Leerlinge sal die geleentheid gebied moet word om volgens eie tempo aan die hand van kompakte geprogrammeerde materiaal te leer. Meer as in die verlede sal die leerling die geleentheid moet kry om sy eie unieke talente en vermoëns te ontwikkel. Leer sal ook aksie-belaaid moet wees om sodoende as teenvoeter vir die passiwiteit van die TV-kykende kind te dien. Eie leeraktiwiteite deur middel van rolvervulling, speletjies, dramatisering, self-konstruksie-aktiwiteite, ens. sal voorsien moet

word. Die beskikbaarheid van visuele middele op die mark sal leer alhoemeer visueel van aard maak.

Groeponderrig: Ten slotte sal leeraktiwiteite meer in 'n opset van georganiseerde kleiner groepe moet plaasvind en van die leerling sal meer aktiewe deelname in sy eie leerondervindinge verwag word. Deur middel van bespreking en ander vorme van interaksie, sal onderrig en leer in 'n kleiner groepsverband meer algemeen raak.

6. SLOTGEDAGTES

Gedagtes wat hier uitgespreek is, is tot 'n groot mate 'n antisipasie van moontlike ontwikkelinge vir die toekoms. Ook is baie idees dalk nie so relevant vir die situasie in Suid-Afrika nie. Baie lande sal hierdie neigings in variërende mate van intensiteit ondervind. Vir sommige sal dit verliese, vir ander uitdagings beteken. Dit is wel belangrik dat opvoeders hiervan kennis sal neem. Gesien teen 'n agtergrond van ontwikkeling en toename in bevolking sal 'n besinning oor die skool van die toekoms in belangrikheid toeneem. Dit geld vir alle groepe in ons land. Om kennis te neem van 'n denkbeeldige struktuur van die skool kan die eerste stap wees in behoorlike voorbereiding om probleme daaroor suksesvol op te los. Alle persone gemoeid met die onderwys sal ten volle toegerus moet word om 'n aktiewe deel in die proses van die vorming en daarstelling van die skool van die toekoms, te hê.

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MEDIESE HULPVERENIGING VAN STAATSAMPTENARE

LIDMAATSKAPAANGELEENTHEDE

1. STAATSDIENSPERSONEELKODE — HOOFSTUK D.IX:

1.1 In paragraaf 1 van Afdeling 1 van Hoofstuk D.IX van die Staatsdienspersoneelkode word amptelike beslag gegee aan die Mediese Hulpvereniging van Staatsamptenare ingevolge Artikel 26(1) (b) van die Staatsdienswet, 1957, en Staatsdiensregulasie A15.

1.2 Daar word beklemtoon dat lidmaatskap 'n diensvoorwaarde is en dat die Vereniging dienste bloot op 'n agentskapbasis lewer. Alle werksaamhede in verband met die skema vorm 'n integrerende deel van departementele personeel- en rekeninge-afdelings se funksies en dit is departemente se verantwoordelikheid om te sorg dat die administrasie van 'n beampte of werknemer se lidmaatskap behoorlik ooreenkomstig die bepalings van die toepaslike Wetlike-, regulatoriese- en kodevoorskrifte en, waar van toepassing, die Reëls van die Vereniging geskied — (aldus paragraaf 6 van Afdeling 1 van die betrokke Hoofstuk).

2. KORRESPONDENSIE OOR AANGELEENTHEDE MET BETREKKING TOT LIDMAATSKAP VAN DIE VERENIGING:

Uitgesonderd korrespondensie in verband met die betaling van rekenings (wat regstreeks tussen lede en die Vereniging geskied) word alle

Date OCT 1975
AFRIKA POST

Die Konsolidierung der Heimatländer

Von O. F. Raum

Prof. O. F. Raum hat den größten Teil seines Lebens als Hochschullehrer an der schwarzen Universität FORT HARE in Südafrika verbracht. Wir haben ihn als einen der besten Kenner des Heimatlandprojektes gebeten, uns über das zentrale Problem der Konsolidierung etwas zu schreiben.

Eine der wichtigsten Aufgaben der Neuordnung im Raum der Republik Südafrika ist die Errichtung selbstregierender Heimatländer. Sie entsprechen dem Grundsatz der Wahrung der Identität der Völker Südafrikas, der durch die Politik der „Getrennten Entwicklung" verwirklicht werden soll. Sie sind – nach den Erfahrungen mit schwarzen Mehrheitsregierungen – die unabdingbare Voraussetzung für das Fortbestehen einer abendländischen Kultur und Zivilisation im weißen Bereich. Im internationalen Recht hat eine selbständige Nation Anspruch auf die Kontrolle über ein angemessenes Territorium; ein Staat ist immer auch eine Gebietskörperschaft. Wie steht es damit nun bei den Heimatländern?

Der Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act 1959 erkannte acht bzw. neun Bantu-Nationen an: Ciskei (Xhosa), Transkei (Xhosa), KwaZulu, Bophuthatswana, Lebowa (N-Sotho), Gazankulu (Tsonga-Shangaan), Venda, Basotho Qwaqwa und Swazi. Für die territorialen Grenzen dieser Gebiete legte das Department of Bantu Administration im April 1973 dem Parlament und der Öffentlichkeit gewisse Vorschläge vor. Sie faßten die Maßnahmen des Native Land Act 1913 und des Bantu Trust and Land Act 1936 wirkungsvoll zusammen. Die Konsolidierung der bislang stark zersplitterten Reservate sollte darin bestehen, die „schwarzen Flecken" und „schwach gelegene" Bantugebiete (Auskragungen und isolierte Reservate) zu beseitigen, kleinere Blöcke zu vereinigen und damit die Zahl der Gebietsstücke zu verringern. So soll die Ciskei z. B. von 21 Blöcken auf drei zusammengefaßt werden. Die Transkei hat bereits den Vorteil eines umfangreichen Hauptblocks mit nur einem von ihm getrennten kleineren Teil. Der Fall KwaZulu ist besonders schwierig. Dort müssen (und sind z. T. schon) 144 schwarze Flecken und 44 Reservate zu etwa zehn territorialen Einheiten verschmolzen werden. KwaZulu soll z. B. einen Umfang von 31 447 qkm bekommen und Gazankulu ca. 7000 qkm. Mit der Veröffentlichung waren diese Vorschläge für Kommentare und Kritik durch die Parteien, Heimatland-Regierungen, die Presse und Wirtschaftsorganisationen freigegeben. In einer großen Anzahl von Sitzungen zwischen Beamten des Ministeriums für Bantuverwaltung und den Heimatland-Kabinetten wurden seitdem die vielfältigen Faktoren der Konsolidierung besprochen. Im März 1975 wurden die revidierten Pläne dem Parlament zur Verabschiedung vorgelegt.

„Weiße Flecken"

Die Konsolidierung entspringt der Erkenntnis, daß die multinationale Struktur Südafrikas ihren Ausdruck in territorial begrenzten Verwaltungseinheiten finden muß. Eine zu große territoriale Zersplitterung wäre für das politische Eigenleben der Heimatländer, ihre wirtschaftliche Entwicklung und das entstehende Nationalgefühl in ihnen abträglich. Der Chefminister der Transkei, Chief Matanzima, erklärte entsprechend, kein Land könne selbstregierend sein, das nicht alles Land innerhalb seiner Grenzen regiere. Der frühere Chefminister der Ciskei, Chief Mabandla, kehrte den Begriff „schwarze Flecken" um und forderte die Einbeziehung der „weißen Flecken" in die Heimatländer.

Gewiß ist nationale Zusammengehörigkeit nicht allein an räumliche Einheit gebunden. Auch können praktische Schwierigkeiten, wie Verkehr, Kommunikation, sogar Abrechnungen über Zölle und Akzisen, mit gutem Willen auf beiden Seiten über durcheinanderlaufende Grenzen, wie sie die Heimatländer in der Republik Südafrika charakterisieren, gelöst werden. Aber wünschenswert ist doch eine Grenzziehung, die einigermaßen geschlossene Einheiten schafft.

Die Konsolidierung wird geraume Zeit in Anspruch nehmen. Das hat einmal mit der Bereitstellung von Mitteln für den Ankauf von weißem Farmland zu tun im Austausch für schwarze Flecken und „schwach gelegene" Reservatsteile. Der jährliche Haushalt der Republik Südafrika kann dafür nicht zu hoch belastet werden. Ein schlagartiger Ankauf würde außerdem die Landpreise in die Höhe schnellen lassen. Wo Landabtretungen an die Heimatländer aus Staatsland bestehen, muß dieses schließlich erst eine Infrastruktur (Straßen, Wasserversorgung usw.) erhalten, was kostspielig ist. Und ist es weißes Farmgebiet, so verursacht die Anpassung an die sozio-ökonomischen Verhältnisse der neuen Bewohner ebenfalls Kosten.

Die Konsolidierung macht aber auch umfangreiche Umsiedlungen so gut wie unvermeidlich. Viel mehr Schwarze als Weiße sind davon betroffen, und es trifft sie schwerer, weil sie die wirtschaftlich Schwächeren sind. So erfordert die Konsolidierung von KwaZulu die Umsiedlung von schätzungsweise 132 000, die der drei Heimatländer in N-Transvaal von 231 000 Schwarzen. Die Kritik richtet sich gegen die Umsiedlungen, besonders wenn die Bedingungen, unter denen die Siedler neu anfangen müssen, den Erwartungen nicht entsprechen oder die behördlichen Vorbereitungen (Bereitstellung von Notwohnungen, Nahrungs- und Wasserversorgung, Schulen, Arbeitsbeschaffung, Latrinen usw.) zu langsam anlaufen. Kein Wunder, daß sich auch die Heimatland-Kabinette gegen Umsiedlungen wenden. Chief Buthelezi erklärte, die KwaZulu-Regierung werde an der Umsiedlung von Tausenden ihrer Bürger nicht mitwirken. Chefminister Prof. Ntsanwisi (Gazankulu) sah keine Möglichkeit, Repatriierte anzusiedeln; willkommen seien beim ihm nur Leute mit Kapital, die eigene Geschäfte starten könnten.

Natürlich werden durch die Abrundung der Heimatländer auch weiße Farmer, und wo Landstädte einem Heimatland zugewiesen werden, auch deren Bewohner, betroffen. Die Farmer werden relativ leicht zur Abgabe ihres Landes gebracht, wenn man sie gut entschädigt. Viele von ihnen aber machen geltend, daß ihr Land in schwarzer Regie weniger produktiv sein werde. Land-

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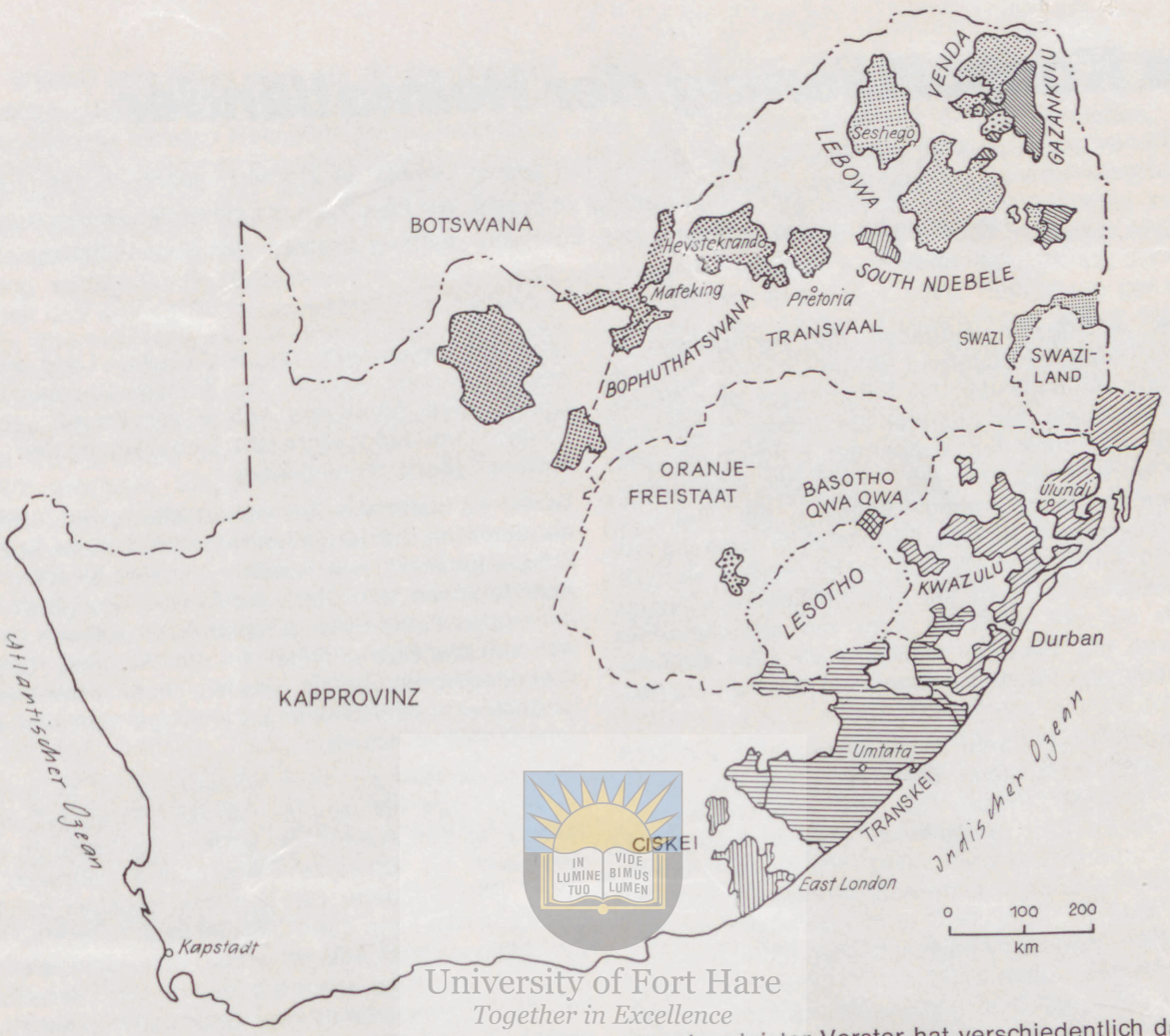

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wirtschaftliche Vereine, wie die Natal Agricultural Union, haben gegen die Abtretung des Oberen Tugelabeckens an KwaZulu protestiert, weil die Wirtschaftsmethoden der Schwarzen den Wasserhaushalt des ganzen Flußgebietes schädigen würden. Die Führer der Heimatländer sehen die Berechtigung solcher Einsprüche ein. Aber sie entgegnen, es bestehe keine zwingende Notwendigkeit, verwaltungsmäßige Einheiten, wie die Heimatländer, ethnisch oder rassisch homogen zu gestalten. Sie knüpfen an diese Feststellung die Einladung an die weißen Farmer und Städter, in den Heimatländern zu bleiben und sich an deren Entwicklung zu beteiligen. Viele Weiße sind bereit, diese Einladung anzunehmen, zumal die Heimatland-Führer die Beibehaltung der Privatwirtschaft und die Ablehnung von Enteignungen fest zusagen. Sie vergessen dabei auch nicht zu erwähnen, daß die Heimatländer keine Rassendiskriminierung dulden und einen zuverlässigen Minderheitenschutz – in manchen Fällen durch eine „bill of rigths" – gewähren würden. Pretoria ist neuerdings bereit, den Verbleib von Weißen in der Transkei zu dulden und ihre Interessen nach der Unabhängigkeit im Oktober 1976 zu schützen.

Weiße sollten bleiben

Eine private Beteiligung von Weißen am Wirtschaftsleben gewisser Heimatländer würde sich auf deren Bruttosozialprodukt zweifellos positiv auswirken. In den Teilen Afrikas, in denen, wie an der Elfenbeinküste und in Kenya, die Mitarbeit der Weißen an der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung nicht ausgeschlossen, sondern gefördert wurde, erfolgt der Anschluß der Länder an die Weltwirtschaft reibungsloser als anderswo.

Premierminister Vorster hat verschiedentlich darauf hingewiesen, daß das Hauptproblem für die Heimatländer nicht „mehr Land" sei, sondern die bessere Ausnutzung der schon bestehenden Möglichkeiten. Aber die Umwandlung der Haltung der schwarzen Kleinbauern ist, wie sich überall auch in Schwarzafrika zeigt, ein langwieriger Erziehungsprozeß, weil er von einem tiefgreifenden sozio-ökonomischen Strukturwandel begleitet sein muß, der allein hilft, marktwirtschaftliches Verhalten gegenüber dem traditionellen subsistenzwirtschaftlichen durchzusetzen. Diese Umstellung könnte sicherlich durch das Beispiel fortschrittlicher weißer Farmer in den Heimatländern erleichtert und beschleunigt werden.

Welcher Maßstab wäre nun bei der Konsolidierung anzuwenden? Der Umfang der Heimatländer wird durch den Bantu Trust and Land Act 1936 festgelegt. Premierminister Vorster und der Minister für Bantuverwaltung, M. C. Botha, berufen sich deshalb, um sich parlamentarisch abzusichern, auf dieses Gesetz. Dagegen weisen die Führer der Heimatländer, z. B. Chief Mangope der Tswana, darauf hin, daß 1936 die Bevölkerungsdichte in den schwarzen Gebieten nur halb so groß war wie heute. Man muß zugeben, daß nicht nur die Landverteilung von 1913, sondern auch die von 1936 nicht den Zahlenverhältnissen entsprach. Es wird allgemein kritisiert, daß die Heimatländer nur zwischen 13 % und 14 % des Umfangs der Republik Südafrika ausmachen; der Anteil der Schwarzen an der Gesamtbevölkerung aber rund 70 %, der der Weißen heute weniger als 20 % beträgt. Die Dichte der De-facto-Bevölkerung in den Heimatländern war 1970 rund 119 pro Quadratmeile, während sie im Gemeinen Gebiet (common area),

das von Weißen kontrolliert wird, nur 35 pro Quadratmeile betrug. Dabei wird aber immer außer acht gelassen, daß die meisten Heimatländer im feuchteren und fruchtbareren Osten der Republik Südafrika liegen, während ein großer Teil des weißen Südafrika aride und kaum bewohnbar ist. Das Mißverhältnis wird andererseits verschärft, weil die schwarzen Gebiete jahrzehntelang wirtschaftlich vernachlässigt wurden. Verglichen mit den weißen Gebieten, sind die Heimatländer jedenfalls überbevölkert. Da die Produktionsmittel und wirtschaftlichen Fähigkeiten der Schwarzen denen der Weißen weit unterlegen sind, ist dieser Grad der Überbevölkerung viel ernster einzuschätzen. Daraus erklären sich die Forderungen der Heimatländer nach mehr Land. Ein gewisses Eingehen auf den Wunsch, die Heimatländer zu erweitern und sie im Verlauf der Konsolidierung zu geschlosseneren und größeren territorialen Einheiten zu machen, würde sicherlich das Verhältnis zwischen Heimatländern und dem für Weiße, Mischlinge und Asiaten verbleibenden Südafrika verbessern. Es besteht kein Grund, warum das Gesetz von 1936 nicht einmal durch ein neues Landgesetz abgeändert werden könnte, wie schon das 1936er Gesetz jenes von 1913 ergänzte. Gewisse Äußerungen verantwortlicher Politiker in der Republik Südafrika in dem Sinn, daß weitere Verhandlungen über die Landfrage mit unabhängig gewordenen Heimatländern geführt werden sollten, weisen in diese Richtung.

Lebensfähigkeit der Heimatländer

Ein oft erwähnter Maßstab für Größe und Wirtschaft der Heimatländer ist deren Lebensfähigkeit (viability). Es wurde schon früh von Wirtschaftlern bezweifelt, daß die Länder dieses Ziel je erreichen würden. Solange der Begriff der viability undefiniert bleibt oder gar darunter eine wirtschaftliche Autarkie verstanden wird, ist die Forderung unzeitgemäß, wenn nicht heuchlerisch; denn die arbeitsteilige Verflechtung der modernen Volkswirtschaften ist notwendig. Sie allein kann den Frieden sichern. Premierminister Vorster hat nicht ohne Grund erwähnt, daß Lebensfähigkeit kein Kriterium für Unabhängigkeit sei, wie viele kleine Mitgliedstaaten von OAU und UNO bewiesen. Man kann Lebensfähigkeit richtiger dahingehend definieren, daß die Mehrheit der Bevölkerung eines Landes ihren Lebensunterhalt innerhalb seiner Grenzen finden bzw. daß der größere Teil des Nationaleinkommens dort gewonnen werden muß. Die Heimatländer bleiben hinter diesem Ideal allerdings vorläufig noch weit zurück. 1967 übertraf das Einkommen der Wanderarbeiter das im Heimatland selbst erzeugte Bruttosozialprodukt in allen Fällen, und das Einkommen von dauernd vom Heimatland abwesenden Bürgern überstieg das dortige Bruttosozialprodukt um das Mehrfache! Ein weitgehender Abbau dieser Abhängigkeit der Heimatländer vom Gemeinen Gebiet wäre für die Glaubwürdigkeit der Politik der „Getrennten Entwicklung" höchst wünschenswert.

Durch das Ministerium für Bantuverwaltung und -entwicklung wurde festgestellt, daß die völlige Abrundung jedes der Heimatländer einfach nicht „praktikabel" sei. Obwohl dieser Begriff nicht näher definiert wurde, darf man annehmen, daß Praktikabilität ein Begriff ist, der durch die Kosten bestimmt wird, einmal der finanziellen, die Landkauf und Umsiedlungen verursachen, aber auch der politischen Kosten, wie sie sich durch die Stärkung der Opposition, aber auch des Widerspruchs in den eigenen Reihen des Burentums ausdrücken. Dem Kriterium der Praktikabilität wurde durch Chief Buthelezi ein ähnlicher Maßstab entgegengehalten, als er erklärte, die Vorschläge zur Konsolidierung von KwaZulu erlaubten keinen „zweckmäßigen Zusammenschluß" und würden durch die geforderten Umsiedlungen zu teuer erkauft. Mit dem Nachsatz sprach Buthelezi sozusagen die psychologischen Kosten für die Zulu an, die ihr seit Generationen bewohntes Stück Heimat um der Konsolidierung des ganzen Heimatlandes willen verlassen müssen. Der Kostenfrage — ohne ihre psychologische Variante — sind Bruce und Young von der Universität von Natal nachgegangen. Falls man e i n zusammenhängendes KwaZulu plane, müßte die Hälfte der Zulubevölkerung umsiedeln. Für ein zweiteiliges KwaZulu betrüge der Umsiedlungsbedarf ein Fünftel der Bevölkerung, beim Regierungsplan aber, der etwa zehn territoriale Blöcke beläßt, nur 16,4 %. Ihr Schluß: der amtliche Vorschlag verursacht nicht nur ein Minimum an Umsiedlung, er ist auch am billigsten.

Das wichtigste Kriterium von allen für die Konsolidierung ist, ob durch sie die dauernde Harmonisierung der Interessen von Schwarz und Weiß erreicht wird. Die Glaubwürdigkeit der Politik der „Getrennten Entwicklung", d. h. der Errichtung von Heimatländern, wird im Urteil der betroffenen Schwarzen und im kritischen Urteil der Weltmeinung nur durch eine überzeugende Lösung der territorialen Fragen bewiesen werden können. Die aus dem 19. Jahrhundert stammenden Grenzen der Reservate, die den Grenzen der Heimatländer zugrundeliegen, spiegeln das strategische Denken jener Zeit wider, das noch von blutigen Kriegen zwischen Schwarz und Weiß belastet war. Sie haben in der heutigen Lage, in der der Frieden für kommende Generationen gesichert werden soll, ihre Berechtigung verloren. Die neuen Grenzen sollten die gegenseitige Wertschätzung von Nationen zum Ausdruck bringen, die durch ihre Geschichte und ihre anrainenden Wohnräume zu nachbarlichem Nebeneinander bestimmt, wenn nicht gar — wenn man den alten Burenglauben ernst nimmt — dazu berufen sind.

Großzügigkeit führt zu Freundschaft

Erinnern wir uns auch der Tatsache, daß die Nationale Partei 1948 die Regierungsgewalt mit dem Glauben übernahm, daß die Schaffung von Heimatländern die schöpferischen Fähigkeiten der schwarzen Nationen freisetzen würde. Man lese darüber Dr. W. Eiselens Reden nach. Eine großherzige und großzügige Grenzziehung für die Heimatländer würde nicht nur die Zusammenarbeit zwischen ihnen und dem weißen Südafrika erleichtern, sondern würde auch den Völkern dieser Länder den psychologischen Auftrieb geben, sich in der Staatengemeinschaft Südafrikas und Afrikas zu bewähren. Das durch eine sinnvolle Konsolidierung in die Schwarzen gesetzte Vertrauen wäre ein politisches Kapital, von dem die Weißen noch lange, vielleicht für Generationen, zehren können. Sicherlich sollten diese Grenzen nicht zu ideologischen Mauern werden, sondern den Austausch von Gütern, menschlichen Kontakten und geistigen Werten erleichtern und bereichern. Dabei sind zwei Erkenntnisse von Bedeutung. Wie Dr. Moolman, Direktor des Afrika-Instituts in Pretoria, kürzlich sagte: „Die Ära lokaler Nationalismen geht auch in Afrika ihrem Ende entgegen." Ebenso beherzigenswert ist, was W. van Heerden, Chefredakteur von „Rapport", schon

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Mitte 1974 erklärte: „Die Politik der ‚Getrennten Entwicklung' hat die erwünschte vollständige Trennung der Bevölkerungsgruppen nicht erreicht und kann sie niemals erreichen. Um der Zukunft unserer Kinder willen dürfen wir nicht länger nur auf uns selbst blicken, wir müssen auch die anderen ins Auge fassen." Mit anderen Worten: Man richtet sich in Südafrika auf das friedliche und gegenseitig anregende Zusammenleben zwischen benachbarten Nationen ein. Die vernünftige Regelung der territorialen Konsolidierung kann dazu beitragen, daß aus dieser guten Nachbarschaft dauernde Freundschaft wird.

Die Heimatländer haben Zukunft

Interview mit dem Ministerpräsidenten von Lebowa, Dr. Cedric Phatudi

Gelegentlich eines Besuches von Dr. Phatudi in Bonn hatte der Präsident der Deutsch-Südafrikanischen Gesellschaft, Dr. Ch. Graf Dönhoff, Gelegenheit, sich mehrere Stunden mit dem Chefminister des Heimatlandes Lebowa im Nordosten der Republik Südafrika zu unterhalten. Das Ergebnis der Gespräche läßt sich folgendermaßen zusammenfassen:

Ph.: Ich bin seit 14 Tagen mit meinem Kollegen Kaizer Matanzima (Ministerpräsident der Transkei) in England, Holland und der Bundesrepublik unterwegs. Wir haben uns vorgenommen, Industrielle in den drei Ländern für Investitionen in unseren Heimatländern zu interessieren.



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Und wir haben Erfolg gehabt. Man beginnt einzusehen, daß die Republik Südafrika und die Heimatländer verschiedene Propositionen sind und daß man z. B. in meinem Land Lebowa investieren kann, auch wenn man aus irgendwelchen Gründen keine Investitionen nach Südafrika legen möchte.

Dff.: Ist dies Ihre erste Reise nach Europa?

Ph.: Nein, ich war schon einmal kurz in Deutschland, aber öfters schon in England. Es ist Unsinn, wenn die Leute behaupten, wir hätten Schwierigkeiten, aus Südafrika auszureisen. Ich habe einen südafrikanischen Paß und brauche keinen Menschen zu fragen, wenn ich auf Reisen in irgendwelche Länder gehe. Ich war z. B. in New York in der UNO, als im letzten Jahr Außenminister Muller von der Versammlung niedergeschrien wurde. Ein empörender Eindruck! Die Welt ist über die wirklichen Verhältnisse bei uns einfach nicht informiert. Sie will sich auch nicht informieren lassen, sondern sie denkt in Schablonen. Z. B. in der Schablone der „Apartheid". Aber die Apartheid ist tot in Südafrika. Wir haben selbständige Heimatländer, die sich auf die Souveränität zubewegen. Ich selber und meine Regierung werden jedes Jahr selbständiger in Lebowa. Die frühere weiße Herrschaft hat sich mit der Zeit in eine kameradschaftliche Beratung und Unterstützung gewandelt. Auch Grundprinzipien der Apartheid, wie z. B. daß kein Weißer unter einem schwarzen Vorgesetzten arbeiten darf, sind in den Heimatländern durch die Entwicklung überholt. Ich habe zwei weiße südafrikanische Akademiker in Lebowa angestellt, einen für das Planungsministerium und einen Geologen. Das sind erstklassige Leute, die ohne jedes Bedenken unter mir arbeiten. Aber die Welt nimmt das alles nicht zur Kenntnis.

Dff.: Es ist wohl nunmehr beschlossene Sache, daß das Heimatland Transkei im nächsten Herbst aus dem Staatsgebiet der Republik ausscheidet und sich zu einer souveränen Republik erklären wird. Denken Sie für Lebowa auch daran, um eine solche Entlassung aus dem südafrikanischen Staat nachzusuchen?

Ph.: Sie wissen, daß Matanzima mit seiner Transkei den großen Vorteil hat, ein geschlossenes Hoheitsgebiet mit nur einer Exklave zu besitzen. Außerdem ist ihm eine Anzahl Städte, darunter der Hafen Port St. John, zugesprochen worden. Unter diesen Umständen ist der Entschluß zur Selbständigkeit relativ leicht zu fassen; zumal Pretoria die Transkei weiterhin in jeder Weise unterstützen wird, denn von Pretoria aus gesehen muß dieses erste selbständige Heimatland ein spektakulärer Erfolg werden, damit die Transkei international anerkannt werden kann. Alle übrigen Heimatländer bestehen aus historischen Gründen noch aus einer Vielzahl getrennter Landstriche; Lebowa z. B. derzeit noch aus vierzehn. Die Regierung in Pretoria ist ehrlich bemüht, die Heimatländer territorial zu konsolidieren, indem sie Flächen austauscht oder weiße Farmen aufkauft und den Heimatländern übereignet. Lebowa soll dann schließlich aus fünf getrennten Teilen bestehen. Wenn die Welt sagt, ein Staat, dessen Hoheitsgebiet aus fünf voneinander getrennten Teilen besteht, könne als Staat nicht anerkannt werden, weil er nicht lebensfähig sei, dann ist das reine Hypokrisie. Sehen Sie sich die Kapverden oder die Komoren an, die beide kürzlich von der OAU als selbständige Staaten anerkannt worden sind, obgleich sie aus sehr viel mehr als fünf „Inseln"

25 APR 1975
NATAL WITNESS

Another big row over seminary

by Jon White

CAPE TOWN — A new row has developed over the future of the Federal seminary at Alice.

The latest conflict started in Cape Town on Wednesday when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Education, Mr M. C. Botha, issued a Press statement explaining why the Government is expropriating the land on which the seminary was built.

Mr Botha said that in order to extend the Fort Hare University campus it was imperative to take over the land occupied by the seminary.

Yesterday the Progressive Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, reacted angrily to the Minister's statement.

Describing the expropriation of the seminary as "an act of piracy," Dr Boraine said it was astonishing that the Minister should make a statement at this late stage, bearing in mind that the expropriation order was served on the federal seminary as far back as November last year and the take-over of

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DR ALEX BORAINE

two colleges occurred in February 1975.

Dr Boraine said: "Examination of the area in question shows that not only does Fort Hare already have a fair amount of room still left for buildings, but that it is situated on the edge of a tiny town where there is unbuilt-up land in almost any direction for scores of miles."

He added that it was ironical that the seminary should be expropriated in terms of the South African Bantu Trust and Land Act, thus making the land legally Black, yet placing it firmly in the hands of those who impose White policy on Blacks.

15 NOV 1975
Date
NATAL WITNESS



Mrs Constance Koza

Mental health talk

MRS Constance Koza will address the Indian Auxiliary Committee of the Mental Health Society at the Lotus Hall on Thursday at 7.30 pm.

Mrs Koza, who has had much experience in education, research, and community service, was a student at the University of Fort Hare, where she obtained a Bachelors Degree in Science and a University Education Diploma.

She completed her Master of Sciences degree at the University of Winconsia, in the U.S. While in America, she was involved with the Head Start programme and gained a great deal of experience in family planning counselling.

From her early years Mrs Koza has been interested in physical and emotional development of the child and while a research assistant with the CSIR she studied their growth and development. She is presently preparing for her PhD in this field.

Mrs Koza has also been involved in mental health work. Her first attempt at post graduate work was in abnormal psychology where she spent one and a half years doing research in mental hospitals in the Transvaal.

9 DEC 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Rhodes grant for lecturer

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday. — Fort Hare lecturer Mr Andre Coetzee has received a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University.

A senior staff member in the faculty of law, Mr Coetzee will study civil law on the scholarship allocated to Paul Roos Gymnasium in Paarl. He leaves for Britain in October next year.

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Date 23 OCT 1975

STAR

'Medical school for Blacks' plan

John Patten
Political Correspondent

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, has announced further details of the establishment of a new autonomous Black medical university at Garankuwa near Pretoria.

In a statement released today, Mr Botha disclosed that draft legislation is at present being drawn up in preparation for the establishment of the new university which will provide training for Black students as doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons. A hospital will be vested in its control.

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The Minister announced that Professor H W Snyman, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Pretoria, would act as his chief adviser in setting up the university.

Professor Snyman, he said, had extensive knowledge and experience in this field and had served on various commissions of inquiry.

An interim advisory committee under Professor Snyman's chairmanship was being constituted to advise the Minister and his department.

Mr Botha said it was the intention that first-year training in these fields would be undertaken by the three existing Black universities (Turflook, Nongoma and Fort Hare) and that the new medical university would provide training from the second year onwards.

While the university would be autonomous, the Minister indicated it was intended it work in close liaison with the universities of Pretoria and the Witwatersrand to maintain academic standards.

16 OCT 1975
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Professor dies after operation

Daily News Correspondent

FORT HARE, Thursday. PROFESSOR Karel Jacobs, head of the department of Latin at the University of Fort Hare, died after an operation in East London on Tuesday.

The professor, who was born in Holland, had been a member of the academic staff at Fort Hare since 1944.

He was due to retire at the end of the year and he and his wife planned to make their home in Cape Town.

Another member of the Fort Hare staff, janitor of buildings Mr Colin Campbell, died suddenly last week.

His wife had died a week before after a long illness and Mr Campbell collapsed with a heart attack on Friday.

He had been at the university since 1971 when he was appointed clerk of works. He leaves two sons.

13 NOV 1975
DIE TRANSVALER

Professor nou kollege-hoof

ALICE — Prof. D. Meiring, professor in Organiese Chemie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is aangestel as hoof van die Pretoriase Kollege vir Gevorderde Tegniese Opleiding.

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Die 38-jarige prof. Meiring sal sy nuwe pos vroeg aanstaande jaar aanvaar wanneer die kollege begin met sy uitbreidingsprogram van 'n geraamde koste van sowat R50 miljoen.

— (Sapa.)

Date 29 OCT 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare told of new method of instruction

ALICE — A method of integrated individual instruction has been developed by Professor S. Postelthwaite, a professor of Botany at Purdue University in the USA.

The method is based on tape-recorded programmes which students can study at their own pace.

The University of Port Elizabeth (UPE) plans to make extensive use of the system.

Professor E. J. Marais, Rector of UPE and Professor S. J. Gous of UPE, recently delivered a course of lectures on the system to members of the University of Fort Hare academic staff.

Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of the University of Fort Hare, said that with the increased tempo of development of education methods, the evolution of the human brain and the reserves of knowledge maintained in modern libraries and computers, the acquisition of more advanced knowledge had increased at an almost alarming rate and it was not possible to comprehend where it would eventually lead.

Professor De Wet referred to the disadvantages experienced at large universities with past and second-year enrolments and said they had been overcome overseas by the introduction of what has become known as the College system, which had many advantages.

"The University of Port Elizabeth has made its claim to acquire not only the advantages of the College system, but also to solve academic problems by the introduction of what has been called the Universette System.

"The idea is that first and second-year students at a university should be considered as a special unit on account of the personal and academic problems peculiar to this group and the University of Port Elizabeth is at present involved in pioneering work," Professor De Wet said. —DDC


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After a lecture at Fort Hare University were, from left: Prof C. Millar, Prof S. J. Gous, Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet and the Rector of UPE, Prof E. J. Marais.

21 APR 1975

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



MISS VABAZA

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Graduation firsts for Fort Hare women

ALICE — About 1 500 people attended the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University here on Saturday.

The chancellor of the university, Dr P. E. Rousseau, awarded degrees, diplomas and certificates to 162 graduates.

The ceremony was a triumph for women's lib as women walked away with three firsts.

Top of the list was the daughter of a Transkei attorney, Miss Nozipho Vabaza, who became the first woman to obtain an LLB degree from the university.

Miss Grace Mapasa, also from the Transkei, became the first student to graduate with a B.Proc degree from the university.

Miss Fungai Mavugara, of Rhodesia, obtained a distinction in applied mathematics — the first to be obtained in the subject since the university became fully autonomous in 1970. — DDC-DDR.

More graduation pictures Page 2

24 NOV 1975 Fort Hare

NATAL DAILY NEWS

FINE ARTS FOR FORT HARE

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday. FORT HARE University will become the first Black university to offer a degree course in fine arts from next year.

It has been announced here that the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, has approved the addition of the degree of BA Fine Arts to the faculty of arts at the university.

Five years ago a teacher's diploma course in fine arts was offered at Fort Hare through a sub department of fine arts in the faculty of education. Three years ago this department came under the faculty of arts and offered a straigh diploma in fine arts.

To date students who have taken their diploma in fine arts have done well. Mr R. Mabanu is now an inspector of art in the Ciskei. Miss Estelle Marais, herself a successful artist who initiated the diploma course at Fort Hare five years ago, will continue as head of the department of fine arts.

Miss Marais said she had found the African student had a flair for design and graphic mediums and once qualified they will find a wide and interesting new field of careers.

University of Fort Hare

13 NOV 1975

STAR

Call soon to 'help feed SA'

The Black homelands will soon be called on to contribute to feeding the population of South Africa, according to Prof M C Laker, head of the Department of Soil Science at the University of Fort Hare.

The White areas are presently being overloaded and will not be able to feed the whole population indefinitely Professor Laker added.

"Without doubt the development of a healthy and stable agricultural industry is a pivot in the development of the homelands," he said.

"Without this the chances of establishing stable and thriving homelands are thin."

OPPORTUNITIES

Professor Laker added that with the development of the agricultural sector opportunities for work in other fields would also be stimulated.

At present the features of Black farming were serious soil erosion, overstocking and very low crop yields.

Universities and other bodies were carrying out large scale surveys of natural resources in the homelands to draw up a master plan for every homeland.

"It must be accepted that traditional small farmers will constitute a large part of the farming population of the homelands for a long time to come," Professor Laker observed.

24 MAY 1975
P.E. EVENING POST

Federal Seminary too much of success

THE Federal Theological Seminary in Alice, with its loving and caring multi-racial community, was too successful as an experiment in Christian unity.

This is why it was closed and expropriated, says an editorial in the latest edition of the Anglican journal Seek.

The Seek editorial says Fort Hare students compared what they saw at the seminary with the verkramp and cold atmosphere of their university. The contrast between the two made a profound impact.

The differences between the two were too great.

Pledges broken

So when the presence of the seminary across the road from Fort Hare became intolerable, solemn promises made to the churches were broken — closure and expropriation swiftly followed.

"Although the enforced removal of the Federal Seminary from Alice by expropriation is a scandal and immoral, the action calls in question of racial harmony within South Africa and the programme of detente in our relationships with Black Africa," the editorial said.

Race harmony

"We believe the Federal Seminary is a powerful instrument for peace.

"It is an institution which demonstrates that Christian concord and racial harmony are possible when men and women of good will come together to live the Christian life in its rich variety," the editorial concluded.

21 NOV 1975

P.E. EVENING POST

Art degree course at Fort Hare

ALICE. — Fort Hare University will become the first Black university to offer a degree course in fine arts from next year, according to an official announcement.

The Minister of Bantu Education had approved the addition of the degree of BA Fine Arts to the arts faculty at the university, the announcement said.

Miss Estelle Marais who initiated the diploma course in fine arts at Fort Hare five years ago, will head the new department.

—Sapa.

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Date 05 SEP 1975
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Bursaries for 31 Ciskei students

Thirty one students from five high schools in the Ciskei have been offered bursaries to study agriculture at Stellenbosch University, Fort Hare University and Onderstepoort Veterinary College.

This was announced by the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Booi.

The bursaries will be tenable at these universities next year.

Matthew Zamuxolo Mnyaluza, Thembalabantu, Zwelitsha; Leonard Mnikina, Ntsonkota , Lady Frere, and Andile Mini, Mzomhle, Mdantsane, will study veterinary science at Ondersterpoort Agricultural College.

Lulama Twaku, Nathaniel Pamla, Peddie, and Iris Fuma, Ntsonkota, will study soil science at Fort Hare.

Vuyelwa Mpepo, Mzomhle, Nosipo Jakuja, Nathaniel Pamla, and Tembisa Kene, Ntsokota, will do bachelor of commerce in agriculture.

Patrick Mjele, Ernest Tapile, both of Thembalabantu, and Mongami Mrwebi will do engineering agriculture at Fort Hare.

Nyameko Time, Mzomhle, Zingisile Tyulu of Nonkqubela in the Lady Frere district, and Vulindlela Mvabaza will study agricultural planning at Fort Hare.

Makosonke Kalipa , Nonkqubela, and David Tyatyeka, Mzomhle, will study forestry at the Stellenbosch University.

Clement Tom, Ntsonkota, and Sindiso Kwazi, Nonkqubela, will study agronomy at Fort Hare.

Merriman Sontaka, Mzomhle, and Vuyisile Mshweshwe, of Nathaniel Pamla, Peddie, will study animal hisbandry at the Unive— rsity of Fort Hare.

Welcome Makumba, Mzomhle, Mziwandile Zepe, Nonkqubela, and Bantubomzi Mtalana, Nathaniel Pamla, will study poultry at Fort Hare.

Mpumelelo Bibi, Bangile Tom, both Mzomhle, and Sityebi Qoshe, Thembalabantu, will do horticulture at Fort Hare.

Elias Mazantsi, Thembalabantu, Mtutuzeli Pongoma, Nathaniel Pamla, and Monwabisi Mbaba, Nonkqubela, will study pastures at Hort Hare.

Doris Duda, Ntsonkota, and Leticia Gaqa, Mzomhle, will study home economics at Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
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22 NOV 1975

NATAL WITNESS

Fine arts for Blacks

ALICE — Fort Hare University will become the first Black university to offer a degree course in fine arts from next year. Miss Estelle Marais, who initiated the diploma course in fine arts at Fort Hare five years ago, will head the new department.

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22 NOV 1975

D. F. ADVERTISER

Fine Arts degree

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Fort Hare University wil become the first Black university to offer a degree course in fine arts from next year, according to an ofiical announcement here — SAPA

15 AUG 1975
Date
E.P. HERALD



Mr Johann Uys

Fort Hare post for former attache

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A former South African Information Attache in Cologne, Germany, and former Eastern Province athlete has been appointed a senior lecturer in Afrikaans/Nederlands at the University of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
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He is Mr Johann Uys, who was born in the Eastern Cape and educated at Uitenhage and Graaff-Reinet. After graduating from Stellenbosch University in 1957, Mr Uys took up his first teaching post at Hoërskool Cillie, Port Elizabeth, and joined the Port Elizabeth Athletic Club.

In that year he won the hurdles title for the Eastern Cape from the Border team.

Lectured

After obtaining an MA (Hons) from Stellenbosch Mr Uys lectured at Natal University before leaving for the University of Amsterdam where he obtained a doctoral in Afrikaans / Nederlands, specialising in linguistics and phonetics.

For 3½ years he assisted a Prof Mol at Amsterdam University before joining the SA Department of Information as senior information officer, an appointment he held for four years.

As information attache in Cologne he served under the SA Ambassador Mr Donald Sole who was also educated in the Eastern Province.

Mr Uys returned to SA and later became editor in chief at Maskew Miller's publishing firm. In 1972 he joined the Transvaal Education Department and started an education bureau in Johannesburg, where he did translations and teaching on a part time basis.

After a year Mr Uys decided to return to teaching. He taught at Parktown Boys' High and two other schools before taking up his appointment at Fort Hare.

Date 11 SEP 1975
DIE TRANSVALER

Groot tekort aan swart leerkragte

"DAAR is 'n geweldige tekort aan swart onderwysers en daar word behoorlik tougestaan vir studente wat aan Fort Hare afstudeer."

Só het mev. Heinie de Wet, rektorsvrou van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, gese op 'n noenmaal ter viering van die 42e verjaardag van die Johannesburgse Dameskring.

Mev. De Wet het vertel dat die onderwysstudente aan dié inrigting reeds 'n jaar voordat hulle hul studies voltooi, poste het. Dit is ook geen wonder nie, want daar is maar 52 000 onderwysers vir bykans drie miljoen swart leerlinge. Dit beteken dat daar 60 leerlinge per onderwyser is.

„Dis egter verblydend dat die studentegetalle by Fort Hare vinnig styg. Sedert 1963 was die aanwas elke jaar 25 p.s. en verlede jaar was dit 30 p.s." het mev. De Wet gesê.

Die Fakulteit Lettere en Wysbegeerte is die gewildste aan dié universiteit. Daarna volg Natuurwetenskappe, die Regte, Opvoedkunde, Ekonomiese Wetenskappe, Landbou en Teologie.

Dis egter nie net in die onderwys dat daar 'n groot vraag na die studente is nie. Sake-ondernemings bied elke jaar werk aan alle studente in die Ekonomie en die XOK het ook dié mense se dienste nodig.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 SEP 1975
DIE TRANSVALER



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mev. Cia Richards en mev. Heninie de Wet in gesellige luim voor die noenmaal van die Johannesburgse Dameskring waar mev. De Wet die spreekster was.

13 NOV 1975
Date
DIE TRANSVALER

Swart boer: niks te vrees

Verslaggewer

BEDFORD — Die blanke boer in Suid-Afrika moet nie die ontwikkeling van swart landbou as 'n bedreiging sien nie. Hy moet eerder die swart boer as sy vennoot beskou in die taak om die land te voed en noodsaaklike buitelandse valuta vir ontwikkeling te verdien.

Só het prof. M. C. Larker, hoof van die Departement van Grondkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, hier gesê.

Hy sê dit kan sonder enige twyfel gestel word dat die ontwikkeling van 'n gesonde en stabiele landboubedryf van die uiterste belang is en sentraal staan in die ontwikkeling van die tuislande.

Prof. Larker sê die wit gebiede in Suid-Afrika word op die oomblik byna ooreis op dié gebied en sal nie alleen vir altyd die hele land se bevolking kan voed nie — die swart gebiede sal hul regmatige bydrae moet begin lewer.

Kleinboere

„Dit moet aanvaar word dat tradisionele kleinboere nog lank 'n groot deel van die landboubevolking in die tuislande gaan uitmaak. As mens na voorbeelde in ander lande kyk, word dit duidelik dat dié soort boerdery nie in 'n kort tyd uitgeskakel sal word nie," het hy gesê.

Oor projekboerdery het hy gesê dat dit slegs as tussentydse maatreël gebruik moet word. Potensiële swart bestuurders vir dié projekte moet eenvoudig betrek en opgelei word sodat hulle later die beheer kan oorneem.

Date 30 NOV 1975
SUNDAY TRIBUNE

BLACK SEMINARY ALL SET TO STAY ON IN NATAL

Tribune Reporter

THE Federal Theological Seminary, centre of an international church uproar earlier this year when it was hounded out of Alice in the Eastern Cape, is almost certain to move permanently to Natal.

This was learned yesterday from an authoritative church source who said that the question of a final home was almost certain to be raised at a meeting of the seminary council at Edendale, near Pietermaritzburg, on December 18.

The meeting comes at the end of the most troubled year in the turbulent history of the institution — a year which has also seen it ordered from its temporary refuge at Umtata after a head-on clash with Chief Kaiser Matanzima's government.

The seminary is a college for Black, Indian and Coloured students studying for the priesthood in either the Anglican, Methodist, Congregational churches or one of the branches of the Presbyterian Church.

It is understood the choice of a permanent site will hinge largely on the question of finance and the assurance of secure tenure.

The seminary has provisionally accepted an offer of about R2 million from the South African Government in compensation for the loss of about 80 hectares of property it occupied in Alice.

The site was expropriated by the Government ostensibly to allow neighbouring Fort Hare University room to expand, but seminary leaders have consistently maintained the existence of their multi-racial college next door to an apartheid showpiece was the deciding factor.

The final compensation claim is expected to be for all expenses incurred in moving to a permanent home. This may include the seminary's unsuccessful stop-over in Umtata.

Yesterday the seminary's Registrar, Mr Chris Wright, said the first phase of moving the seminary to its new temporary home at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre would begin on December 12.

"Talks have been held with KwaZulu's Chief Councillor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and he has assured us he is interested in our welfare. I feel sure we will be welcome in KwaZulu."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 NOV 1975

24 NOV 1975
E. P. HERALD

A first for Fort Hare University

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Fort Hare University will become the first South African Black university to offer a degree course in fine arts from next year.

It was revealed in Alice last week that the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, had approved the addition of the degree of BA Fine Arts to the faculty of arts at the University.

Five years ago a teachers' diploma course in fine arts was offered at Fort Hare through a sub department of fine arts in the faculty of education. Three years ago that department came under the faculty of arts and offered a straight diploma in fine arts.

Miss Estelle Marais, an artist who initiated the diploma course at Fort Hare five years ago will continue as head of the Department of Fine Arts.

Miss Marais said she hoped many students would be interested in taking the degree. She said African students had a flair for design and graphic mediums and once qualified should find work as teachers, textile designers, freelance, illustration and commercial artists.

24 NOV 1975

DIE TRANSVALER

Kuns-graad by universiteit

ALICE — De Universiteit van Fort Hare sal die eerste swart universiteit wees wat van volgende jaar 'n graadkursus in die skone kunste aan te bied, volgens 'n amptelike aankondiging wat hier gedoen is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys het dit goedgekeur dat die BA-graad in skone kunste by die kunsfakulteit van die universiteit aangebied word.

Mej. Estelle Marais wat die diplomakursus in skone kunste vyf jaar gelede aangevoer het, sal die hoof van die nuwe departement wees. — (Sapa).

Date 24 NOV 1975

DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.

Fort Hare kry skone kunste

ALICE. — Die Universiteit van Fort Hare sal die eerste universiteit vir swartes wat van volgende jaar 'n graadkursus in die skone kunste sal aanbied.

Die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys het toestemming gegee dat 'n B.A.-graadkursus in die skone kunste by die kunsfakulteit gegee kan word.

Mej. Estelle Marais, wat vyf jaar gelede verantwoordelik was vir die diplomakursus in skone kuns by dié universiteit, sal die hoof van die nuwe departement wees.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 NOV 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

New degree course in art

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE University of Fort Hare will offer a degree in fine arts from next year.

About 70 percent of the course will be practical work. Students will spend about 35 hours a week working in the studio under supervision.

Compulsory subjects will be history of art, painting or sculpture, graphic art, sketching and aesthetics. — TONIGHT Correspondent.

- 1 DEC 1975

P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare professor

ALICE. — Prof P. B. Trevor-Robberts has joined the academic staff of the University of Fort Hare as head of the Industrial Psychology department of the faculty of Economic Sciences.

Prof Trevor-Robberts came to Fort Hare from the University of South Africa where he was a senior lecturer in Organisation Dynamics and Manpower Systems.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DEC 1975

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Call to channel students' bursaries

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE ,Wednesday. PEOPLE giving financial assistance to University of Fort Hare students have been asked to notify the administration of the awards in an effort to standardise bursary allocations.

University of Fort Hare

In a statement, the administration calls for the channelling of all bursaries and donations through the university's bursaries committee. It pointed out that the commitee was representative of all faculties and allocated money received from outside sources according to the wishes of the donors.

"It often happens that firms who work independently write to lecturers, heads of departments and deans of administration asking for all kinds of references concerning applicants to enable them to make a final decision.

"This sometimes leads to a situation where a student is awarded a bursary independently by a private firm and another through the bursaries committee because neither the firm nor the committee have known about the other's award."

Date 25 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare meeting swoop by police

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Mr M. Matanzima, son of the Minister of Justice in the Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, was questioned by police and then released after he last night addressed a meeting of 100 students called on the Fort Hare University campus in defiance of a ban on all meetings imposed hours earlier by the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

The meeting, held on the university sports ground, was broken up by police who arrested five students for trespassing on university property after they were suspended earlier this month. Police also took the names of about 80 other students.

Last night's meeting came after Prof De Wet had announced that all meetings on the campus were banned until September 14. This was decided after students, who had only recently returned to the university after trouble earlier this month, said they would boycott lectures until a meeting had been held by a "national interim parents committee".

VANS

Major H. C. Lerm, District Commandant of Police at King William's Town, said Mr Matanzima had been detained for questioning and was sent back to his hostel shortly before midnight.

After the students at the meeting on the sports field had been taken to the university Great Hall in police vans and their names taken by the police, Professor De Wet told them to go back to their hostels. He said disciplinary action would be considered on Monday.

BAN

After students left the Great Hall they congregated outside where Mr Matanzima addressed them. After a 10 minute interval he again addressed the crowd, but was stopped by police and taken away for questioning. Shortly before midnight he was sent back to his hostel on the campus.

Early yesterday Prof De Wet banned all meetings on the campus. Later notices were pinned on hostel notice boards announcing that the planned meeting would take place at 7.30pm at the Alice Federal Theological Seminary instead of at the university sports ground, the original venue. Students, nevertheless gathered on the sports ground.

Three policemen ordered them to disperse and told them they were contravening the prohibition of meetings announced by the rector.

The students argued that they were holding discussions, not a meeting, and refused to disperse. Shortly afterwards a convoy of police vehicles arrived and students were taken in vans to the Great Hall.

Major Lerm stressed that no force was used and that students had gone quietly into the vans. He said five students who were rusticated earlier this month had been arrested for trespassing on university property as they had not yet been re-instated at the university.

THREAT

Trouble at Fort Hare started at the beginning of the month when about 150 students of Beda House threatened their warden, Mr O. H. D. Makunga and his family and took all the furniture from his house to a common room. They were all rusticated and, during the next two weeks, after several mass meetings and confrontations with the university authorities, students left Fort Hare in large groups.

By mid-August there were only about 200 of the 1 000-strong student body left on the campus. By August 18, after some of the rusticated students were reinstated, students started returning to Fort Hare, and last night there were about 750 students on the campus.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 SEP 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

WORTEL VAN KWAAD

DIE kommissie wat moes ondersoek instel na verlede jaar se onluste by Fort Hare het 'n paar sterk aanbevelings gedoen waarvan die owerhede simpatieke kennis behoort te neem. Een daarvan is die aanstelling van 'n Bantoe as studentedekaan, en die ander die inruiming van plek vir 'n Bantoe of Bantoes in die universiteitsraad. Albei radikaal, maar miskien gewens.

Dit is bekend dat uitsluitend blanke beheer oor die universiteit geruime tyd al 'n grief onder die studente is. Op hoë vlak aan blanke kant is die redelikheid daarvan reeds toegegee. Die kommissie se aanbeveling oor meer geriewe vir sport en ontspanning verdien ook ernstige aandag.

Maar wanneer 'n mens hierdie dinge gesê het, is dit nodig om by te voeg dat alles niks sal baat as die bedrywighede van die militante nie-blanke studente-organisasie SASO op die kampus nie aan bande gelê of totaal verbied word nie.

Byna

Sedert die moeilikhede van verlede jaar waarmee die kommissie se ondersoek in verband staan, was Fort Hare al weer die toneel van ernstige wanorde as gevolg waarvan die universiteit byna leeg geloop het.

In albei die onluste het die organisasie 'n aktiewe rol gespeel. Wat verlede jaar se moeilikhede betref, het die kommissie tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat die stakings toe onderneem is bloot om „in pas te bly 'n SASO-eis dat swart studente lesings moet staak."

In die onlangse onluste, toe staking op staking gevolg het, is ook vasgestel dat SASO 'n belangrike bron van kwaad was. Dit is selfs uit die mond van 'n lid van die vereniging bevestig.

Bomenslik

As dit dan so is, sal toegewings van watter aard ook al weinig baat solank SASO met sy uitgesproke standpunt oor swart mag en teen blanke gesag 'n vrye hand gelaat word.

Die onlangse wanordelikhede aan Fort Hare het die universiteit ernstig na die hart gesteek. Soos in die geval van die Kleurlinguniversiteit van Wes-Kaapland bestaan ook daar 'n onderstroming wat die inrigting se ondergang soek. 'n Herhaling kan nie bekostig word nie en daarom behoort SASO van die toneel verwyder te word.

Die owerhede aan Fort Hare het reeds byna bomenslike geduld met opstokery en aanblasery aan die dag gelê. Meer kan nie verwag word nie.

Date 25 AUG 1973
HOOFSTAD

ONRUS BY FORT HARE

ALICE. — Die polisie het gisteraand 'n studentevergadering op die kampus van Fort Hare uitmekaar gejaag en, volgens 'n woordvoerder van die polisie, die seun van die Transkeise minister van Justisie, mnr. George Mantanzima, aangehou.

Die vergadering is gehou in weerwil van 'n bevel wat alle kampus-vergaderings tot na 14 September verbied.

Mnr. Mantanzima is vir ondervraging aangehou nadat hy die studente twee keer probeer toespreek het nadat die vergadering uiteen is.

Vyf ander studente wat van oorreding beskuldig is, is ook ná die vergadering aangehou.

Hulle sluit twee lede van Saso in wat vroeër vandeesmaand verban is en sedertdien nog nie weer toegelaat is nie.

Die rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet, het gister 'n bevel uitgereik dat alle studentevergaderings op die kampus tot na 17 September verban word.

Nagenoeg tagtig van die sowat 100 studente wat die vergadering bygewoon het, is deur die polisie aangekeer en na die Universiteit se vergadersaal geneem waar hulle deur prof. De Wet toegespreek is.

Dissiplinêre maatreëls sal Maandag oorweeg word, het prof. De Wet gesê. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



IN LUMINE TUO VIDE LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Students gather (above) to discuss the situation on the campus at the University of Fort Hare, Alice, yesterday before being baton charged by police. While (below) Mr. Thomas Nxele, third-year B.A. (left) got a gash on his head and Mr. Litha Ludidi, third-year B.A. show their injuries after alleged assaults on the campus.



14 SEP 1973

LADYSMITH GAZETTE

IFORT HARE

ISIVULILE

E-ALICE.— Konke kuhambe kahle ngokuthula eYunivesithi yaseFort Hare ngolwesiNe oludlule, usuku lokuqala kuvule ithemu lokugwinya konyaka.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Emasontweni amabili adlule leYunivesithi beyiyinkundla yezi-phithiphithi nobudlova, izitshu-deni ziduba izifundo, zikhono-nda ngokumiswa kwezinye; za-xabana nezinye ezaqhubeka no-kuya emakilasini.

NgolwesiNe, izitshudeni ziqa-lile ukufika kancane kancane, emuva kokuyophumula isonto lonke. Zingama 300 kuphela izi-tshudeni ebezikulezo ezihambe sekuzovulwa, ezivunyelwe uku-buyela eYunivesithi.

Date 29 AUG 1973
THE WORLD.

STUDENTS LEAVE FORT HARE AFTER VIOLENT SCENES

SIX HUNDRED students were today leaving the University of Fort Hare following yesterday's disturbances during which dogs had to be called in. All lectures at the university have been suspended.

A group of about 150 students were due to leave for Bloemfontein and Cape Town by train at 10 a.m today and the others were due to leave later for the Transkei and Natal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

QUIET

The Rector of the University, Professor J. M. de Wet, said early this morning that all was now quiet.

The condition of the two students who were taken to hospital with head wounds following yesterday's riot was said to be "not serious."

Rioting broke out at the university when a crowd of students armed with bricks and sticks stormed into lecture rooms and bodily hauled out fellow students who were attending lectures.

INJURIES

One woman student was said to have been pushed from a second storey window by the mob. She would have suffered serious injuries if her fall had not been broken by a group of lecturers.

University authorities called in the police to restore order. It was reported that eight students were arrested.

The trouble began when Professor J. M. de Wet gave the students an ultimatum — either return to lectures or leave the university.

Some students decided to return but others refused and gathered on the campus chanting singing and whistling. Shortly after this they went on the rampage.

3 SEP 1973

Date

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Support for students

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

NATAL University's Pietermaritzburg SRC yesterday condemned the expulsion of 500 students of the University of Fort Hare, saying that arbitrary action on such a general basis against boycotters of lectures was a gross misuse of power by university authorities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In an official statement the SRC said student unrest was an inevitable feature of Black student life because of the attitudes of the university authorities and the nature of the institution.

"Trouble is an inevitable result of the separation of the universities under the Nationalist system," it said.

Date 29 AUG 1973
NATAL WITNESS

FORT HARE STUDENTS SENT HOME

ALICE—All students who had been boycotting lectures at Fort Hare University were sent home last night and would not be allowed to return to the university for the remainder of the year, the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said in a statement issued yesterday.

By late yesterday afternoon police on the campus had rounded up about 500 students and herded them into the university's Great Hall.

Another 200 who had fled to the nearby Federal Theological Seminary when the police arrived yesterday morning during incidents in lecture rooms, returned voluntarily. They were also shepherded into the Great Hall.

Prof. de Wet, university officials and senior policemen were going through student lists yesterday to check on which students had been attending lectures.

The 400-plus students believed to have been attending lectures will be allowed to remain at the university to continue their studies. The other students were sent home last night on specially chartered trains and buses.

A letter was handed to each of them.

It read: "In view of criminal acts of violence committed by a large number of students on August 28 and, in order to afford protection to those students who had indicated by attending classes a desire to use the university to study, it has been decided that all those who have been boycotting lectures must be removed from the campus for the rest of the current year."

Earlier yesterday police arrested seven students allegedly caught in act of throwing stones at policemen and cars, and removed them to Alice Police Station.

The police arrived on the campus after groups of students had allegedly broken up lectures and threatened students who were attending classes.

The 200 students who returned from the seminary did so after an appeal by Prof. de Wet to the president of the seminary, the Rev. R. G. Brown, to send the students back.

Appeal

The Rev. Brown said in a statement: "The staff of the seminary are fully aware that it would be unlawful to harbour criminals, but we have no evidence that these students committed any crime, and their behaviour on the seminary campus was exemplary."

The Rev. Brown said his staff treated with "deep concern" the continuing unrest at the university, and the fact that many of the students had felt it necessary after the police action yesterday morning to seek sanctuary in the seminary.

—SapaReuter.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare ban defied

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Fort Hare University students held another meeting on the campus yesterday in defiance of a ban on all meetings imposed last week by the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet.

The registrar, Mr. H. van Huyssteen said last night: "I saw about 100 students dispersing after meeting on the campus late in the afternoon. It looked as if it had been an orderly meeting.

It was difficult to say how many students had returned to continue their studies in time for today's deadline set by Prof. De Wet.

"But the majority are back. I would say about 100 of the 150 rusticated students have also been reinstated," said Mr. Van Huyssteen.

He said it had not been decided what steps to take against students who by today had still not returned to the university. The university's disciplinary committee would also have to decide on action against 75 students who had their names taken by police for attending Friday night's illegal meeting on the campus.

Major H. C. Lerm, District Commandant of Police said: "The quiet situation at the university this weekend should continue."

He denied strongly that police had used batons in dispersing students meeting on Friday night.

Major Lerm added that Mr. M. Matanzima, son of Mr. George Matanzima, the Transkei Minister of Justice, was not detained by the police on Friday night.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 AUG 1973
Date
DIE VADERLAND

Raad van Kerke wil ministers toe

Nog 800 bly weg van Fort Hare

(Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger)

ALICE — Die toestand by die Universiteit van Fort Hare word kritiek. As die studente wat gedros het nie gou terugkeer nie, kan hulle verbied word om eksamen te skryf. Dit beteken dat hulle 'n studiejaar verloor.

Alle studente aan die Teologiese Opleidingskool hier is vandag terug. By die universiteit self begin die getal aanwesiges stadig groei. Daar is sowat 250 studente.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, die rektor, het vanoggend aan Die Vaderland gesê dat ses van die 150 geskorstes teruggeneem is. Hulle skorsings is egter net opgeskort en nie onvoorwaardelik opgehef soos wat sommige berigte lui nie.

Elke student wat geskors is, se saak sal individueel en simpatiek oorweeg word, as hulle terugkom en die rektor en die personeel om verskoning vra vir hul vroeëre optredes.

Ministers toe

Gister het twee lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke, mnre. John Rees, hoofsekretaris, en John Thorne van die Verenigde Congregational-Kerk, hier besoek gebring. Hulle ontmoeting met die rektor was agter geslote deure.

Die S.A. Raad van Kerke glo nou glo die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys en -Administrasie, mnr. M. C. Botha, en die Minister van Indiërsake, sen. Owen Horwood en die Minister van Kleurlingsake, dr. Schalk van der Merwe, bydam. Presies wat die S.A. Raad van Kerke met die betrokke Ministers wil bespreek, weet nugter.

Een ding bly soos 'n paal bo water staan, dat deur die oproer by die Universiteit van Fort Hare, deur moedswillige opstokery aan die kant van SASO, die swart studente-organisasie, begin is. Dit het sy oorsprong by verlede jaar se besprekinge by Hammanskraal. Verlede jaar al het SASO sover gegaan om in een van sy omsendbriewe bekend te maak dat hy Fort Hare sal sluit.

En tot vandag toe kom niemand in hul wildste drome raai waarom Fort Hare juis gesluit moet word nie. In die verlede was daar elke keer iets wat so 'n oproer vooraf gegaan het wat dalk as moontlike rede aangevoer kan word, waarom daar 'n oproer was. Hierdie keer egter het die spulletjie uit die niet begin ontplof.

Ouers

'n Ander saak wat skynbaar niks goeds voorspel nie, is die vergadering wat op Grahamstad gehou is, waar eerw. T. B. Mbabane, van Fort Hare se Teologiese Skool, aangesê is om 'n ouerorganisasie te begin „om na hul kinders se belange om te sien".

'n Mens mag verkeerd wees, maar die stigting van hierdie ouerorganisasie wil klink na 'n mosie van wantroue in die personeel van Fort Hare.

Prof. De Wet het vanoggend gesê dat elkeen van sy personeel hulle allerbeste gee om die studente gelukkig en tevrede te maak, maar dat hulle stank vir dank kry.

Daar was vanoggend nog sowat 800 studente afwesig.

University of Fort Hare
Pioneer in Excellence

Date 29 AUG 1973
D. F. ADVERTISER

Fort Hare unrest: students out for rest of year

ALICE. — All students who had been boycotting lectures at Fort Hare University were being sent home last night and would not be allowed to return to the University for the remainder of the year, the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said in a statement yesterday.

By late yesterday afternoon police on the campus had rounded up about 500 students and herded them into the university great hall.

Another 200, who had fled to the nearby Federal Theological Seminary when the police arrived yesterday morning during incidents in lecture rooms, returned voluntarily. They were also shepherded into the great hall.

Professor de Wet, university officials and senior policemen were going through students lists yesterday to check on which students had been attending lectures.

The 400-odd students believed to have been attending lectures will be allowed to remain at the university to continue their studies.

The other students were to be sent home last night on specially chartered trains and buses.

A letter was to be handed to each of them as he left the hall. It reads: "In view of criminal acts of violence committed by a large number of students on August 28, and in order to afford protection to those students who had indicated by attending classes a desire to use the university to study, it has been decided that all those who have been boycotting lectures must be removed from the campus for the rest of the current year."

Earlier yesterday police arrested seven students allegedly caught in the act of throwing stones at policemen and cars and removed them to the Alice police station.

The police arrived on the campus after groups of students had allegedly broken up lectures and threatened students who were attending classes.

Major H. C. Lerm, the commander of the contingent of 55 policemen, appealed to students who had been assaulted and intimidated by their fellow students to come forward and lay charges against their attackers.

The statement by Professor de Wet which is being given to each of the rusticated students warns them that, "as a rusticated student you may not return to the university without express permission from myself or the registrar.

"Any infringement of this provision will be an offence punishable by law." — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 6 SEP 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Ex-Fort Hare me guilty of trespassin

ALICE—Three former Fort Hare students who were arrested on the on the night of August 24 while attending a meeting were found gu trespassing in the magistrate's court here.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The students — Pumzile Majeke, 25, Mazibonge Baqwa, 22 and Zolisa Mdikane, 22 — were each fined R25 (or 45 days), the sentences were suspended for three years on condition that they do not enter the Fort Hare campus without written permission from the university authorities.

The students had pleaded not guilty.

● The strife-torn University of Fort Hare opens today after a scheduled week-long vacation which followed a month of unrest on the campus.

The Registrar, Mr. H. van Huyssteen says he is receiving phone calls, letters and personal requests from students who wish to return.

To those who have been suspended until the end of the year, the request meets with a definite "No.', but the others are encouraged to return as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, some students have remained at Fort Hare throughout the holidays.

Exactly how many, it is possible to judge at this stage But even if the 300 come back, there will be less than half the original total student complement for the remainder of the year. — SAPA.

Date 1 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare head favours Black representation

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—The Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, said yesterday he was in favour of Black representatives on the university council.

He was replying to remarks made previously by students and African academics that one of the main reasons for Blacks' dissatisfaction with the present education system was that Black education institutions were controlled by Whites.

Prof De Wet said his main reason for saying this was that eventually the university would be controlled and run by Blacks.

Appointing Black representatives to the council would be "an essential interim step towards ultimate Black control".

Referring to a promise by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Robert Selby-Taylor, to negotiate on behalf of Fort Hare students, Prof De Wet said he had had no approach so far from him or from other leading South African churchmen.

CIRCULAR

Yesterday afternoon he released details of a circular addressed to all parents, guardians and donors of bursaries setting out the events up to the present.

He refers to an earlier statement "purporting to have come from the students of Fort Hare", claiming among other things that the students were escorted from the campus by heavily armed police carrying machine guns, assault rifles and with police dogs at their disposal.

He says this statement seems to have been typed in the administration offices of the Federal Theological Seminary, in Alice, as it bears a reference number similar to those used by the seminary.

The circular also quotes the text of a letter received from a senior student, a former resident of Beda men's hostel.

UNREST

The student blames the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) for the present unrest at Fort Hare and says the "so called petition (calling for the resignation of the warden, Mr O. H. D. Makunga) was drafted after people had been made to append their names on separate papers".

A count at lunch yesterday showed more than 200 students out of about 1 000 still on the campus. Classes and practicals are continuing as usual.

Prof De Wet urged students who left of their own accord and wished to return to resume their studies, to do so as soon as possible. He said it would be in their interest to do so.

The university authorities were gaining support for their actions, he said. Yesterday a father returned his son to the university and a delegation of parents from Uitenhage pledged their support to the university authorities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 SEP 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Findings on Fort Hare

ALICE. — The commission of inquiry into the recent student unrest at the University of Fort Hare in May last year has announced its findings.

The commission, under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of the Transkei — Mr Justice Munnik — found that the complaints by students submitted to the university authorities had little or no grounds.

It also found that the biggest single problem at the institution was a lack of communication between the students and the university authorities. It ascribed this to the fact that the students did not have a representative body.

The commission also ruled that the Principal of the university, Prof J. M. de Wet — had always been straightforward and honest in his dealings with the students.

Not justified

On another student accusation that students were being summarily suspended without negotiation or justification, the commission also found that this charge was groundless.

No student had been suspended without a thorough investigation by the disciplinary committee and only in very serious cases was action taken against students.

The commission ruled that the periodic presence of police on the campus could not be viewed as provocation. No lecturer at the institution had been guilty of intimidation or indoctrination of students. — Sapa.

Date 24 AUG 1973
STAR

FORT HARE RECTOR'S DENIAL

Education Reporter

THE rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J M de Wet, today denied a report that the university had agreed to readmit all rusticated students provided they apologised to him.

The position was that all suspended students were free to apply for readmission but there was no guarantee that all applications would be accepted.

Applications were coming in steadily — "quite a batch arrived yesterday" — and each was being considered on its merits, Prof de Wet said.

So far, about 50 applications had been received from the some 160 rusticated students and all but two had been successful. No applications will be considered after Monday.

The students were suspended at the beginning of the month following an outbreak of unrest at Breda Hostel in which the students allegedly threatened the life of the warder, Mr H D Marunga.

MEETING

Their suspension led to a walkout by many other students and numbers dwindled from about 1 000 to less than 200. Students have, however, been returning steadily since the middle of the month. The walkout students do not have to reapply.

"There are about 700 students on campus today but not all of them are attending lectures," Prof de Wet said. "I am not sure how many are actually attending lectures."

The atmosphere on the campus was quiet, although the students held an illegal meeting in the dark on Wednesday night: "I tried to address them to persuade them to return to their hostels but they only gave me about one minute," Prof de Wet added.

Although Prof de Wet has blamed SASO for the unrest, he has not banned the student organisation from the campus: "It should have been banned, though," he said, but would not say whether he intended to do so. A lot would depend on what was revealed by a university council inquiry into the unrest.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 SEP 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

More come back to Fort Hare

MR J. MALAN, the Assistant Registrar of Fort Hare University said today that more students had reported back for lectures and still more were expected tonight.

The Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, together with the Registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, have left for Pretoria to attend the meeting of the Fort Hare Governing Council tomorrow.

Some recommendations by the Fort Hare Advisory Council decided on last Thursday will be considered by the council.

According to Mr Malan, the exact figure of students at Fort Hare will only be known tonight.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

17 AUG 1973
Date
DIE TRANSVALER

SENIOR AAN FORT HARE BEWEER:

Studente-onrus is so ‚bewerk'

'N SENIOR student aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gister beweer dat verlede week se konfrontasie op die kampus opsetlik bewerk is.

'n Brief van die student is gister ingesluit in 'n omsendbrief wat die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, aan alle ouers van studente uitgereik het.

Die student sê dat die huisvader, mnr. O. H. D. Majunga bloot as 'n „skuifmeul" gebruik is. „Hy het hom aan niks skuldig gemaak nie. Ek het 'n aantal mense daarop gewys. Ek is seker 'n aantal Beda-inwoners betreur die voorval. Ek meen dat hulle mislei was. Die sogenaamde petisie was opgestel nadat mense gedwing was om hul name op afsonderlike blaaie te teken."

Kerkeraad

„Ontsteltenis" oor studenteonrus en die reaksie van die Universiteitsowerheid in die sentrums vir hoër onderwys vir nie-blankes, word deur die SA Raad van Kerke uitgespreek in 'n verklaring wat gister uitgereik is.

Die raad verwys in die besonder na Fort Hare en die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland. Die verklaring kom van die afdeling vir geregtigheid en versoening van die raad. Daar word op gewys dat dit uitgereik word nadat vertoë ontvang is van lede van die nie-blanke studentegemeenskap en van ouers van die studente aan die betrokke universiteite.

„Sonder om normale en redelike dissiplinêre prosedures te bevraagteken, dui dié vertoë daarop dat onlangse optrede aan die kant van die owerheid aan dié inrigtings, blyke gee van teësinnigheid om toe te laat dat regmatige griewe en verskil met amptelike beleid gelug word," word verklaar.

Vreedsaam

Die Kerke het selfs al in 1954, toe die Bantoe-onderwyswet ingevoer is, „voorsien dat afsonderlike onderwysstelsels 'n verdelende uitwerking op die bevolking van Suid-Afrika sal hê, wat die hoop en aspirasies, veral van swart ouers en studente frustreer en in die proses agterdog, bitterheid en afkeer wek."

Die Direkteur van Ontwikkeling van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, mnr. D. J. Liebenberg, het gister in 'n persverklaring gesê dat 875 studente op 6 Augustus lesings aan die universiteit bygewoon het, waar die werk op normale en vreedsame wyse voortgaan.

Die getal neem geleidelik toe, het mnr. Liebenberg gesê. Die totale studentetal aan die begin van die akademiese jaar was 1 571.

„In die eerste semester het 86 studente hul studie amptelik beëindig weens aanpassingsprobleme en onbevredigende vordering." Sedert hervatting van lesings op 16 Julie (dit is sedert die begin van die tweede semester) het 163 studente hul studies amptelik beëindig.

„Uit 'n ontleding van akademiese vordering van dié studente blyk dat sowat 50 p.s. dalk kon gekwalifiseer het vir die eksamens aan die einde van die jaar. Die ander 50 p.s. sou beslis nie geslaag het nie.

Geskors

„Sestien studente is geskors weens oortreding van universiteitsregulasies.

„Daar is nog 431 studente wat, ná die uitstappery, van lesings weggebly het en wat dus hul studies self beëindig het. Blykens 'n ontleding sou 40 p.s. (172) dalk aan die einde van die jaar kon slaag, maar 60 p.s. (259) sou weinig of geen kans op welslae in hul eksamens gehad het nie.

„Dit is die huidige toedrag van sake aan die universiteit, waar werk op normale en vreedsame wyse voortgaan," sê mnr. Liebenberg. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Council backs Fort Hare Rector's action

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—The Executive Committee of the Fort Hare University Council has expressed "full support" of the way in which the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, has coped with the student disturbances.

In addition, the university administration has disclosed that another five rusticated students have been reinstated, bringing the number of reinstated students up to 23.

There were yesterday over 600 out of the total 1 015 students back on the campus, including 45 at Beda men's hostel, the origin of the unrest.

The Rector, Prof De Wet, the registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, and another member of the university staff, Prof A. Coetzee, yesterday returned from a meeting with the Executive Committee of the university council in Pretoria.

They issued a Press statement which said that the Executive Committee of the Council of the University of Fort Hare had expressed its full support of the measures taken by the Rector and other officials at the university in connection with the recent student disturbances.

"It also resolved as follows: regarding readmission, students who left the campus voluntarily may resume their studies without formal application provided they recommence attendance at lectures not later than Monday, August 27.

"Students of Beda hostel who were suspended on August 3 may apply for readmission provided they apologise to the warden for their action and promise good behaviour in future.

"All such applications will be dealt with without delay with a view to re-attendance as from Monday, August 27, in the event of readmission. Students applying for readmission will be given the benefit of any doubt which is found to exist."

The statement also says that if the conduct of some students merits suspension from the hostel but not necessarily from the university, readmission on these terms will be considered if the student concerned finds alternative accommodation which is approved by the Rector.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 SEP 1973

NATAL DAILY NEWS

All quiet at Fort Hare

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday — All was quiet on the University of Fort Hare campus yesterday when the university opened for its last term this year.

Just two weeks ago the campus was the scene for mob violence as students, boycotting lectures in protest against the supsension of some of their fellov students, clashed with others who were trying to carry on attending lectures.

Yesterday students started trickling back to the university after their week-long vacation. Only 300 of the students who left the campus just before the scheduled start of the vacation are being allowed to return.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

6 SEP 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare students are fined

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Three Fort Hare students were yesterday each fined R25 (or 45 days), suspended for three years, for trespassing on the university campus.

Pumzile Majeke (25), Mazibonge Baqwa (22) and Zolisa Mdikane (22), had pleaded not guilty. They were among 156 students suspended on August 3 after disturbances and violence at the home of hostel warden Mr. P. H. D. Makunga. Their appearance arose from their presence at a meeting on August 24 in defiance of a ban by the rector, Professor J. D. De Wet.

A condition of the suspended sentences is that they do not enter the Fort Hare campus without permission for three years.

The university opens today after a week-long vacation which followed a month of unrest.

The registrar, Mr. H. van Huyssteen, said he was receiving phone calls, letters and personal requests from students who wanted to return.

Date 10 AUG 1973
HOOFSTAD

SASO MOONTLIK AAN FORT HARE VERBAN

Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger

ALICE. — SASO, die Swart studente-organisasie, gaan dalk hier by die universiteit van Fort Hare verban word. Studente vra daarvoor.

Die jongste hier op die kampus is dat die studente 'n gemengde Universiteitsraad wil hê met die Swartes in die meerderheid.

Hierdie eis toon presies hoe onkundig die linksgesindes met hul eie universiteit se sake is. Daar is reeds by die Minister aanbeveel dat Swartes tot die universiteitsraad toegelaat moet word, nie om 'n gemengde raad te kan hê nie, maar omdat die huidige blanke raad meen die universiteit is nou sterk genoeg om met verdrag deur die Swartes oorgeneem en bestuur te word.

Die huidige blanke universiteitsraad is van die begin af nog maar net in 'n wydelike hoedanigheid daar, en met die doel om bloot tot hulp te wees.

BEVESTIG

Een van die studenteleiers aan Fort Hare wat nou ook by sy ouerhuis sit, het 'n brief aan die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet geskryf, waarin hy prof. De Wet se vermoedens bevestig dat die oproer en geweldpleging verlede week beslis deur SASO aangevoer is.

SASO het vroeër in 'n publikasie van dié beweging, ook bekend gemaak dat hy hom daarvoor beywer om alle Swart universiteite en kolleges te sluit.

Oor die moontlikheid dat Saso van Fort Hare se kampus verban kan word het prof. De Wet vanoggend aan Hoofstad gesê dat „ons die aangeleentheid beslis in heroorweging moet neem."

Intussen is dit nou ook amptelik bekend dat die Beda-manskoshuis, waar die opruiery begin het, die hoofkwartier van SASO op die kampus is.

ONBEKEND

Presies waarom SASO hom beywer om swart universiteite en kolleges gesluit te kry, is onbekend. Wat wel waar is, is dat hierdie organisasie in die jongste tyd vinnig veld verloor het en besig is om tot niet te gaan. Dis moontlik dat die opruiery en geweld dalk juis gebruik word om SASO weer op die voorgrond te bring.

VERRASSEND

Intussen het iemand soos die Anglikaanse biskop, eerw. Robert Selby-Taylor van Kaapstad, aan studente by die teologiese opleidingskool hier belowe dat hy die saak van studente aan Fort Hare met die regering gaan bespreek. Drie groot indoenas van SASO, waaronder die huidige voorsitter, mnr. H. J. Qambela tel, gaan die saak glo met die SA Raad van Kerke bespreek.

Dis verrassend om te sien presies watter karakters navore tree om nou skielik Fort Hare te beveg. Dit, terwyl alle Swart lektore aan Fort Hare vol agter hul blanke rektor staan.

Gister se samesprekings tussen die rektor en die vier ministers van die Transkei en Ciskei, het vlot verloop. Al die swart lektore aan Fort Hare is ook tot die besprekings toegelaat. Die Swart lektore het ook die meeste praatwerk gedoen.

Byna 400 studente woon nou weer hul klasse by. Op die kampus is alles kalm en gaan sake soos gewoonlik voort.

Intussen gaan 'n groep van SASO in die stede en dorpe by ouers rond om die ouers om te praat om nie hul kinders na Fort Hare terug te stuur nie. Net die tyd sal leer presies wat hierdie SASO-groep vermag. re se studente se saak v

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 AUG 1973
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

Police active as 666 quit Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

ALICE. — Police yesterday supervised the exodus of students from Fort Hare University. Late last night 666 students had left. Only about 200 remain to see out the academic year.

The students are leaving because of the university administration's decision that all those who had been boycotting lectures should be sent home.

The first batch left yesterday at 10 am. They were taken by buses to Blaney to be put aboard trains for the Transkei, northeast Cape and Transvaal.

LEFT

Others were taken in police vehicles to Alice station, where a train left for Cookhouse to link up with trains for the Western Cape, South West Africa, Transvaal and Port Elizabeth.

Students have been kept in the university's main hall since Tuesday, when they were rounded up by police after violence erupted on the campus.

Among the students who left were Mr. Mfundo Matanzima, son of the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima (brother of the Chief Minister); and Mr. Sikhumbuze Ndamse, son of the former Transkei Minister, Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse.

All students were given train tickets to their homes.

The Fort Hare Registrar, Mr. H. van Huysteen, said yesterday: "Fort Hare University will under no circumstances close down. We will continue to function in all departments, even if there is only one student at the university."

He said many parents of students were expected to approach the administration to review the cases of their expelled children.

"It all depends on what their children did."

Nearly half of the students who left chose to do so, and were not suspended by the authorities. These students have already lost so much ground that, on academic reasons alone, it did not seem that they could be considered for re-admission. They could not possibly catch up with the backlog of work.

Last night, one of the students who elected to continue with his studies told me: "I fear for my safety now. The other students see us who have remained behind as defectors —ones who have let down their cause.

"We have been offered police protection, but what does that mean? They cannot sleep with us every night.

"Some students are still hiding out in the locations. They will come back to lectures when it is safer."

ate 12 SEP 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Fort Hare het nou 488 studente

ALICE. — Ná vyf weke waarin die studentetal by die Universiteit van Fort Hare gewissel het van 1 050 tot 167 studente, is daar tans 488 ingeskrewe studente nadat die studente-onrus in Julie begin het.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die aantal studente wat nou lesings bywoon, is omtrent die helfte van die oorspronklike aantal wat die begin van die jaar ingeskryf het.

'n Paar studente het die afgelope week teruggekeer nadat die universiteit 300 telegramme aan studente gestuur het wat toegelaat is om terug te keer universiteit toe.

Al die studente moes teen vandag terug wees en die universiteitsowerhede verwag nie dat nog studente sal opdaag nie.

— Sapa.

Date 12 SEP 1973
WORLD

Students afraid to speak

RULE BY FEAR AT FT. HARE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

WEEKEND WORLD Reporter

COPS CLAIMED this week that fear ruled the campus at Fort Hare after the recent rioting. And they said this was the reason why students had failed to give evidence against those responsible for the troubles.

A police spokesman said only one student has so far been charged with riotous behaviour and malicious damage to property.

Police have been unable to charge any other students because their fellow students are afraid to give evidence against them.

Although many students have responded to a police appeal for information about assaults or intimidation by fellow students, they have been too afraid of reprisals to mention any names.

Vacation

The university has now closed for 10 days' vacation, and during this time student numbers and registration will be sorted out, the registrar, Mr H van Huysteen said this week.

Rioting broke out at the university when a crowd of students, armed with bricks and sticks, stormed into lecture rooms and bodily hauled out fellow students who were attending lectures.

One woman student was said to have been pushed from a second storey window by the mob. She would have suffered serious injuries if her fall had not been broken by a group of lecturers.

University authorities called in the police to restore order. It was reported that eight students were arrested.

Some students decided to return but others refused and gathered on the campus chanting, singing and whistling. Shortly after this they went on the rampage.

22 SEP 1973
E. P. HERALD



Mr J. W. Makhene, senior lecturer in zoology at the University of Fort Hare, who leaves for the University of Bonn, West Germany, next week on a year's study leave.

Mr Makhene is being sponsored by the German Embassy in Pretoria and will do research work towards his doctorate on "Immunity to Bilharzia".

Immunology is one of his great interests and earlier this year he was responsible for getting Mr M. C. Botha, the immunologist of the famous Groote Schuur heart team, to visit Fort Hare and give a series of lectures.

Mr Makhene, the son of a minister, is one of a highly educated and gifted family. One brother is a doctor specialising in paediatrics in Canada, another is an accountant in Pretoria and a third, who studied in America, has an MA degree in theology.

A sister is matron at Edenvale Hospital and a second sister is a qualified social worker in Swaziland.

Mr Makhene attended school at St Peter's College, Rosettenville, Johannesburg, obtained his BSc at the University College of Lesotho in 1959 and went to Fort Hare to do his honours degree in 1961. In 1966 he was appointed a lecturer at Fort Hare and in 1969 he gained his MSc through the University of South Africa.

Mr Makhene's wife hopes to join him in Germany later this year.

11 SEP 1973
Date
UMAFRIKA

Izitshudeni Zikhiphele Ngaphandle Iphoyisa Le-SB Emhlanganweni

Kube nomsindo omkhulu emhlanganweni wabazali futhi izitshudeni zeNyuvesi yaseFort Hare ngothuthuva kweledlule ngesikhathi owesilisa, kuthiwa uyilunga leSpecial Branch, exoshwa eholo.

Isitshudeni simthathe njengomuntu ongomunye wamaphoyisa eSpecial Branch owake wafika kubo ukuzoxoxa naso esikhathini esedlule. Indoda izilamulele ukungabinacala ngesidlakadla, itshele izitshudeni: "Nenza iphutha." Kodwa wakhishwa ngenkani eHolo yamaKhatholika, lapho umhlangano ubuwenzelwe khona.

Emgwaqweni ukhonjiswe iVolkswagen ephuzi kwathiwa: "Nansiya imoto yakho nabangane bakho kuyona. Yibona abangabakini. Hamba uyohlala nabo." abebekulemoto bebebhala izinombolo zalezizimoto ezipakwe ngaphandle kweholo.

University of Fort Hare
Together in excellence

Date 13 SEP 1973
STAR

VARSITY RIOTING 'IS NOT RACIST'

BLACK students were warned last night by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, Mr Janson, that if they were found guilty of misconduct at one university they would not be allowed into any other university.

Speaking in a radio interview on disturbances at Black universities, Mr Janson said the students were not rioting "against the White man," but against authority.

"The university authorities have been acting with the greatest restraint, and I think at times we have been too lenient."

"If a student is found guilty of this type of misconduct at one university, he will not be allowed into any other university again."

"Those who have been innocently dragged into this thing in the past need have no fear of those cowards who tried to intimidate them; we will try to protect them.

NONSENSE

"But if they do not show the courage to stand up for their convictions I regret to say we have reached the stage where we will have to suspend them as has been done at Fort Hare."

Mr Janson said it was "simply nonsense" for anyone to suggest standards at Black universities were inferior to those at White universities.

Mr Janson thought the underlying cause of the disturbances was to be found in the agitation by a few "irresponsible people who are helped along, sometimes innocently and sometiems not so innocently, by White people outside the arena who encourage this type of thing."

"And it does not always come from inside South Africa." — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

4 SEP 1973
Date

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

BANTOES IN RADE?

DIE raad van die universiteit van Fort Hare het by die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie aanbeveel dat ook Bantoes in die raad benoem word. Hierdie inligting is deur mnr. H. van Huyssteen, registrateur van die universiteit, aan die pers verskaf.

Dit is bekend dat een van die vernaamste griewe van die Bantoes die feit is dat opvoedkundige inrigtings vir Bantoes deur blankes beheer word.

Volgens berigte het mnr. prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van Fort Hare, hom ook al by geleentheid ten gunste van Bantoe-verteenwoordiging in sy universiteitsraad uitgespreek. Eintlik word sodanige verteenwoordiging beskou as 'n noodsaaklike oorgangsvereiste vir uiteindelike beheer deur Bantoes self.

Dit laat die vraag ontstaan of daar in die kwessie van beheer oor opvoedkundige inrigtings vir Bantoes oor die algemeen nie te stadig beweeg word nie.

As die beginsel toegegee word dat Bantoes in sulke beheerliggame verteenwoordig behoort te wees, dan is dit immers beter om vroegtydig in die rigting te beweeg eerder as dat dit deur opstand afgedwing word, of dat omstandighede ontstaan wat die indruk wek dat dit die geval kan wees.

Het dit nie tyd geword vir algemene besinning in die verband nie?

1 SEP 1973

Date

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Church move on black education

EAST LONDON — As a result of representations by black students and parents, the SACC has initiated moves for the holding of talks with top government officials on the question of black education, it was announced by the Students' Representative Council of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

The SACC is to seek interviews with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, the Minister of Indian Affairs, Senator O. Horwood, and the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Dr. S. W. van der Merwe.

Each minister is responsible for the educational affairs of the race group falling under his portfolio. "We want to talk to the Government about black education in general," said Mr. John Rees, SACC general secretary.

During its one-day visit to Alice, the delegation from the Justice and Reconciliation Division of the SACC, consisting of Mr. Rees and the Rev. John Thorne, general secretary of the United Congregational Church, had an hour-long interview with the rector of the Fort Hare University College, Professor J. M. de Wet.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, and the members of the delegation would not disclose more about the discussions other than saying that they had revealed deep differences of approach towards black education.

"A new era of black consciousness has dawned," said Mr. Thorne. "The old days of paternalism are gone for good." — DDC

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 SEP 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare man to study in Germany

ALICE — Mr. J. W. Makhene, senior lecturer in zoology at the University of Fort Hare here, leaves for the University of Bonn in West Germany next week on a year's study leave.

Mr. Makhene is being sponsored by the German Embassy in Pretoria and will do research work towards his doctorate on immunity to bilharzia.

Immunology is one of his great interests and earlier this year he was responsible for getting Mr. M. C. Botha, the immunologist of the Groote Schuur heart team to visit Fort Hare and give a series of lectures.

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In 1966 he was appointed a lecturer at Fort Hare and in 1969 he gained his M.Sc through the University of South Africa.

Mr. Makhene's wife hopes to join him in Germany later this year. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Smoking doubled

ROME — World tobacco trade has jumped 50 per cent over the last ten years in spite of intensified campaigns warning people about the health hazards of smoking. — SAPA-RNS.

Date 5 SEP 1973
TAL DAILY NEWS

Stay away, 500 students told

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent.

ALICE, Wednesday.

ONLY 300 of the 800 University of Fort Hare students who left the campus two weeks ago after a month of unrest will be readmitted when the last term opens tomorrow.

The Registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, said today he had been inundated with requests from students wanting to return — but only the 300 who attended lectures throughout the campus unrest have been told they may return.

If all these students join those students who remained at Fort Hare over the holiday period, the student body will number about 500. This will be less than half the original total.

Sparked off by the suspension of a large number of students, the unrest came to a head two weeks ago with a student call for a boycott of lectures. Some students were involved in violent clashes with those who chose to go to lectures.

Academic staff at the university say the unrest cost the State thousands of rands. More than three-quarters of the students receive bursaries or loans.

More than three-quarters of the students receive bursaries or loans.

More than R7 800 was spent in train fares alone to send students back home after the disturbances.

Extra administrative work to reassess the student nubers had also been necessary, said a staff spokesman.

12 SEP 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Varsity rector backed

THE Fort Hare Governing Council, at its quarterly meeting yesterday, expressed its full support of the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet and his staff, in the handling of the recent unrest.

A statement was issued by the registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, after the council meeting yesterday. It stated that the council was determined not to yield in any way to attempts by people who wanted to see Fort Hare closed and thereby deal a blow to the advancement of the Xhosa nations.

The statement followed a report to the council by the Rector of Fort Hare of widespread unrest and rioting at the university ever since 150 Beda Hall students were rusticated for the rest of the academic year, on August 3, for allegedly trying to force, by means of violence, Mr O. H. D. Makunga to resign his position as Beda warden.

Not allowed

According to the assistant registrar, Mr J. Malan, there were today 490 students at lectures.

A few more were expected to return.

Mr Malan confirmed that 500 or more would not be allowed back at the university.

The assistant registrar said the time for lectures was running out. Lectures would stop on October 19 and examinations would start on October 24.

Mr Malan said he could not be specific about the time of putting into effect the recommendations by the Munnik Commission into last year's disturbances.

He confirmed that a swimming pool was being constructed for the students.

The Rector and the registrar would be in Pretoria until Friday, where they were attending a quarterly meeting of the Fort Hare Governing Council, said Mr Malan.

Date 24 AUG 1973
NATAL WITNESS

SWAPO 'CRIPPLED' BY SERIES OF ARRESTS

WINDHOEK — The South-West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) and its youth league branch appear to have been dealt a crippling blow through the arrest during the past week of hundreds of militant Ovambos, who included many of the lesser known leaders, in Windhoek's Katutura Township.

The unrest in the troubled township appears to be a thing of the past. Informed sources ascribed this to the fact that many of Swapo's leaders were in custody.

The Administrator of South-West Africa, Mr. B. J. van der Walt, approached by Sapa to comment on a rumour that certain Swapo leaders had appealed to the authorities to stop action against them "because they had had enough," said he could not say whether it was true or not.

Meanwhile, everything remained peaceful and calm yesterday in the township, scene of violence and arson during the past week. Police remained on stand-by.

All meetings in the township have been banned by Windhoek's Chief Magistrate, Mr. H. S. van der Berg.

Convictions

In Windhoek on Wednesday, 40 of the 280 people who appeared in the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Court were found guilty on charges that they were in the Katutura Township or the Wambo Hotel in the area illegally.

Those convicted, including several students from the University of Fort Hare and pupils of the Augustine Training School, near Windhoek, were arrested in Katutura on Tuesday.

They were sentenced to a R10 fine or 20 days' imprisonment.

The Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Windhoek, Mr. Aucamp, said the cases arising from the disturbances of the past few days in Katutura, over which the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Court had jurisdiction, had now been attended to. Further possible charges still being investigated by the police will be brought before a higher Court.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brig. Louw, said yesterday more stringent control over accommodation in the Wambo Hotel in Katutura would be introduced, and misdemeanours such as the illegal possession or brewing of liquor would no longer be tolerated.

Came and went

Speaking in Windhoek, the Minister of Public Works and Community Development and leader of the Nationalist Party in South-West Africa, Mr. A. H. du Plesiss, said the Government could not drop its policy of separate development [illegible] for Ovambos in White industries.

Mr. du Plessis told the party's South-West Africa Congress the Ovambos had no responsibility in keeping the White industries in the territory going.

— Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 SEP 1973

DIE BURGER

Fort Hare se griewe is ongegrond

ALICE. — Die kommissie van ondersoek na studente-onrus in Mei verlede jaar by die Universiteit van Fort Hare het sy bevindinge bekend gemaak.

Die kommissie, onder voorsitterskap van regter G. G. A. Munnik, hoofregter van die Transkei, het bevind dat die griewe wat die studente aan die universiteitsowerheid voorgelê het, grootliks ongegrond was.

Daar is ook bevind dat die grootste enkele probleem aan die universiteit die gebrek aan kommunikasie tussen die studente en die universiteitsowerheid is. Dit word toegeskryf aan die afwesigheid van 'n verteenwoordigende liggaam vir die studente.

Die kommissie het voorts bevind dat die Rektor van die universiteit, prof. J. M. de Wet, altyd reguit en eerlik was in sy optrede teenoor die studente.

Die studente se klag dat hulle summier, sonder onderhandeling of regverdiging, geskors word, word deur die kommissie verwerp. Geen student is geskors voordat die tugkomitee die geval deeglik ondersoek het nie. Daar is net in baie ernstige gevalle opgetree teen studente.

Die periodieke teenwoordigheid van polisie op die universiteitsterrein kan nie gesien word as 'n uittarting nie, en geen dosent aan die universiteit het hom ooit skuldig gemaak aan intimidasie of indoktrinasie nie, aldus die kommissie. — (Sapa).

Date 1 SEP 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Students want demands met

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Thirty students who arrived in Cape Town from Fort Hare yesterday, said they would not return to the university unless their demands were met.

The students said they wanted the unconditional re-instatement of the rusticated students and the removal of the controversial Beda Hostel warden, Mr. O. Mskhunga.

The students said that at a final meeting on the campus before leaving for their homes, it was decided they should inform their communities throughout on recent events at the university and gain nationwide support for the re-instatement.

Starting today, the students would meet community leaders and ministers of religion, and hold mass meetings to tell parents of their grievances.

A students' action committee would travel throughout the country to observe progress.

The university registrar, Mr. H. van Huysteen, said at Fort Hare yesterday that all students who had left of their own free will would be allowed back when representations were made on their behalf.

"Those who were asked to leave the university will not be re-admitted this year," he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 SEP 1973

BARKLY EAST REPORTER

New England Study Group

The New England Study Group held their 10th anniversary meeting at Glengyle, the farm of the Chairman, Mr. S. Sephton, on 15th August, 1973. Guest speakers were Mr. Whitlock, Director of the Eastern Cape Region and Mr. Trollope, senior lecturer of Pasture Science at the University of Fort Hare.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by welcoming the guests and the members of the Study Group who were present. He gave a brief outline of the work the study group had done over the past 10 years before handing over to Mr. Whitlock, who congratulated the study group on its achievements. He said that there was a great fund of practical knowledge locked up in the minds of the farming community and it was through the study groups that this knowledge was released to the Department. The older a study group the more valuable its information became as its results would eliminate short term fluctuations. The department undertakes ad hoc surveys on which their planning is based, but this information is of necessity based on the short term whereas results from a study group and particularly those of the mail-in records were over a longer term and therefore more valuable. Study groups are thus capable of influencing research in a region to a marked extent. The New England Study Group was the second oldest in the region.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 SEP 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Calm as Fort Hare opens

ALICE — All was quiet on the Fort Hare University campus at Alice yesterday as classes were resumed after a week-long scheduled vacation.

Students in the hostels number 420 last night but hostel wardens expected many more to arrive by Tuesday, when a count would be made.

At the women's hostel 230 out of the original 304 were back and 40 had returned to the Beda men's hostel, the source of the unrest which focussed nationwide attention on the university. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 SEP 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



Mr Eric Nomvete was feted by musicians at Mdantsane. From left: Mr A. Xiniwe, Mr Nomvete, Mr L. Mehlala and Mr T. Goduka, of Mdantsane.

MDANTSANE A GREAT PLACE FOR MUSIC SAYS ERIC

Music was something that could unite people of all racial groups, Mr Eric Nomvete, former Duncan Village bandsman and social worker, said in an interview.

Mr Nomvete was at Mdantsane after his 250 km walk from Umtata to Zwelitsha to see the Minister of Interior in the Ciskei Government, Mr L. F. Siyo, in connection with the establishment of a faculty of music at the University of Fort Hare and a music workshop at Mdantsane.

Accompanied by a group of local musicians, including Lumko "Chicks" Mehlala, Aubrey Xiniwe and his brother, Smythe, Mr Nomvete said his journey from Umtata to Zwelitsha was motivated by his desire to see that music was placed on equal basis with other subjects in schools.

"Blacks are gifted in music," he siad. "We find them singing tunes from some of the great writers and composers here at home and abroad. But there is no chance for the people to develop themselves.

"Most of our musicians cannot say who the composer of our national anthem, Nkosi Sikelel'iAfrika was, yet they are able to quote composers of various English and American songs," Mr Nomvete said.

With a faculty of music at the University of Fort Hare, people in the Eastern Cape would be in a happy position of having a music library at their disposal.

Asked why he had chosen Mdantsane as the place for the establishment of a music workshop, Mr Nomvete said there was a lot of talent at Mdantsane.

"I have been to many places in South Africa but have not been to a place as full of material as Mdantsane," he said.

"You can hear young chaps making their own compositions. That is why I chose Mdantsane. There is not better place," he said.

Mr Nomvete said many people said he was crazy to have to walk all the way from Umtata to Zwelitsha to see Mr Siyo.

"Our musicians are suffering because they have no place to study," Mr Nomvete said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 SEP 1973
Date CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare students seek support

THIRTY STUDENTS who arrived by train in Cape Town from Fort Hare yesterday said that they would not return to the university unless their demands were met.

They said that they wanted the unconditional reinstatement of the rusticated students and the removal of the Beda Hostel warden, Mr O. Makhunga.

At a final meeting on campus before leaving for their homes it was decided that the students should inform their communities throughout South Africa on recent events at the unversity and gain nation-wide support for their reinstatement.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MASS MEETINGS

Starting today the local body of students will meet community leaders and ministers of religion, and hold mass meetings to inform parents of their grievances.

A students' action committee will travel throughout the country to observe progress.

"At the meeting we proposed that an appeal or a demand be made to the university administration that there be a reinstatement of all students or nothing," they said.

The students unanimously deplored the free movement of the police on campus.

"Fort Hare is no longer a university set up by the missionaries who wanted academic advancement for the Black man. It has turned into concentration camp. Police have access to our living quarters. We are treated like primary schoolchildren.

"We decided to stay away from class simply because the Rector and his administration were not prepared to reason with us. Instead, intimidation methods were used."

The students said that they tried all possible peaceful means to meet the Rector but he refused to see any delegations.

The "last straw", they said, was when the parents wanted to see him and were told he was playing golf.

"It is needless to mention that the Rector had blatantly undermined the Black community as represented by the parents' committee.

"Having exhausted all possible means of communication with the Rector, the students reaffirmed their resolution not to attend lectures till Beda Hostel students had been reinstated unconditionally."

- 3 SEP 1973
ate
ATAL DAILY NEWS

BLACK STUDENT UNREST NOT RACIAL

– Janson

JOHANNESBURG, Monday.

AFRICAN Bantu students who rioted at universities were not rioting against the white man but against authority, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Bantu Education, Mr T. N. H. Janson, said in a radio interview last night.

Mr Janson said the disturbances at Fort Hare University began when a Bantu teacher was assaulted because he had insisted that his instructions be carried out.

"This man and his family were protected by his own people and by the Rector of the University himself and Whites on the staff of that university.

"It is not a question of White against Black, it is a case of people not wanting to submit to authority — challenging authority; it is a case of them being wiped out as soon as possible," Mr Janson said.

Mr Janson said the disturbances at Fort Hare began with a small incident.

"Only one hostel was involved — the students at one hostel. But this thing snowballed.

"The position is that so many of these students were threatened to come along by a few whom, incidentally, we have not been able to identify as yet. These people have a tendency to provoke other people into action and then stay in the background," he said.

"The University authorities have been acting with the greatest restraint, and, at times, we have been too lenient.

"But there was a reason for it, there were good reasons for it, but we've reached the stage where I must repeat what the Prime Minister said recently in Windhoek — 'this time is now past'."

Mr Janson said the police would be asked to assist the university authorities and the school authorities to not only identify troublemakers but to "take them away for good from any of these institutions."

"If a student is found guilty of this type of misconduct at one university, he will not be allowed into any other university again. — Sapa.

Date 12 SEP 1973
E. P. HERALD

Black Dean of Students to be appointed at Fort Hare

HERALD REPORTER

THE UNIVERSITY of Fort Hare was going ahead with plans to implement as many of the Commission of Inquiry's recommendations as possible, including the appointment of a Black Dean of Students, Mr H. van Huyssteen, registrar, said in an interview last night.

Speaking from Pretoria, where the university council under the chairmanship of Prof J. J. Gerber of Rhodes University held its quarterly meeting, Mr Van Huyssteen said the recommendations of the commission into the May, 1972, campus unrest, were discussed at the last council meeting in June.

"Anything reasonable that the university can do, it has done and will continue to do," Mr Van Huyssteen said.

Based on the recommendations of the commission headed by Mr Justice Munnik, Chief Justice of the Transkei, a number of questions were put to Mr Van Huyssteen. They are printed below with his replies:

Co-opting

Question: Will the university co-opt Africans to the council?

Answer: The university has previously expressed itself in favour of this, but according to the University Act, the council cannot make any decision. It is a matter for the State President to decide and will be discussed with the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, and high ranking officials of his department.

Question: Will Africans be given preference for lectureships, as the commission recommended, but not at the risk of lowering standards?

Answer: It is up to more Africans to get their degrees. The council policy is to give preference to Africans who are suitably qualified.

Question: How many African lecturers are there?

Answer: There are now 18 to 20 African lecturers out of a total of 135.

Question: Will a public relations officer be appointed to boost the image of Fort Hare and give information to parents?

Candidate

Answer: A post for an African public relations officer has actually existed for some years, but no suitable candidate has been found up to now. A second White public relations officer post has now been approved.

Question: Will a committee be created to replace the SRC which was dissolved in 1968 because of differences between students from the homeland and urban areas? Answer: No discussions were held on this matter. The university is still too unsettled for us to talk about this.

Question: What about more common room facilities, which the commission found to be almost non-existent? Answer: These facilities were made available from the beginning of the year.

Among the 11 members of the 18-man council present at yesterday's meeting were: Mr Justice Munnik, Mr John Christopher of Port Elizabeth, Dr G. de Villiers Morrison, National Party MP for Cradock; Prof J. M. de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare; Prof A. Coetzee, vice-chairman of the University Senate; and Prof G. J. J. van Rensburg, Dean of the Faculty of Science.

500 are back after campus uproar

HERALD REPORTER

ABOUT 500 students were at Fort Hare yesterday — the last day on which they could return after the recent campus troubles — and yesterday the University Council reaffirmed its decision to continue lectures.

The students, about half the normal enrolment, include those who responded to about 300 telegrams sent by the university authorities to students telling them they could return to the campus.

During the past five weeks, since trouble arose from a clash with the Beda men's hostel warden, Mr O. H. D. Makunga, student numbers have fluctuated from 1 050 to 167.

Many were suspended but many more left of their own accord after threats of intimidation by suspended students.

In a statement from Pretoria, where the council yesterday met for its quarterly meeting, Mr H. van Huyssteen, registrar of the university, said the council had expressed its full support of the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, and his staff in the handling of the recent unrest.

CONVINCED

The council believed the handling of provocation by certain students had convinced most students of the administration's sincerity and of the futility of the ringleaders' efforts to force the university to close.

All that the students managed to achieve was to ruin their own academic careers and those of the students they misled. Moreover, their actions showed their utter disregard for the true interests of the students.

"The council is determined not to yield in any circumstances to the attempts of these persons to close the university and thereby deal a blow to the development of the Xhosa nation."

The council also decided yesterday to extend existing facilities as rapidly as possible, to proceed with plans for the erection of a student centre, making provision for cultural and recreational activities, the statement said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 SEP 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Apartheid machinery

History has been made at the socalled University of Fort Hare. The rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet has proved a fact to us. The apartheid machinery is well set and with strategy.

These tribal universities are disciplinary camps and factories to discipline the African child to grow up knowing his place.

One hundred and fifty black students were rusticated for breaking a window pane, probably a record. In which university in the whole universe has this ever happened?

Which nation would have tolerated such gross and obvious injustice? Where are the socalled verligtes? What are they saying now. Apparently their consciences are not even vexed by such things.

As long as you are black there is no freedom of movement whether you are a worker or a learner. A student expelled by Prof. De Wet at Fort Hare for breaking or helping in breaking a window pane cannot be admitted to another university because he or she is Xhosa speaking. So intact is the machinery.

Fort Hare should have students to fill the homeland's cabinet posts.

. M. C. Balfour
629 Zone 4,
Zwelitsha,
King William's Town.

Date 25 OCT 1973

STAR

Blacks' varsity control call

Political Correspondent

PROFESSOR JAN DE WET, principal of the University of Fort Hare, has called for Black control of Black universities "as soon as possible."

And he has said pointedly that, in order to make this process as effective as possible, Whites would in future have to be prepared to work under Black departmental heads — "where necessary."

In an article examining the controversial situation at Black universities (printed today in the Transvaaler, semi-official organ of the Transvaal National Party) Professor de Wet said there was no doubt whatsoever that the control of Black universities should go to the Blacks as soon as possible.

However, the time had come for the appointment of Blacks to the councils of the different universities — "if the Black man is made mutually responsible for decisions and for control, this will eliminate many problems and much criticism."

Professor de Wet said few Blacks had qualified thus far for seats on the university senates. However, in overseas universities senate membership had been extended to the lecturer level, and even lower.

"Without lowering standards, this practice can be adopted here.

Date 2 SEP 1973
RAPPORT

FORT HARE

Die rede vir die onrus

DIK VIR SWART-WIT

Alles het begin by meisie in 'n kamer

Van CHARL NAUDÉ

ALICE (Oos-Kaapland)

DIE oggend was reënerig. Daar was baie polisie rond. Die studente wat in groot getalle gewag het op busse om hulle van Fort Hare weg te neem, was stil ná die klipgooiery, intimidasie en hand-uit geweld van die afgelope week.

Maar die gevoel teen die witman is onmiskenbaar: meisies tel hul rokke op en draai hul agterstewe na jou, mans bekyk jou uit die hoogte en keer die rug op jou. Die enkeles wat nog wil praat, word deur makkers weggeplukk.

„Ons wil nie meer praat nie. Ons wil dinge sien gebeur," is die bitter klimaat.

Zola Mkentane wat saam met die ander in die reën wag, kom vorentoe. Hy sê hy sal sê wat gesê behoort te word:

„Ons is moeg vir die gedurige verwysing na swart en wit. Ons is mense soos ander Suid-Afrikaners. Ons wil soos ander universiteitstudente behandel word, nie of ons anders is nie . . .

„Ons het 'n universiteit maar dit voel nog altyd of dit nie ons eie is nie . . ."

Hy sê nog iets van dat hulle nie teen blanke beheer is nie, maar teen die wyse van blanke beheer, toe kom ruk die ander hom weg.

RAPPORT praat met twee van Fort Hare se swart dosente. Met prof. Jacob Seretlo, Suid-Afrika se eerste Bantoeprofessor in die fisika, en met mnr. Oswald Makunga, senior lektor in botanie, die koshuisvader rondom wie die hele huidige uitbarsting begin het.

SWART aanstellings in Fort Hare se Universiteitsraad word binnekort gemaak. RAPPORT verneem dit op gesaghebbende vlak.

Die Universiteitsraad het tot dusver net uit blankes bestaan. Die swart adviserende raad het geen werklike gesag in universiteitsake nie.

Ook met prof. Jannie de Wet, die rektor, 'n man wat Fort Hare se belange op die hart dra, jare lank deur studente aanvaar is en dikwels lof gekry het vir die moeite wat hy doen om studente te help.

Dit is manne wat deur die opgewondenheid heen na die kerngronde van die onrus soek en nie tevrede is met maklike verwyte dat alles net die gevolg van „die Kommuniste" of die aanhitsing van die SASO-opstokers is nie.

Die swart dosente praat met RAPPORT in die besef dat die blote feit dat hulle die koerant te woord staan hulle in die stadium kwalik geneem kan word.

„Daar is soveel wantroue . . ." sê mnr. Makunga.

Vuurhoutjie by die kruitvat het gekom toe hy as koshuisvader die geval aangemeld het van 'n student wat met 'n meisie in sy kamer betrap is.

Hy sê die studente sê hy moes die geval nooit aangemeld het nie. Hy moes dit met hulle bespreek het.

Hoe ook al, daarvandaan het die ontevredenheid uitgekring tot die toestande van die afgelope week: Lektore is met klippe bestook, daar was intimidasie van studente wat nie wou staak nie, verskeie is beseer, vyftig polisiemanne moes die studente kom uitmekaarjaag. Teen Vrydag was daar kwalik nog 200 op die kampus oor.

Mnr. Makunga, 41, is besig met 'n doktorsgraad in die botanie. Hy was self in die woelige middel vyftiger jare student aan Fort Hare.

Die gevoel toe was nie so heftig soos nou nie, sê hy — en dit ondanks die feit dat die mense wat vandag in beheer is, „baie gretiger is om die studente te help en lank nie so streng is nie."

„Die studente wil 'n swart administrasie hê. Maar hulle besef ook dat daar nie genoeg opgeleide swart mense is nie. Hulle weet hulle moet blankes aanvaar, maar soos hulle met my praat, lyk dit asof hulle nie voel daar is blankes in beheer met wie hulle openhartig kan uitpraat nie.

„Hulle wil nou onmiddellike verandering sien. Dit sal nie maklik gaan nie.

„Maar beter skakeling tussen student en owerheid is die een ding wat sal moet kom. 'n Persoon of instansie moet aangestel word om as tussenganger te dien. So 'n instansie sal die absolute vertroue van die studente moet hê.

En dis die knoop.

„Swart amptenare lewe in vrees. Omdat hulle gewillig is om onder blanke gesag te werk, word hulle as poppe van die blankes beskou.

„Net deur met u te gesels, kan ek vir my probleme skep. Daar is soveel wantroue . . ."

Prof. Seretlo neem standpunt in teen geweld, en teen pogings van studente om die universiteit te sluit. „Ons het universiteite nodig in die proses van nasiebou," sê hy, maar ook hy beklemtoon soos sy kollega die noodsaaklikheid van beter skakeling tussen studente en owerheid.

„Die huidige toestand het so vinnig gekom dat ons almal daardeur verbaas is. Ongelukkig is daar geen maklike oplossing nie," sê hy.

„Die studente se eise van eie beheer oor die universiteit is ongelukkig nie prakties nie. Miskien besef hulle dit, en skep dan juis dit groter frustrasie."

Maar dit sal „baie help" as swart mense verteenwoordiging in die universiteitsraad kry, sê hy.

Oorbrug

„Oombliklik plaas dit die swartman in die posisie waar hy self besluite oor sy eie mense moet help neem. Dit gee hom die geleentheid om te sien waarom en hoe sekere besluite geneem word.

„Dis nie altyd die beste besluite wat geneem word nie. Dis maklik om 'n verkeerde besluit te veroordeel. Maar 'n besluit word geneem in die lig van omstandighede. En die man wat self aandadig is aan 'n besluit, besef beter dat die besluit in die omstandighede miskien die beste kon gelyk het."

As onmiddellike stap voel prof. Seretlo dat daar 'n skakel tussen studente en owerhede geskep moet word — 'n studentekaan, byvoorbeeld, wat namens die studente kan optree.

„Om 'n man te kry wat vir almal aanneemlik is, sal nie maklik gaan nie. Maar die feit is net: Daar heers op die oomblik groot wantroue en ons moet dit eenvoudig probeer oorbrug," sê prof. Seretlo.

Op 'n vraag erken hy dat hy as swartman beter met die studente skakel as sy blanke kollegas. Moet hom asseblief nie verkeerd verstaan nie, maar die studente het net meer vertroue in hom.

Die rektor, prof. Jannie de Wet, het 'n deeglike besef dat Bantoes groter seggenskap in hul eie universiteit wil hê, en moet kry. Hy is ten gunste van swart verteenwoordiging in die universiteitsraad. Hy erken dat die swart adviserende raad geen gesag het nie.

Hy betreur die gebrek aan skakeling tussen owerheid en studente. „Hier is geen studenteraad nie, en hulle wil ook nie een hê nie. Dit maak dinge baie moeilik."

Hy voel ongelukkig oor die feit dat daar 134 blanke lektore en net 18 swartes (net twee van hulle professore) aan Fort Hare is.

„Ons sal die toestand graag wil verander. Maar daar is net nie die mense beskikbaar vir die aanstellings nie. Keer op keer moes ons noodgedwonge blankes aanstel," sê hy.

Maar gee tyd, en dinge sal regkom, bly glo hy. Al meer studente sal verder kom studeer. Al meer sal beskikbaar word om hul eie mense te dien . . .

Intussen was daar Vrydag kwalik 200 studente op Fort Hare oor — die meeste meisies.

Hulle is die meer senior studente, wat nie graag 'n jaar wil mors nie. Vir hulle was die besluit om te bly, nie maklik nie. Hulle is gedreig en dosyne moes wegkruip.

Sowat agthonderd studente het Fort Hare nou verlaat.



PROF. JACOB SERETLO — daar is geen maklike oplossing nie.



DIE motreëntjie sit neer, studente pak in en op die agtergrond staan 'n polisieman op 'n vragmotor en koffie drink om hom warm te hou — die toneel vandeesweek op die kampus van Fort Hare.



MNR. OSWALD MAKUNGA — ‚daar is soveel wantroue'.



PROF. JAN DE WET — hy betreur die gebrek aan skakeling.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 AUG 1973

CAPE TIMES



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Girl students left their classes in derision at Fort Hare yesterday.

Students sent home after stonings

Cape Times Correspondent

ALICE.—About 400 students from the University of Fort Hare were sent home on buses and trains last night after they refused to attend lectures in protest over the university administration's refusal to readmit certain students who were recently suspended.

The Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, said on Monday that if the students did not return to lectures yesterday morning it would be assumed that they chose to discontinue their studies.

They would not qualify for entrance to the examinations and would be removed from the university premises.

The police were called in on Monday to keep the peace at the request of students seeking protection on their way to lectures, the Registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, told me.

About 400 students massed outside the main academic block, hissing and shouting at the few courageous ones who went to lectures.

STONES

Some of those attending lectures were pelted with stones as tension and mob hysteria increased. Some members of the academic staff were hit by stones while others were taunted and jeered at.

When the policemen and their vehicles were stoned, Major H. C. Lerum gave the command for a few quick rounds of smoke pellets to be fired in the direction of the students.

This stopped the stonings and students huddled in the foyers of the residences shouting obscenities at the police.

The girls turned around, lifting up their dresses in arrogant fashion.

At 10 a.m. yesterday the university authorities asked the police to take action to prevent further assaults.

20 SEP 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

500 BACK AT FORT HARE

THE Registrar of Fort Hare University, Mr H. van Huysteen, said today there were 500 students attending lectures and no more students would be readmitted this year.

Mr Van Huysteen said that the campus was quiet and that students were preparing for the end of the year examinations which begin on Wednesday, October 24.

He said that some of the students who were refused readmission to the university after the recent disturbances may be readmitted next year.

An application had been made to the Minister of Bantu Education for the creation of a new post of the Dean of Students.

The registrar said that the appointment of the Dean of Students would be an important step in establishing better communications and that if the students refused him, they could not complain of lack of goodwill on the part of the administration.

He said the man they required should have sound academic qualifications, experience in education and more and above all be a wise man with a balanced personality.

Date 15 SEP 1973
IMVO ZABANTSUNDU

Bamenzel'Itheko UMdinge

UMZIMKULU (Ntlangwini) — Kulo mmandla, kule lali bekubanjwe itheko elinemnandi ngeelwimi zinqwenelela zivuyisana noMnu.. Paulos Mdinge ngokuphumelela ibanga leB.A. kwidyunivesiti yaseFort Hare. Zithe ulikhwezi eliqaqambileyo kulo mmandla, kwaye ulutsha malufunde lukhulu kuye.

University of Fort Hare
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UMnu. Mdinge ufumene iBachelor of Administration kwezizifundo zilandelayo: Economics II, Accounting I, Constitutional Law I, Public Administration II, English I, Administration Law, Public Finance neMunicipal Administration, Political Science III, neIndustrial Psychology II.

UMnu. Paul ngumntwana bakayise. Uzelwe ngona bakayise. Uzelwe ngomnyaka we-1944 wafunda amabanga aphantsi eDelamzi wada waphumelela iba nga lesithandathu phantsi kukaMnu. Mbhele. Emva koko usinge eClydesdale apho athe ngoka-1961 wapasa iJ.C. emagqabini.

Akabanganandlela yakuya esikolweni ngonyaka olandelayo. Ngonyaka ka-1963 usiwe ngumkhuluwa wakhe eSt. Johns College eMtata apho apase khona iMatriki ngoka 1964. Emva koko usebenze kwiiofisi ngee-ofisi khona apho eMtata phambi kokuba afumane ibasari kwi-Oppenheimer Trust Fund yokuya kwaNokholeji

7 SEP 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare meeting held

THE Registrar of Fort Hare University, Mr H. van Huysteen, said today the Fort Hare Advisory Council, headed by Mr S. S. Guzana, met the university authorities yesterday and made certain recommendations to be forwarded to the Governing Council at its meeting in Pretoria next Tuesday.

The Registrar said it would be unwise to make public these recommendations before they were discussed by the Governing Council.

Precautions

Last night the number of students in the hostels stood at 420, showing that more than 200 responded to the telegrams sent by Fort Hare authorities earlier this week.

According to Mr Van Huysteen, the authorities are not convinced that the trouble is over. They are taking precautions to avoid further disturbances.

At the women's hostel there were today 230 students out of the 304 registered.

Date 29 AUG 1975
E. P. HERALD



About 300 students escaped the police roundup on the Fort Hare university campus and fled to the nearby Federal Theological Seminary, where they were photographed during a meeting to decide whether to return to their own campus. They eventually marched back. (Pictures by Basil Hall).

400 sent home from Fort Hare



Mr E. K. Mafungo, who claimed he was assaulted with a baton by police on the Fort Hare campus yesterday morning.



Miss Petunia Mdakame, 24, a second-year BSc student, who was beaten with sticks by fellow students for going to her lecture in the chemistry theatre.

By WILLIE MARAIS

ALICE.

ABOUT 400 students from the University of Fort Hare were sent home on buses and trains last night after they refused to attend lectures in protest over the university administration's refusal to readmit certain students recently suspended.

The Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, said on Monday if the students did not return to lectures yesterday morning, it would be assumed that they chose to discontinue their studies. They would not qualify for entrance to the examinations and would be removed from the university premises.

Masked

After publication of the administration's ultimatum to students on Monday afternoon, the intimidation against those students wishing to continue with their studies increased dramatically.

Right through Monday night those trying to study were harassed, their locked bedroom doors kicked and hammered at. Some who did not lock their doors were openly assaulted by fellow students.

During the night a few hundred masked students invaded lecture rooms where tests were being written and terrorised those taking part. The lecturers abandoned the tests, fearing for the safety of the students involved.

Many students sent secret messages to staff members saying that they were too frightened to attend lectures even though they desired to do so.

They appealed to the staff to help and protect them.

The police were called in on Monday [illegible] the peace at the request of students seeking protection on their way to lectures, the Registrar, Mr H. van Hysteen, told me.

Early yesterday morning 13 police vans with 45 men and two dogs came on to the campus to offer protection to those who wished to attend lectures. Police were drawn from the uniformed, CID and security branch sections of the King William's Town district command.

missing

About 400 students massed outside the [illegible] block, hissing and shouting to the few courageous ones who the [illegible] wardes say no more than 40 attended lectures while the police have put this at a much higher figure.

Some of those attending lectures were pelted with stones as tension and mob hysteria increased to near breaking point. Even some members of the academic staff were hit by stones while others were taunted and jeered at.

When the policemen and their vehicles were stoned Maj H C. Lerm, District Commandant of Police at King William's Town, in control of operations, gave the command for a few quick rounds of smoke pellets to be fired in the direction of the students. This stopped the stonings and students huddled in the foyers of the residences shouting obscenities at the police. When attempts were made by the Press to photograph them, students ran away or hid their faces.

The women turned around, lifting up their dresses in arrogant fashion.

While a few students attended lectures yesterday morning, a group of students armed with sticks and bricks entered classrooms and pushed those attending the lectures out. Some were even pushed through windows and others assaulted.

One girl, Petunia Mdakame,

Continued on Page 3

13 STUDENTS HELD AFTER CAMPUS RIOT

ALICE. — At least 13 students were arrested by police during the disturbances at Fort Hare University yesterday. These students will probably be charged with assault this morning.

Sapa reports that seven students allegedly caught in the act of throwing stones at policemen and cars at the university yesterday were arrested and taken to the Alice Police Station.

The Herald Correspondent reported last night that six other students who barged into the rooms of one of their fellow students who was studying in his hostel on Monday night, were held after they assaulted him. Another student, Mr Langa Nkomentaba, was injured when he jumped from a third storey window of his residence but was fortunate when the force of his fall was broken by a hedge below the window. He received a cut on the head and injuries to his leg.

Mr E. K. Mafungo, a student whose face was cut, said police attacked him with batons as he ran toward his hostel to seek refuge.

Students were intimidated for many days and feared reprisals by their fellow students. One lecturer in the Department of Divinity last night told me: "The ones who came to lectures were in a bad way. They were so scared it seemed their faces were swollen from the fear and tension."

The academic staff did not express any fear for their own safety. The anger of the agitators among students was directed at their fellows who continued attending lectures.

Major H. C. Lerm, District Commandant of Police at King William's Town, who commanded operations on the campus yesterday, told me: "You will not believe the extent of the intimidation. They have endangered the safety of those who continued to study. Agitators have attacked those attending lectures with kieries and pounded us with stones.

"We have been very patient with the students and treated them very well up to now. Now they have taken the law into their own hands and disrupted order on the campus. We tried our best to help them but they have refused to return to classes. Now we will sort out those who will continue to study from those who will be taken home."

Defiance and protest



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THESE STUDENTS who were sitting on the lawn outside the Ehukhanyisweni women's hostel got up and ran inside to avoid identification when a photographer approached.

Black students sent home

HERALD COR

E TOWN. — For the third wor
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Continued from Page 1

a second year BSc student from Johannesburg, received treatment in hospital for a head wound she received during an assault in a lecture room.

Attendance registers were taken in all classes on instructions of the Rector.

At 10am yesterday the university authorities asked the police to take action to prevent further assaults. All students at the university were then rounded up by the police and ushered to the university Great Hall. There was little active resistance. As the police ran to encircle them a few students panicked and ran away but were caught and carried to the hall.

About 300 students escaped unnoticed to the sanctuary offered them at the Federal Theological Seminary half a kilometre away.

I saw no students being ill-treated but two students, who received treatment in hospital for minor cuts, later told me they had been assaulted by the police.

Police vans brought most of the women students from their residences to the Great Hall some distance away. For nearly two hours students marched slowly and, in most cases, voluntarily to the hall. Most laughed and cheered as they entered, raising clenched fists.

The police acted with great restraint and calm. There was no baton charge. Major Lerm handled operations from a central point near the hall and used a loud-hailer to keep control and issue instructions.

Father R. G. Brown, president of the Federal Theological Seminary, issued a statement in which he said: "The staff of the seminary are fully aware that it would be unlawful to harbour criminals, but we have no evidence that these students committed any crimes and the behaviour on the campus was exemplary.

"In the name of Christ we consider it our duty to offer help to anyone in his hour of need."

Prof De Wet said he appealed to Father Brown to tell the students seeking refuge in the seminary to return to their own campus, but he said Father Brown refused.

At lunchtime the police arranged for food to be brought to the 500 students under guard in the Great Hall.

At 4.15pm the 300 students hiding out at the seminary decided after a few meetings to "surrender" and marched in procession to the Great Hall to join their fellows amid loud cheers. "We surrender," a number shouted. Some swore at the police as they brushed past into the entrance of the hall.

Meanwhile the university administration was sorting out the names of the students who had attended lectures in the past seven days. Those students would be allowed to remain on the campus and continue their studies. In the meantime special trains and buses were being organised to remove the others.

Prof De Wet told me that those refused readmission would not be able to comply with the university's academic requirements. They had missed too many lectures already, he said, and they would not be allowed back this year.

All students who were removed from the university last night were handed a letter from Prof De Wet in which he said: "In view of the criminal acts of violence committed by a large number of students on Tuesday, August 28, and in order to afford protection to those students who have indicated, by attending classes, a desire to use the university as a place of study, it has been decided that all those who have been boycotting lectures must be removed from the campus for the rest of the current year.

"As you have not been attending lectures, you are hereby notified that you must leave the university as soon as transport is arranged. As a rusticated student you may not return to the university without express permission from myself or the Registrar. Any infringement of this provision will be an offence punishable by law."

Students expelled from the university were last night taken by bus to Blaney, a railway junction near King William's Town.



Major H. C. Lerm, District Commandant of Police at King William's Town, uses a loud-hailer to give orders to his men on Fort Hare University campus.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Together in Excellence

06 FEB 1974

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laba abaxoshwa ngonyaka odlule ngesikhathi sezidumo. Kuthenjwa ukuthi ukucinana kuzoncishiswa ngokwakhiwa kwelinye ihostela, labesilisa kulonyaka.

Ukwakhiwa kuyaqhubeka futhi nendlu entsha yezifundo zomthetho kulindeleke ukuba iqedwe khona manje. Umsebenzi uqale futhi endlini entsha yesayensi. Izitshudeni futhi zibhekene nokukhuphuka kwemali yesikole engu 20%.

University of Fort Hare
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Izitshudeni Zibuyiselwe Emuva ENyuvesi YaseFort Hare.

Izitshudeni ezingu 1030 zihlaliswe eNyuvesi yaseFort Hare emahostela futhi kwathi abanye bezitshudeni baphindiselwa emuva ngenxa yokungabibikho kwendawo.

INyuvesi ivulwe ngoLwesine oludlule futhi nokubhalisa kwenziwe nga-

Date 30 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

700 quit Fort Hare after campus unrest

ALICE — Nearly 700 Fort Hare students — including the sons of two prominent Transkei politicians — were leaving the university yesterday in the wake of unrest on the campus. About 300 are left.

Their departure came as a result of the university administration's decision that all those who had been boycotting lectures should be sent home.

The first batch left yesterday at 10 a.m. when they were taken by buses to Blaney to be put aboard trains for the Transkei, North East Cape and Transvaal. Others were taken by police vehicles to Alice station where a train left for Cookhouse to link up with Western Cape, South West Africa, Transvaal and Port Elizabeth trains.

There were no incidents.

Students had been kept in the university's Great Hall since Tuesday when they were rounded up by police after violence had erupted on the campus.

Among the students who left were Mr. Mfundo Matanzima, son of the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima (brother to the Chief Minister), and Mr. Sikhumbuze Ndamse, son of the former Transkei Minister Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse.

The sifting of students into those who wished — or who were told to — quit the university and those who wanted to stay started late on Tuesday afternoon and continued until 3 a.m. yesterday.

The Fort Hare Registrar, Mr. H. van Huysteen, said between 600 and 700 students were leaving the university. Between 500 and 550 had been asked by the administration to leave and the rest had decided to quit of their own accord.

Police gave the number of those leaving as 666.

Some students who had decided to leave were later reported to have asked wardens to plead for them to be allowed to remain at the university. But others who had chosen to stay started packing and joined students who were leaving.

Three students arrested by police on Friday were released on R20 bail after being charged with trespassing.

They are Mr. Selby Baqwa, a first-year LL.B student from Umzimkulu, Mr. Pumzile Majeke, a final year B. Juris student from Qumbu and Mr. Zolisa Mdikane, a second-year B. Comm. student from Lusikisiki. Mr. Baqwa was a former branch secretary of Saso at Fort Hare and brother of the banned Saso leader, Mr. Jeff Baqwa.

Mr. Majeke was the Fort Hare branch chairman of Saso. All three were among the 159 students rusticated from Beda Hostel when trouble erupted on the campus earlier this month.

The man in charge of restoring order on the campus, Major M. Lerm, said yesterday that only one student of a number arrested had been charged with riotous behaviour and malicious damage to property.

Major Lerm, who has described the intimation of students as "unbelievable" said many students had come forward in response to his appeal for those who had been assaulted by fellow students to lay charges, but they would not identify or name those whose had assaulted them.

● Six cabinet ministers from Gazankulu visited Fort Hare yesterday. They were accompanied by the Ciskei Minister of Education, Mr. S. Burr Ncamashe and led by the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Prof. H. W. E. Ntsanwisi, a former student of Fort Hare.

Mr. Ncamashe said he was upset about the disturbances at the university.

Neither the Transkei nor Ciskei Governments have commented on the disturbances. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 OCT 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Scholarship for Alice theologian

ALICE — A German Academic Exchange Service Scholarship to study at Bonn University has been awarded to the Reverend Thomas Mbabane of the Federal Theological Seminary here.

He has been on the staff of the John Wesley College at the Seminary for the past three years, and is a gradute of Fort Hare who earlier this year received his honours in philosophy.

The Reverend Mbabane will follow a language course; after six months proceeding to Heidelberg University.

He expects to return to South Africa in March 1975. Meanwhile his wife and six children will remain with his family in the Transkei.

The Reverend Mbabane is the second recipient of the scholarship this year. Mr. John Makene, senior lecturer in Zoology at Fort Hare, left for Germany last week. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 25 NOV 1973

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

African manpower

Industrial Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S first personnel management company specialising in African labour problems starts in Durban next month — and heading the company will be an African graduate of Fort Hare University, Mr Wells Ntuli.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The company, African Manpower Services (Pty) Ltd., will specialise in training and selection, communication and in-company consulting, and all aspects of personnel management. It is a subsidiary of the T.S.T. Consulting Group, of Durban.

Mr Ntuli (29) was recently elected president of the Personnel Management Association of South Africa. As executive manager of the new company he will advise industrial and commercial organisations on Black labour problems.

23 NOV 1973

DIE VADERLAND

Fort Hare vereer 2

ALICE — Die eerste twee eregrade van die Universiteit van Fort Hare word op 27 April 1974 aan hoofkaptein Matanzima en eerw. J. J. R. Jolobe toegeken, berig Sapa.

Hoofkaptein Matanzima ontvang 'n eredoktorsgraad vir sy besondere diens aan die publiek en leierskap van sy land. Eerw. Jolobe ontvang 'n eredoktorsgraad ter erkenning van sy werk in die Xhosa-letterkunde en in die kerk.

University of Fort Hare
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27 AUG 1973
Date NATAL MERCURY

PARENTS BACK STUDENTS

African Affairs Reporter

DURBAN parents of Fort Hare students decided on Saturday to take a strong stand against a demand by the rector of the university that students apologise before being readmitted.

Earlier this month 159 students were accused of threatening to assault the warden of a hostel at the university. They were suspended.

About 800 students who walked out in protest were given until today to return. However, the rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, has demanded an apology from the students.

At the parents' meeting in Durban, it was decided to send an urgent message to the national interim committee now handling disturbances at the university. The parents called for a firm stand to be taken against the rector's call for an apology.

Fort Hare students held another meeting on the campus yesterday in defiance of a ban on all meetings imposed last week by Prof. de Wet. But no police action was taken at this meeting, the registrar, Mr. H. van Huyssteen, said last night.

University of Fort Hare
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Mr. van Huyssteen said he did not know who addressed the meeting nor how long it had lasted yesterday afternoon.

"I saw about 100 students dispersing after meeting on the campus late in the afternoon. It looked as if it had been an orderly meeting."

He said the campus was quiet over the weekend. It was difficult to say how many students had returned to continue their studies in time for today's deadline.

"But the majority are back. I would say about 100 of the 150 rusticated students have been reinstated," said Mr. van Huyssteen.

He said no decision had yet been taken on what steps to take against students who, by today, had still not returned to the university. The university's disciplinary committee would also still have to decide on action against the 75 students who had their names taken by the police for attending Friday night's illegal meeting on the Fort Hare campus.

Date 1 SEP 1973
NATAL MERCURY

Students want all, or nothing

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Thirty students who arrived here by train from Fort Hare yesterday, said they would not return to the university unless their demands were met.

The students said they wanted the unconditional reinstatement of the rusticated students and the removal of the controversial Beda Hostel warden, Mr. O. Mskhunga.

The students said that at a final meeting on campus before leaving for their homes it was decided they should inform their communities throughout South Africa on recent events at the university and to gain nation-wide support for the reinstatement.

Starting today, the local body of students will meet community leaders and ministers of religion and hold mass meetings to inform parents of their grievances.

A students' action committee will travel throughout the country to observe progress.

"At the meeting we propose that an appeal or a demand be made to the university administration that there be a reinstatement of all students—or nothing," they said.

"Fort Hare is no longer a university set up by the missionaries who wanted academic advancement of the Black man," one student said.

"It has turned into a concentration camp. Police have access into our living quarters, we are treated like primary school children.

"We decided to stay away from class simply because the Rector and his administration were not prepared to reason with us. Instead, intimidation methods were used."

The students said they tried all possible peaceful means to meet the Rector, but he refused to see delegations.

The "last straw" was when the parents wanted to see him and were told he was playing golf.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 SEP 1973
Date
E. P. HERALD

FORT HARE CAMPUS ALL QUIET

University of Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—All was quiet on the Fort Hare University campus yesterday as classes were resumed after a week-long scheduled vacation.

Students in the hostels numbered 420 last night but hostel wardens expected many more to arrive by Tuesday, when a count would be made.

At the women's hostel 230 out of the original 304 were back and 40 had returned to Beda men's hostel, the source of the unrest which focused nationwide attention on the university.

Students attended classes but these were small, the number of students who have so far returned being less than half the number registered.

Members of the university administration had what was described as a routine meeting with the Black Fort Hare Advisory Council, the chairman of which is an African businessman, Mr S. S. Guzana.

No statement was available after the meeting.

Date 27 APR 1974

CAPE TIMES

Honour for Matanzima

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

By RAY ka MSENGANA

THE University of Fort Hare will confer the first honorary degrees in its history at a graduation ceremony at the Great Hall today.

The Chancellor, Dr P. E. Rosseau, will confer an honorary doctorate in Law on Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, in recognition of his outstanding public service and the leadership and pioneering work he has performed in the political sphere in South Africa.

The degree of Doctorate in Literature and Philosophy will be confered on the Rev J. J. R. Jolobe, first Black Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, in recognition of his outstanding services to the Xhosa literature and to the Church.

Mr Jolobe is a pioneer figure in Xhosa literature.

5 SEP 1973
Date
HOOFSTAD

Slegs 20 aanwesig in klasse op Alice

Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger

ALICE. — As daar een man is wat nie deur ondermynende magte vir hom gaan laa dwarsboom of onderkry nie, dan is dit die rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Ha re, prof. J. M. de Wet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Gister het hy alle studente wat in hulle klasse is, aanwesig laat merk. Die wat afwesig was, sal nie toegelaat word om verder te studeer nie.

Die registrateur van Fort Hare, mnr. M. van Huysteen, het vanoggend aan Hoofstad gesê dat daar sowat 800 van die 1050 studente aan Fort Hare op die kampus was, maar dat nie eers 20 studente klasse bygewoon het nie.

Prof. De Wet en die registrateur het gesê dat al is daar net eenstudent wat van gister af aanwesig gemerk word, die universiteit nie sal sluit nie. Betroubare inligting is dat die vyand, die Suid-Afrikaanse Studente-organisasie (Saso) die universiteit gesluit wil hê.

Die probleme hier broei die afgelope paar weke al en het begin toe sowat 150 studente 'n koshuisvader en sy gesin een nag geterroriseer het, geweld gebruik en klippe gegooi het. Studente het ook in die openbaar sterk drank gebruik.

Daarna het die vonke begin spat tot daar net sowat 250 studente oorgebly het. Intimidasie was en is steeds aan die orde van die dag.

Sogenaamde geestelike leiers het ook hul „wysneuse" daar kom insteek sonder om hon haaraf te maak.

Die polisie is besig om sak noukeurig dop te hou. Hull het hul vinger op die pols va alle bedrywighede. Verdere uit barstings of geweld word n verwag nie.

Daar heers 'n doodse atmos feer met honderde studente wa net rond sit of staan en nik doen nie.

Studente wat nie deel uitmaak van die komplot om die universiteit gesluit te kry nie, beweer dat hulle in vrees lewe. Hulle beweer dat hul kwaai geïntimideer word. Hy het selfs gesê dat hulle se polisiemanne in hulle koshuis se sal wil hê om hulle teen aa randing en intimidasie te be skerm.

27 APR 1974

PRETORIA NEWS

Africans pay heavy price for peace

ALICE. — The Blacks in South Africa had over the years paid a heavy price for the preservation of peace and security in their multi-racial country, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, said here today at a graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare. He received an honorary doctor of laws degree.

The Paramount Chief said that political and economic sacrifices Blacks had made in their acceptance of a situation where they were wrongly adjudged inherently inferior to Whites, could not be measured or calculated in any way.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 9 AUG 1973
DIE VADERLAND

Saso dalk verbied by Fort Hare

(Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger)

ALICE — Saso, die Swart studente-organisasie, gaan dalk by die Universiteit van Fort Hare verbied word. Studente vra daarvoor.

Die jongste nuus op die kampus is dat die studente 'n gemengde universiteitsraad wil hê met die Swartes in die meerderheid.

Hierdie eis toon presies hoe onkundig die linksgesindes met hul eie universiteit se sake is. Daar is reeds by die minister aanbeveel dat Swartes tot die universiteitsraad toegelaat moet word.

Dit is gedoen omdat die huidige Blanke raad meen die universiteit is nou sterk genoeg om met verdrag deur die Swartes oorgeneem en bestuur te word.

Die huidige Blanke universiteitsraad is van die begin af nog maar net in 'n tydelike hoedanigheid daar met die doel om bloot tot hulp te wees.

Brief

Een van die studenteleiers aan Fort Hare wat nou ook by sy ouerhuis sit, het 'n brief aan die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, geskryf, waarin hy prof. De Wet se vermoedens bevestig dat die oproer en geweldpleging verlede week beslis deur SASO aangevoor is.

SASO het vroeër in 'n publikasie van dié beweging bekend gemaak dat hy hom daarvoor beywer om alle Swart universiteite en kolleges te sluit.

Oor die moontlikheid dat SASO Fort Hare se kampus verbied kan word, het prof. De Wet vanoggend aan Die Vaderland gesê: „Ons sal die aangeleentheid beslis in heroorweging moet neem."

Intussen is dit nou ook amptelik bekend dat die Beda-manskoshuis, waar die opruiery begin het, die hoofkwartier van SASO op die kampus is.

Voorgrond

Presies waarom SASO hom beywer om swart universiteite en kolleges gesluit te kry, is onbekend. Wat wel waar is, is dat hierdie organisasie in die jongste tyd vinnig veld verloor het en besig is om tot niet te gaan.

Dis moontlik dat die opruiery en geweld dalk juis gebruik word om SASO weer op die voorgrond te bring.

Dis verrassend om te sien presies watter karakters na vore tree om nou skielik Fort Hare se studente se saak vir hulle te beveg. Dit, terwyl alle Swart lektore aan Fort Hare hulle by hul blanke rektor skaar.

Gister se samesprekinge tussen die rektor en die vier ministers van die Transkei en Ciskei het vlot verloop. Al die swart lektore aan Fort Hare is ook tot die besprekings toegelaat. Die Swart lektore het ook die meeste praatwerk gedoen.

Byna 400 studente woon nou weer hul klasse by. Op die kampus is alles kalm en gaan studies soos gewoonweg voort.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 SEP 1973
Date
E. P. HERALD

Coloured speaker at institute meeting

HERALD GRAHAMSTOWN REPORTER

THE Rev H. J. Hendrickse, chairman of the National Executive of the Coloured Labour Party and prominent Uitenhage churchman, will be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Grahamstown branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The meeting takes place in St George's Hall, at 8pm on Thursday, October 4.

Mr Hendrickse, who is also Labour Party member for Bethelsdorp on the Coloured Persons Representative Council, will talk on signs of hope in South Africa today.

Chairman of the multiracial United Congregational Church of South Africa, he is a member of a distinguished family

A brother, Mr Arthur Hendrickse, is registrar of the King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban. Another brother, Mr Bill Hendrickse, is a businessman in Natal.

Another brother, Paul, is professor of gynaecology and obstetrics at Ibadan University.

A sister, Jean, is studying psychology at Ball State University, Indiana, in the United States, and another sister, Letitia, is a domestic science teacher at a Uitenhage High School.

Mr Hendrickse was educated in Cape Town and at Fort Hare University. He taught in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Paterson before he resigned in 1969 and successfully contested the Bethelsdorp seat.

He is full-time minister of the Dale Street Congregational Church, Uitenhage and is a third generation minister.

His wife, formerly Miss Patricia Heber, of Grahamstown, is chairman of the Central Area of the Women Workers of the United Congregational Church.

Date 29 APR 1974

NATAL MERCURY

School of thought

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Education was essential to the development of emergent countries and should be left entirely in the hands of those countries, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Alice on Saturday.

Speaking at the University of Fort Hare graduation, where he received an honorary doctorate from the chancellor, Dr. P. E. Rosseau, he called on graduands to plan ahead and draw up a programme of advancement for the Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said the government of underdeveloped countries should not be based on economics but on education.

Education in underdeveloped countries must include the motivation of adults towards greater economic activities.

It must provide the inculcation of the values necessary for development, provide for a higher stage of technical vocational training and include basic education for illiterate adults.

It would be an agent of ideological change and provide people with necessary skills and knowledge to meet the needs of a technologically advanced economy.

Chief Matanzima said: "It should be clear that education for Blacks was, prior to 1953, White - orientated.

"In most cases it was only a means to an end convenient to White people.

"This confirms my statement that self - determination in education is indispensable to any nation seeking development and advancement."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 SEP 1973
E. P. HERALD

Eastern Province
HERALD

Message of a need for change

ONE of the most significant items of information in the report of the Munnik Commission of Inquiry into the student unrest at Fort Hare University last year lost none of its importance through being mentioned about halfway down the findings. After dismissing most of the students' formally submitted grievances, the commission came to what it called the "more deep lying complaints" raised in the evidence heard. These related to the lack of adequate intramural facilities, and on this issue the commission sided with the students. "There can be little doubt that there is vast room for improvement," it said.

It went on: "(We) cannot urge too strongly upon council the fact that unless ample facilities for both indoor and outdoor sports and adequate accommodation for functions are provided . . . it will give rise to continued and aggravated problems."

Such language simply means that Fort Hare University has been woefully short of basic recreational facilities to a degree that would be inconceivable at similar institutions of higher education for Whites. Indeed, one has only to compare the state of affairs revealed at Fort Hare University—oldest of those for Blacks—with the lavish provision for White students at new universities and colleges, such as those in Port Elizabeth, to know the truth of this.

It should go without saying that Black students themselves are as capable of making such comparisons as anyone. And when they are made, inevitably the "separate but equal" pretence of Government policy about the ethnic universities which, it should be remembered, is getting on for close on 15 years old, is sharply illuminated.

Moreover, the existence of such huge contrasts between provision for White students and provision for their Black counterparts—a few showplaces notwithstanding—stimulates the sense of grievance basic to the student unrest that has bedevilled the segregated campuses in recent years. Conditions such as those revealed by the Munnik Commission at Fort Hare provide good ammunition for agitators.

The atmosphere created by such obvious inequalities is conducive to the exaggeration of incidents on the campus which, though trivial in themselves, can be made symbolic of the struggle against race differentiation. Minor grievances or flimsy ones, as the commission points out happened last May, are quickly accentuated. Demagogues have a plethora of "causes" on which to whip up student emotions and feelings of injustice.

The disclosure of poor facilities at Fort Hare has implications reaching well beyond that university. The situation there is symbolic of the inequality inherent in the racially based education system. What the commission has made very clear is the urgency of the need to eradicate this before it poisons too many minds.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 SEP 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare plans change —Registrar

Own Correspondent

THE UNIVERSITY of Fort Hare is going ahead with plans to implement as many of the Commission of Inquiry's recommendations as possible, including the appointment of a Black Dean of Students.

Mr. H. van Huysteen, the university's registrar, said: "Anything reasonable that the university can do, it has done and will continue to do."

Based on the recommendations of the commission headed by Mr. Justice Munnik, Chief Justice of the Transkei, a number of questions were put to Mr. Van Huysteen. Here are some of the questions and his replies:

● Will the university co-opt Africans to the university council? — The university has previously expressed itself in favour of this, but according to the University Act the council cannot make any decision. It is a matter for the State President to decide and will be discussed with the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, and high-ranking officials of his department.

● Will Africans be given preference for lectureships but not at the risk of lowering standards? — It is up to more Africans to get their degrees. The council policy is to give preference to Africans who are suitably qualified.

● How many African lecturers are there? — There are now 18 to 20 African lecturers out of a total of 135.

● Will a commmittee be created to replace the Students' Representative Council which was dissolved in 1968 because of differences between students from the homelands and urban areas? — No discussions were held on this matter. The university is still too unsettled for us to talk about this.

● Was the position of Saso (South African Students' Organisation) discussed? — Saso was discussed, but since it is not regarded as a local issue, no action is envisaged at this stage.

About 500 students, half the normal enrolment, were at Fort Hare yesterday — the last day on which they could return after the recent campus troubles. Yesterday the university council reaffirmed its decision to continue lectures. About 300 telegrams were sent to students telling them they could return.

29 APR 1974

RAND DAILY MAIL

Blacks 'paid for peace'

ALICE. — Blacks had paid a heavy price for the preservation of peace and security in their multiracial country, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at a graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare. He received an honorary doctor of laws degree.

The political and economic sacrifices Blacks had made in accepting a situation where they were wrongly adjudged inherently inferior to Whites, could not be measured, the paramount chief told students.

Black society had changed under the profound impact of Western civilisation. There was a need for independence or political self-determination in every society.

The Chief Minister said that education in an underdeveloped country should not only include academic education but should serve as an agent of ideological change and provide technical skills. — Sapa.

Date 10 SEP 1973
STAR

SASO CALL LINKED TO STRIKES

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Last year's student strikes at Fort Hare University were linked to a call by SASO for a mass student boycott at Black universities by the report of a commission of inquiry published today.

The nine-man commission which, until the resignation of its chairman the Chief Justice of the Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, consisted of four Whites and five Africans, also found that the university rector, Professor J M de Wet, "acted with great tact and understanding in handling the situation which arose in May last year."

The commission heard evidence from only two students from among the 1 000-member student body. It heard evidence from five others including Professor de Wet and the vice rector, Professor A Coetzee.

Referring to a call by SASO published in the Sunday Press on May 14 lastt year for a mass boycott of lectures at all Black universities in order to "close these institutions within three weeks," the commission's report said it was "satisfied this must, inevitably, have had at least some effect on what subsequently occurred at Fort Hare."

University of Fort Hare
Together Excellence

REJECTED

"One gets the general impression that the strike was called so as to keep in step with SASO's demand and that the so-called reasons for the strike were hastily compiled ex post facto," it said.

The commission rejected six general grievances raised by students including claims that they could be expelled without justification and that they were subject to police harassment.

In this regard the commission felt "the occasional presence of a policeman of the campus or at a meeting can hardly be called harassment." It called this "a typical type" of student exaggeration.

It urged the university council to provide better social and sporting amenities as a means of improving living conditions on the campus.

27 APR 1974

DIE BURGER

Matanzima ontvang eregraad

ALICE. — Die eerste eregrade van die Universiteit van Fort Hare word vandag aan hoofkaptein Kaiser Matanzima, hoofminister van die Transkei, en eerw. J. J. R. Jolobe, skrywer, digter en dramaturg, toegeken. Dit sal die vierde gradeplegtigheid wees sedert die universiteit selfstandig geword het.

Die kanselier, dr. P. E. Rosseau, sal ook grade aan 137 studente oorhandig.

Hoofkaptein Matanzima, wat ook die geleentheidspreker is, ontvang 'n eredoktoraat in die regte, en eerw. Jolobe 'n eredoktoraat in die letterkunde.

Die plegtigheid sal na verwagting deur sowat tweeduisend mense bygewoon word en sal met 'n veelrassige noenmaal vir amptenare en eregaste afgesluit word. — (Sapa.)

Date 6 SEP 1973
WORLD

Fort Hare: only 300 to be readmitted

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ONLY 300 of the 800 University of Fort Hare students who left the campus two weeks ago after a month of unrest at the university will be re-admitted when the last term opens tomorrow.

The University's registrar Mr H van Hysteen, said yesterday had been inundated with requests from students wishing to return to the university — but only the 300 students who continued to attend lectures throughout the recent campus unrest have been advised by telegram that they may return.

RETURN

If all these students return to join fellow students who elected to remain at Fort Hare over the holiday period, the student body will number about 500 — less than half the original total before the student unrest.

The student unrest, sparked off more than a month ago by the suspension of a large number of students, came to a head two weeks ago when a mob of students called for a boycott of lectures and were involved in violent clashes with fellow students who chose to go to lectures.

Academic staff at the university say that the unrest has not only ruined many students' promising careers, but it has also cost the State thousands of rands.

More than three quarters of the students received bursaries or loans. More than R7 800 was spent in train fares alone to send 800 students back to their homes after the campus disturbances.

Extra administration work to re-assess the student numbers has also had to be undertaken.

Staff and students who chose to remain on the campus during the week-long vacation have described it as a welcome break from the strain and tension that has characterised campus affairs for more than a month.

Date 11 SEP 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare probe suggests many campus changes

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Several far-reaching changes at Fort Hare University, including the appointment of an African dean of students and the co-option of Africans on to the university council, are recommended by the commission of inquiry into the unrest on the campus in May last year.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Munnik, Chief Justice of the Transkei, also recommends:

- The provision of more adequate recreation and sports facilities for students.
- The appointment of a public relations officer to boost the image of Fort Hare and to give information to parents.
- The creation of a committee to replace the Students' Representative Council, which dissolved before 1968 as a result of differences between homeland and urban students.
- More commonroom facilities, now almost non-existent, and less overcrowding, even at the expense of taking fewer students at hostels.

The report says the authorities must provide sporting facilities at the university, otherwise "a mass exodus to Alce with concomitant social problems such as drinking and clandestine sex will lead to continued and aggravated problems."

The commission found that the South African Students Organisation (Saso) contributed to the unrest on the campus.

The list of grievances given to the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, during the unrest seemed relatively trivial when compared with complaints raised later by students.

One of the original grievances, that the rector refused to address students, was rejected as having been merely a means to seek a confrontation. The rector had often addressed the students, but no self-respecting academic could tolerate a pistol to his head and address students on demand.

A complaint alleging police harassment is rejected with the statement: "The commission feels the occasional presence of a policeman on the campus or at a meeting can hardly be called harassment and that this is a typical example of students' exaggeration."

Prof. De Wet was "very forthright" with students, according to the commission, which praises him for his tact in dealing with the unrest.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 APR 1974

Date 11 SEP 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Update Fort Hare relations—DP man

EAST LONDON — Much could be done to improve the staff-student relations at Fort Hare University, a former Fort Hare student and candidate for the Democratic Party in Nqamakwe in the forthcoming Transkei General Election, Mr. W. D. Pupuma said yesterday.

He said it was difficult for any man who was outside the university to comment on the situation that had led to the suspension of more than half the number of its students.

"But, some of the things that have happened at the university during the last few years have pointed out the need for improved staff-students relations," Mr. Pupuma said.

He said the University of Rhodesia used to have guest nights where staff and students got together for dinner. Both staff and students were free to invited one person each from outside the university.

"These tended to cut across the colour line and extended contact beyond the lecture room and made for better education," he said.

Mr. Pupuma said Fort Hare needed a properly organised students' union with cafetarias, conference rooms and other amenities which kept students occupied when they were free from study.

He said hostel dances and other forms of social get-togethers should be encouraged.

"I know the power-that-be want to run the tribal colleges according to the South African way of life but universities have to follow universal standards," he said.

Referring to staff, Mr. Pupuma said: "We see so much of Potchefstroom, Stellenbosch, Free State and Pretoria products among the staff at the university. More products from the Continent, America, Australia and other countries should be encouraged to take up teaching posts at Fort Hare.

Turning to schools, he said the affairs of black schools seemed to be run solely by the government.

"I feel the state, church and community should play a part and in fact, an equal role in the running of education. We do not just want educated people but better educated people," Mr. Pupuma said.

He said he had been co-opted by the Democratic Party's shadow Minister of Education, Mr. Moses Dumalisile to assist in the party's education committee. — DDR.

Date 26 APR 1971
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare: 3 blacks on council

ALICE — The Governing Council of the University of Fort Hare has met for the first time this year.

It was a historic occasion. For the first time three new black councillors, appointed as from January 1, sat on the council.

They were Mr R. Cingo, Chairman of the National Bantu Advisory Board and inspector of schools in the OFS. Mr Cingo has served on the Fort Hare Advisory Council for many years.

Mr G. L. Kakana from the Department of Education in the Transkei and Mr B. Potelwa a circuit inspector of schools in the Transkei were also appointed to the council.

The fourth councillor appointed was Mr. H. Nabe who resigned when he was appointed the first black Dean of students at Fort Hare University.

The fourth post for a black councillor is still unfilled.

There are 16 white council members.

The Chairman of the Fort Hare Council is Professor J. J. Gerber of Rhodes University, who was re-elected.

Professor Gerber has served on the Council since 1960.

Another new appointment to the Fort Hare Council this year is Mr G. J. van Zyl, chairman of Saambou National. — DDC.

Date 14 SEP 1973
WORLD

Fort Hare plans to go ahead

DESPITE student unrest at Fort Hare University — which has largely denuded the campus of pupils — the university council meeting in Pretoria this week decided to go ahead with plans for a R300 000 student centre for cultural and recreational activities.

At the end of 16-man council meeting a Statement was issued expressing full support for the university principal Professor J. A. de Wet and his staff in handling of the recent student unrest.

REGISTRAR

Professor de Wet and his registrar, Mr H van Huysteen, travelled from Fort Hare University to attend the meeting. They stayed on for a two-day series of meetings of the Bantu Education Department's co-ordinating body for all Black universities.

"In our opinion the handling of provocation by certain students convinced the majority of the sincerity of the efforts of the university administration and of the futility of the efforts of student ringleaders to force the university to close," the Fort Hare University's statement says.

ROBBED

It adds that there was "ample evidence" that these efforts were largely supported from "outside."

All that the agitators managed to achieve was to ruin their own academic careers and those of the students whom they misled.

The council reaffirmed its determination to keep Fort Hare University open and to extend existing facilities as rapidly as possible.

Date 8 SEP 1973
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

500 students barred

Own Correspondent

ALICE — Only 300 of the 800 University of Fort Hare students who left the campus two weeks ago after a month of unrest at the university were readmitted when the last term opened this week, according to the registrar, Mr H van Hysteen.

University of Fort Hare
Torchbearer in Excellence

He said that he had been inundated with requests from students wishing to return, but only the 300 who continued to attend lectures throughout the recent unrest had been advised by telegram that they may return.

If all these students return to join fellow students who elected to remain at Fort Hare over the holiday period, the student body will number about 500 — less than half the original total before the unrest.

The unrest, sparked off more than a month ago by the suspension of a large number of students, came to a head two weeks ago when a mob of students called for a boycott of lectures and were involved in violent clashes with fellow students who chose to go to lectures.

Academic staff say the unrest has not only ruined many students' promising careers, but has also cost the State thousands of rands.

More than three-quarters of the students received bursaries or loans. More than R7 800 was spent in train fares alone to send 800 students back to their homes after the disturbances.

Extra administration work to reasses the student numbers had also had to be undertaken.

Staff and students who chose to remain on the campus during the week-long vacation have described it as a welcome break from the strain and tension that has characterised campus affairs for more than a month.

However the students are gloomy about the effect the crisis will have on their academic careers, as although they were not involved in the unrest, they were unable to concentrate on their studies for the month.

1 SEP 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Students not expelled can return

ALICE — Fort Hare students who were not rusticated but who left voluntarily were welcome to return, the registrar, Mr. H. van Huysteen said yesterday.

He said these students were being allowed back after representations were made on their behalf.

University of Fort Hare
Digital Archive

Mr. Van Huysteen said many parents were making representations on behalf of students.

"Those who were asked to leave the university will not be re-admitted this year," Mr. Van Huysteen said.

He said they were not certain of the actual number of students who remained at the university's mid-term vacation started on Thursday and would only end on September 5.

Students who intended returning had to return before lectures started on September 6 provided their university fees had been paid.

● A check on the number of students remaining showed there were 217 students — 116 women and 101 men. Forty men were at Westley hostel, 41 at Iona and only 20 at Beda where 159 students were rusticated when the disturbances started at the university early last month. — DDR.

Date 9 SEP 1975
WORLD

Call for Govt inquiry into Fort Hare

THE Fort Hare student disturbances justified the immediate appointment of a commission of inquiry, the Opposition's chief spokesman on education, Mr. Etienne Malan, said yesterday.

"I hope the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha will follow the line eventually adopted by his colleague, Dr Van Der Merwe, over the troubles at the University of the Western Cape," he said.

Mr Malan said the Government needed to act without delay to contain the repercussions of such serious student disturbances.

In the case of the Coloured students, the Government had acted wrongly at first. When it did appoint a commission of inquiry, it was already too late.

Mr Malan said it did appear that there were grounds for dissatisfaction over the administration of the Black universities. The attitude existing between students and teaching staff was not what it should be.

He added, however, that he was not absolving the students from blame.

USEFUL

Last night Mr Malan addressed a report-back meeting in his Orange Grove constituency in which he also dealt with NUSAS and the Schlebusch Commission.

"Before the commission existed, there had been threats that NUSAS would be banned, but the commission agreed unanimously that NUSAS fulfilled a useful purpose and that the actions of only a few of its leaders were dangerous to the country's security," he said.

"I firmly believe that the commission prevented many students from taking irresponsible action."

On political trends, he said there was a "mighty consensus," irrespective of party labels, over major issues such as co-operation between Afrikaans and English-speaking people, a common policy against external and internal terrorism, and broad agreement on foreign policy, maintaining South Africa as an indivisible state and "rejecting the imbecilities of petty apartheid."

University of Fort Hare

3 OCT 1973

DIE TRANSVALER

Alles nou rustig by Fort Hare

DINGE verloop besonder stil en rustig aan die universiteitskollege van Fort Hare nadat sowat 50 p.s. van die studente 'n paar weke gelede besluit het om die kampus ná woelinge te verlaat. Daar is egter gerugte dat die ontevredenes die eksamen later vanjaar gaan probeer ontwrig.

Prof. Jan de Wet, rektor by Fort Hare, het gister gesê dat sake tans besonder stil verloop. Ander probleme, wat niks met die ontevredenheid te doen gehad het nie, het ook verminder.

Gerugte is egter ontvang dat die ontevredenes van buite pogings gaan aanwend om die agtergeblewe studente ook weg te kry. As hulle nie daarin slaag nie, gaan daar glo geprobeer word om die eksamen later vanjaar te ontwrig.

EKSAMEN

Prof. De Wet het gister gesê alles moontlik sal gedoen word om te verseker dat ernstige studente ongehinderd eksamen skryf. Sowat 500 studente het op die kampus agtergebly en uit die stilte wat nou heers, kan afgelei word dat hulle ernstig wil studeer.

Hy het ook gesê dat 'n groot getal van die studente wat vertrek het, later weer navraag gedoen het of hulle terug kan keer. Hulle het egter so baie lesings misgeloop dat dit eintlik 'n praktiese onmoontlikheid is om hulle te laat terugkom.

Prof. De Wet het gesê dit is tragies dat so baie van die studente 'n jaar se studies misloop. Uit die navrae wat ontvang is van mense wat wil terugkom, is dit duidelik dat sommige van hulle graag hul studiejaar nou wou voltooi het.

Date 11 SEP 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Saso blamed for Fort Hare unrest

ALICE. — The call for a mass boycott of all Black universities in South Africa by the South African Students Organisation (Saso) in May, last year, must have had some effect on what happened subsequently at Fort Hare.

— This was stated by the commission of inquiry appointed by the University Council to probe student unrest at Fort Hare last year.

One of the two specific recommendations made by the commission was that a post of dean of students be created and that an African with the necessary qualities and qualifications be appointed to the post.

The commission said the creation of this post could do much to ease tension at Fort Hare.

The commission also recommended specifically that mass meetings be reduced to the barest minimum as they only served to promote latent hostilities between various student factions.

Basic causes

The commission also found that the complaints made by Fort Hare students in May, last year, had little or no substance.

The commission, which met on four occasions, was headed by Mr Justice Munnic, currently Chief Justice of the Transkei.

Referring to Saso, the commission said that its theory was strengthened by the fact that when a resolution taken by the students who were striking, was handed to the Rector it contained points alleged to be causes of student frustration.

"While one must assume that these were the basic causes for the strike, they are relatively trivial compared to other complaints later raised by witnesses as being a source of irritation and frustration.

Lack of SRC

"One gets the impression that the strike was in fact caused so as to keep in step with Saso's demands and that the so-called causes of frustration were hastily compiled post facto."

The commission said that at the outset the Rector's task at Fort Hare had been onerous and all the more difficult because "despite earnest requests to do so" the students had refused to form a Students Representative Council.

"The lack of an SRC is probably the greatest stumbling block to well-ordered student activity."

The reasons for not forming an SRC, the commission said, were among others that the students were divided into two groups — the more sophisticated from the Transvaal and cities, known as the "noordelike gevaar" and those from the Bantustans known as the "homelanders".

The "homelanders" feared that the "noordelike gevaar" would gain the majority of seats.

Among a list of student grievances given by strike leaders was that students were expelled without justification or consultation.

The commission said there was no substance whatsoever in this complaint.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 SEP 1973

WORLD

Only 300 Fort Hare students to return

ONLY 300 of the 800 University of Fort Hare students who left the campus two weeks ago after a month of unrest at the university will be re-admitted when the last term opens this week.

The university's registrar, Mr H van Hysteen, said he had been inundated with requests from students wishing to return to the university — but only the 300 students who continued to attend lectures throughout the recent campus unrest have been advised by telegram that they may return.

If all these students return to join fellow students who elected to remain at Fort Hare over the holiday period, the student body will number about 500 — less than half the original total before the student nurest.

BOYCOTT

The student unrest sparked off more than a month ago by the suspension of several students, came to a head two weeks ago when a mob of students called for a boycott of lectures and were involved in violent clashes with fellow students who chose to go to lectures.

Academic staff at the university say that the unrest has not only ruined many students' promising careers, but it has also cost the State thousands of rands.

Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Rector acted with tact, says inquiry

Daily News Reporter

UMTATA, Tuesday.

LAST YEAR'S student strikes at Fort Hare University were linked to a call by SASO for a mass student boycott at Black universities by the report of a commission of inquiry published yesterday.

The nine-member commission which, until the resignation of its chairman, the Cbief Justice of the Transkei, Mr Justice G. Munnik, consisted of four Whites and five Africans, also found that the university rector, Professor J. M. de Wet "acted with great tact and understanding in handling the situation that arose in May last year."

The commission, which was cuncil in the wake of last constituted by the university years disturbances to investigate alleged student grievances and the reasons for the absence of a Students' Representative Council, heard evidence from only two students from among the 1 000 member student body. It heard evidence from five others, including Professor de Wet and the vice-rector, Professor A. Coetzee.

The report cites an incident which occurred at a mass meeting addressed on the campus last May by a now banned executive member of SASO, Mr F. Moodley, as an example of Professor de Wet not being "insensitive to the feelings of his students" and of his willingness to make "representations on their behalf."

NO PERMISSION

No permission had been given for the meeting. Professor de Wet intervened, and while he and Mr Moodley were leaving the hall, "an African in the audience jumped up and announced himself as a Special Branch member and went up to Mr Moodley and began questioning him."

The incident led to complaints being received from students by Professor de Wet about "police harassment on the campus" — complaints which he "took up with the officer commanding the Special Branch in this region" and which resulted in an agreement that the security police would not be allowed on the campus without Profesor de Wet's permission.

REJECTED

The commission rejected six general grievances raised by students, including claims that they could be expelled without justification and that they were subject to police harassment. The commission felt that "the occasional presence of a policeman on the campus or at a meeting can hardly be called harassment."

It urged the university council to provide better social and sporting amenities as a means of improving living conditions on the campus.

FORT HARE DISASTER WARNING

Daily News Reporter

UMTATA, Tuesday.

AN "AFRICANISATION at-all-costs policy" at Fort Hare University could "only lead to ultimate disaster," says the report of the commission of inquiry.

The commission dismissed as "not feasible" a student suggestion that top White academics and administrative staff at the univers8ty each have an African understudy, and recommended instead that Africans be given increased responsibility where their qualifications waranted it.

While recommending that Blacks be given preference in promotion to any vacant post if their qualifications equalled those of White applicants, the commission said that for the university to adopt an "Africanisation at - all - costs policy, irrespective of merit or fitness for the post in question, could only lead to a general lowering of standards and ultimate disaster for Fort Hare."

Referring to complaints that Africans were either excluded from or poorly represented in some spheres of university government, the commission said the complaints were, in some cases, justified.

"It is the commission's view that the time has come for the co-option of Africans on to the council of the university. Once this is done the advisory council could fall away and be replaced by a non-statutory body representing the parents," it said.

The report drew the attention of the university senate to the low number of Africans among its members and ask that this receive the senate's consideration.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

AUG 1973
Date
SANTA NEWS

WINTERBERG EXTENSIONS OFFICIALLY OPENED



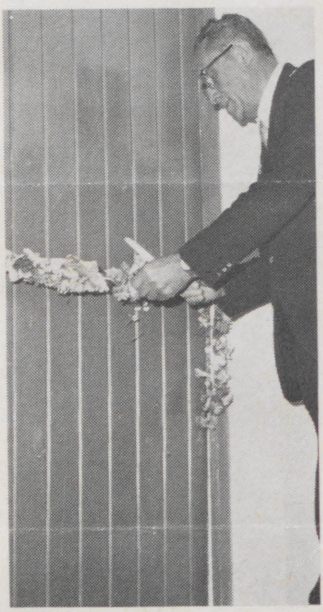
Little Buyselwa presents a gift to the Mayoress, watched by Mr. Neil Cooper. The Mayoress presented a Xhosa bible to the patients, an Afrikaans bible to the Coloured community and a beautifully illustrated children's bible to the infants.

A NEW sick bay at the Winterberg SANTA Centre, Fort Beaufort, was officially opened by the Mayor of that town, Cllr. P. J. Labuschagne, on June 12. The extension consists of two bright and airy wards with gay blankets on the beds, and colourful tiled floors donated by the SANTA Ladies' Club which raises funds by re-conditioning Christmas and birthday cards.

Despite wild and gusty weather, the ceremony was well attended. Among those present, in addition to the Mayor and Mayoress, were Mr. Neil Cooper, Chairman of the Centre Management Board, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. L. Thatcher, Professor M. Hough of the Department of Social Work at the University of Fort Hare, the Rev. W. Seymour, the Rev. M. Msenyana, Mr. S. Snayers, representing the Coloured community, and members of the four Branches which constitute the Management Committee — Alice, Adelaide, Bedford and Fort Beaufort.

A tribute was paid to the superintendent and housekeeper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennett, and to the matron, Mrs. B. Venter.

THE Mayor, Cllr. P. J. Labuschagne, cuts a rope of flowers to give access to the sheltered back door of the new block.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mr. S. Snayers addressing the gathering. From left to right are Rev. Msenyana, Rev. W. Seymour, the Mayor, Cllr. P. J. Labuschagne, the Mayoress and Mr. Neil Cooper, centre Chairman.

Ian, said yesterday.