DATE 11 APR 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

New Bill gives Fort Hare free hand says professor

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A university could only fulfil its function if its aims and aspirations were based on the needs of the community it served, said Dr. A. Coetzee, of the University College of Fort Hare here yesterday.

Dr. Coetzee, professor of Afrikaans and Nederlands, and vice-chairman of the senate at Fort Hare, was speaking at a Rotary luncheon about the need for academic autonomy at the university.

At present the university is controlled by the University of South Africa, but a Bill conferring independence on Fort Hare has passed through Parliament and has only to pass the formality of a Senate reading before becoming law.

Dr. Coetzee said that under the direction of the University of South Africa, Fort Hare had been limited in the type of courses it could offer.

RESTRICTIVE

"As the university was governing us, they decided on the courses we could offer and in the majority of cases they tallied with the courses they offered," he said.

This had proved restrictive, as the University of South Africa did not have some courses on its curriculum which would have been beneficial to African students at Fort Hare.

"Successful students must be able to cater for the specific needs of the community they serve, and when we are granted autonomy we will be in a better position to cater for these needs," he said.

Before the Act of 1959 which placed Fort Hare under the direction of the University of South Africa the college had fallen under the direction of Rhodes University.

"While we appreciate what both institutions have done for us, a state of affairs existed which could not be indefinitely perpetuated," explained Dr. Coetzee.

JUSTIFIED

"Fort Hare is fully academically equipped for independent status, and it is my opinion that the university's proud record in the field of African education justifies its claim to academic autonomy.

"Our lecturers have qualifications which can be compared to lecturers at any other university in South Africa, but, in addition, the people serving Fort Hare are men and women with a vision — a vision of serving a people who are rapidly advancing and will in time become a great race," he said.—DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 22 APR 1969
DIE LANDBOUWEEKBLAD

Opgeleide Bantoeboere Baie Nodig

DAAR is 'n dringende behoefte om die Bantoe in dierkunde, weidingsleer en akkerbou op te lei, het mnr. D. L. Brown, dosent in landbou aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, verklaar toe hy die kongres van die S.A. Vereniging vir Diereproduksie toegespreek het.

Daar word bereken dat die aantal grootvee in Bantoebesit meer as vyf miljoen is; dat die skaapgetalle amper vier miljoen en die aantal bokke amper drie miljoen is. Vergeleke met die veestapel van die hele Suid-Afrika beteken dit dat 39.9 persent van die beeste, 57.6 persent van die bokke en 9.8 persent van die skape in die hande van die Bantoe is. Syfers oor varke en perde is nie bekend nie, maar dit word aangeneem dat die Bantoe die helfte daarvan besit. Die belangrikheid van opleiding van die Bantoe-landbouer is dus duidelik, het mnr. Brown gesê.

Hy het verklaar dat die vordering in die rigting tot dusver klein was. Gedurende die afgelope elf jaar het slegs 27 Bantoestudente 'n diplomakursus in landbou voltooi. Een van die redes vir hierdie klein aantal is die gebrek aan geskikte werk vir die diplomahouer. Behalwe onderwys is daar nie juis werkgeleentheid vir hulle nie. Verskeie van die opgeleides het petroljoggies by motorhawens geword.

Die nodige werkgeleentheid moet vir hulle geskep word, want die behoefte aan hul dienste in die tuislande is groot om sekere wanpraktyke te ontwortel en 'n stelsel te help ontwikkel wat by die Bantoe-landbouer pas.

Die nodige geriewe om nie alleen diplomastudente nie, maar ook graadstudente by Fort Hare op te lei, is egter nou geskep. Die geboue sal teen 1970 betrek kan word.

Daar is alle tekens dat die Kosas eindelik begin besef dat landbouwetenskap vir die behoud van hul bodem nodig is, en tien studente het reeds ingeskryf vir 'n B.Sc.-kursus in landbou.

University of Fort Hare
Together we grow

DATE 23 APR 1969
FARMERS WEEKLY

BANTU AGRICULTURISTS NEEDED

IT would be dangerously shortsighted to delay any longer the implementation of schemes for the agricultural training of Bantu because of purely financial considerations, said Mr D. L. Brown, Head of the Department of Animal Science at the University College of Fort Hare, when he spoke at the conference of the South African Society of Animal Production at the University of Stellenbosch. Training of Bantu students in agriculture was of vital importance to everyone, Black or White, in South Africa.

Mr Brown stressed that impoverished soil conditions prevailed at present in alarmingly large areas of the Bantu homelands, which were largely dependent on livestock farming and the home of nearly 40 per cent. of the country's cattle population.

Speaking in a debate on the training of animal scientists, Mr Brown said that the importance of training Bantu in the various agricultural disciplines particularly animal science, pasture science and agronomy became apparent when the natural resources, human and livestock population numbers in the Bantu homelands were studied. Quite a shock had accompanied the the discovery recently that the population of the Bantu areas may be 30 to 40 per cent. greater than originally estimated.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LACK OF OPPORTUNITIES

Mr Brown said that over the past 11 years only 37 students had completed the requirements for the diploma in agriculture, one of the main reasons being the lack of suitable work opportunities. Some of those who had left with agricultural diplomas had been obliged to accept employment as garage attendants and garden boys.

"The problems of agriculture in the Bantu homelands are such that men of ability and vision and adequate training are needed to help uproot certain harmful customs and to devise agricultural methods specifically adapted to the peasant economy, yet at the same time the most scientific of available methods.

"Such men will not be recruited unless suitable work opportunities are available with salaries and status commensurate with those of other processional groups."

DATE 16 APR 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Bill diminishes status of Fort Hare says United Party

THE SENATE — The right of an academic institution to confer degrees was not its sole function but only an end result, Sen. J. L. Horak, United Party, said in the Senate yesterday.

Sen. Horak, speaking in the second reading debate on the University of Fort Hare Bill, said the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development had taken it upon himself by virtue of giving the University College of Fort Hare the right to confer degrees, to call it a university.

"An academic institution does not become a university just because the Minister calls it a university."

The right of a university to confer degrees was the apex of a pyramid and unless the base was sound, the existence of an apex did not really make it a university.

The United Party would oppose the second reading of the Bill.

DECLINE

He moved an amendment that: "This House, whilst being in favour of:

"Increased educational opportunities for the Bantu through the establishment and maintenance of university institutions which will cater specifically for their needs and;

"Improved status for the University College of Fort Hare;

nevertheless declines to pass the second reading of the Bill because:

● "It does not convert the university college into a university in the accepted South African sense; and

● "It, in fact, diminishes the present status of the university college in that it destroys the affiliation of the college to the University of South Africa."

STRICT CONTROL

He said Fort Hare would be a university in name but not in fact. It had not developed far enough to be given the right to conduct its own affairs as the strict Ministerial control over its affairs clearly showed.

The United Party was also in favour of an improved status for Fort Hare but believed in "walking before running."

The presence of the Minister's authority, evident in almost every clause of the Bill, meant that in reality there had not been an increased status for Fort Hare.

At this stage the increased status followed too soon and would not result in advantage to the students.

"In the public mind, the University of South Africa degree was a better one than that conferred by Fort Hare. It was a pity but was unfortunately true.

OBJECTION

Sen. P. W. J. Groenewald, National Party, said Sen. Horak's biggest objection to the Bill was the Ministerial control the Minister had over Fort Hare. But he had not kept in mind that the Bill was a transitional.

Sen. Horak had said Fort Hare's status was being upgraded too soon, but it was significant that in 1967 Prof. Ross, a former rector of Fort Hare, had said the college fully measured up to required standards and that the granting of full academic autonomy was justified.

Fort Hare's ties with the University of South Africa were being loosened to give the educational institutions to the various ethnic groups so that they could develop along their own lines.

The academic standard at Fort Hare would be guaranteed and he could not understand how Senator Horak could say that degrees, in future, would have no value.

LOGICAL

It was logical that the State should have a say in the administration of the university because he who paid the piper called the

Senator P. J. Swanepoel (U.P.) said the Minister had so little confidence in Fort Hare he believed it must remain under State control. He could not understand why, that being the case, the Minister was in such a hurry to change the status of the college.

The name "University of Fort Hare" created the impression it was an autonomous institution, which it was not.

It had taken the White universities in South Africa many years to reach autonomy but the Minister deemed it fit to give that status to Fort Hare after only ten years.

STANDARD

The high academic standard maintained by Fort Hare had been the result of its affiliation to the University of South Arfica. All that would remain now was control by the Minister.

If the Government regarded this Bill as a transitional step, it should indicate the time it would take Fort Hare to become fully autonomous.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, replying to the debate, said an important reason for up-grading the university colleges to fully fledged universities was the value such a step had for the academic staff.

The Bill would put them on par with their counterparts at the White universities.

INDEPENDENCE

The Opposition alleged Fort Hare would remain a college because it was under the control of the Minister. If that were the case, many overseas universities could not be called universities. Over many of them there was much stricter State control than Fort Hare would ever have.

The African universities would slowly develop to full academic independence but the Government could not pin-point a date, as requested by Sen. Swanepoel. The Government could not be bound by a specific date because everything depended on the development of the Africans themselves.

MISGIVINGS

The United Party's argument that Fort Hare could not be called a university because it was not financially independent, was not valid because if that were the criterion, no White university in the Republic could be called autonomous because they all depended on the State for subsidies.

The Opposition also expressed misgivings about the value of a degree obtained at Fort Hare when it was no longer linked to the University of South Africa. But the Government was determined a high academic standard should be obtained. The test of a degree should not be where it was obtained.

A second very important factor regarding the academic standard of Fort Hare was the standard of its academic staff. That staff was being carefully selected to ensure that only the best lecturers were appointed.

The second reading of the Bill was adopted by 28 votes to eight. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 22 APR 1969

DIE LANDBOUWEEKBLAD

Werkgeleentheid

DIT was verblydend om van mnr. D. L. Brown, landboukundige verbonde aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, te verneem dat veral die Xhosas begin besef dat landbouwetenskap noodsaaklik geword het vir die behoud van hul tuisland se bodem. Dat tien studente vir 'n graadkursus ingeskryf het, was goeie nuus.

Ek hoop dat daar werkgeleentheid vir dié studente sal wees teen die tyd dat hulle klaar gestudeer is, want tot dusver het Xhosas wat onderleg is in landbou, nie geweet hoe en waar om geld te verdien om liggaam en siel aanmekaar te hou nie. Dit help nie om geleerdheid te kry as jy dit nie kan aanwend vir jou bestaan nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dit was asof ek 'n steek met 'n mes gekry het toe mnr. Brown aan my sê dat daar van sy diplomastudente by die petrolpompe in motorhawes gaan werk het omdat daar niks anders vir hulle was om in hul vakrigting te doen nie.

Dit is skoon verkeerd. Die Bantoe en veral die Xhosa is in sy hart 'n landbouer. Vir hom moet net die regte rigting en wyse aangetoon word om die geweldige potensiaal van sy tuisland te verhoog. En dit is net so belangrik dat die rigtinggewing in sy eie taal moet geskied en deur sy eie mense gegee moet word. Dit is 'n waar woord wat gesê is dat jou moedertaal noodsaaklik in twee dinge is: jou gebed en jou onderwys.

DATE 25 APR 1969

P. E. EVENING POST

CAPPING AT FORT HARE

EAST LONDON. — Ninety-nine graduates will be capped and receive diplomas at the graduation ceremony to be held at the University College of Fort Hare at Alice tomorrow.

Among those awarded their degrees are the first Fort Hare students to gain their L.Lb. degrees at the college. They are Mr B. S. Koyana, of Cofimvaba in the Transkei, and Mr T. T. Mokine, of Pretoria.

Of the graduates, 87 are from Fort Hare and 12 from the University of South Africa.

Dr F. de Vletter, the Chancellor of the University of South Africa, will cap the graduates.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Guests

The guest speaker at the ceremony will be the Very Rev. Dr R. H. R. Shepherd, M.A., D.Lit., D.D.

Among the dignatories expected are the Transkei Chief Minister, Mr K. D. Matanzima and his Cabinet Ministers, Chief Justice Mabandlax, Head of the Ciskei Territorial Authority and Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile.

Also invited are Dr R. Goosen and Mr C. Holdt, Directors of the Ciskei Bantu Education and Culture, and Authority Affairs and Finance.

The ceremony starts at 9.30 a.m.

The Times, London

16 APR 1969

A6694

19 student demonstrators held in Johannesburg

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT—Johannesburg, April, 15

Nineteen students from the University of Witwatersrand appeared in court here this afternoon after being arrested at Johannesburg railway station this morning while distributing pamphlets calling for academic freedom in South African universities. Among them were an Indian student, Mr. Mark Orkin, President of the Student Representative Council, and Miss Lindsay Collin, an executive member.

A railway police spokesman said the students were arrested for distributing pamphlets on railway premises without permission. So far as is known, no other arrests were made among hundreds of students who were out in the city streets distributing thousands of pamphlets to members of the public.

The pamphlets were distributed in support of a petition to allow universities to admit staff and students "without regard to race and colour". It is intended to forward the petition to Senator De Klerk, the Minister of National Education.

Last week, six university students were detained during a protest demonstration for standing outside the authorized area in a public street, but were released later on payment of fines admitting guilt.

Seventeen of the students in court today were released on their own recognizances when the hearing was adjourned to April 23. Two were released on bail, including the Indian, Mr. C. Patel. All were charged with distributing pamphlets on railway property.

Our Cape Town Correspondent writes:

The current student protests in South Africa will reach their climax tomorrow. The past week —"Action Week" to thousands of students at English-language universities—has been marked by teach-ins, mass meetings, silent vigils, a "play-in" and the handing out of fact papers protesting against campus apartheid and other Government actions.

Apartheid was forced on the country's "open" universities by the Extension of University Education Act, passed by Parliament 10 years ago after countrywide protests. The students are also protesting against alleged police activity on the campuses; refusal to give passports and visas and refusal to readmit certain students at the African college, Fort Hare, for political reasons.

Earlier this year, a detente between the students and the Government seemed possible when Duncan Innes, President of the National Union of South African students, and other student leaders saw Mr. Muller, the Police and Interior Minister.

The honeymoon lasted two months. It was obviously over when the Government refused visas to two Rhodesian students who previously had been refused re-entry to South Africa because of student activities. The union had thought they would be allowed into the country after the interview with Mr. Muller.

Police have been in evidence in large numbers in Johannesburg, and there has been criticism of their behaviour. Mr. Helen Suzman, the Progressive M.P., last night criticized them for launching what she called a "para-military manoeuvre" against students protesting peacefully but in the process contravening minor regulations.

When the first Johannesburg arrests were made it was reported that nearly 200 police moved in and threatened to arrest students protesting in the wrong spot. Police chiefs have strongly denied charges that police armed with batons and handcuffs "swarmed on demonstrators from all sides" and that they used bad language to pickets. The police have stated that baton and handcuffs are part of a policeman's uniform.

A key stabilizing factor in the protests is the attitude of the university authorities. The principals of both Cape Town and Witwatersrand universities, Sir Richard Luyt (formerly Governor of British Guiana) and Dr. G. R. Bozzoli, respectively, have supported the stand of students on academic freedom and also their right to protest peacefully. This has probably had the effect of strengthening moderates among the students and avoiding a situation where demonstrations get out of hand.

In the past, activity by opposing elements has caused trouble, but this time there is (so far) no evidence of provocation from students from Afrikaans-language universities. Students at the Rand Afrikaans University have been specifically forbidden to hold counter-demonstrations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 17 APR 1969
CAPE TIMES

Convocation for Fort Hare

THE ultimate aim at the University of Fort Hare was that the advisory council and the advisory senate of the university would gradually become stronger and eventually take the place of the council and senate, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in the Senate yesterday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the University of Fort Hare Bill, the Minister said the United Party objected to the lack of a convocation at Fort Hare. But the university could one day get a convocation if they wanted it.

"TOTALLY UNTRUE"

Senator J. L. Horak (U.P.) had accused him of creating an advisory council and an advisory senate because he did not want Black and White to sit together in one room. That was totally untrue and Senator Horak could not have seen it in the bill.

He and his department believed in discussion between the different racial groups, but the Bantu were being separated into an advisory senate and an advisory council to give them the opportunity to learn the function of those bodies.

RESPONSIBILITY

Experience had taught him that in mixed councils the Bantu did not learn but shielded behind the Whites.

"If you want to educate the individual you must give him responsibility."

He said Sen. W. M. Crook (U.P.) had called the establishment of an advisory council and an advisory senate a slight to the Bantu. That was untrue. It was part of separate development and was accepted by the Bantu. They did not think of it as a slight, but when Whites in the highest chambers in the country said it was a slight, it could only stir up bad feelings between White and non-White and they should be silenced as soon as possible.—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 21 APR 1969
DIE BURGER

Woorde van Kuyper

PROF. DR. H. L. N. JOUBERT,
Universiteitskollege Fort Hare,
skryf:

Ek waardeer dit dat u my bydrae „Droogte as Straf: Dis Verbode Weë" in u uitgawe van 10 deser opgeneem het. 'n Hele paar van my kollegas het groot waardering vir die bydrae betoon; net die aanhaling van Kuyper kon hulle nie verstaan nie, en wel omdat daar 'n ongelukkige fout insluip het waarvoor ek deels verantwoordelik is. Aangesien die aanhaling so belangrik is, sal ek baie dankbaar wees as u so goed moontlik die korrekte bewoording sal publiseer. Dit moet soos volg lees:

„We *mogen* niet maar tegen de gevolgen van den vloek strijden, maar we *moeten* het doen. Het is een eisch, een gebod, een ordinantie, die tot ons komt. En wie zich hiertegen verzet, verzet zich tegen het Goddelijk bevel" (De Gemeene Gratie, II, p.469).

Hierdie regstelling sal ongetwyfeld deur belangstellende lesers baie verwelkom word en bydra tot die verheldering van 'n kernprobleem in die denke van baie Christene.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 14 APR 1969
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Droogte as straf: dis verbode weë

PROF. DR. H. L. N. JOUBERT
Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, skryf:

Dis onteenseglik waar dat God sonde straf. Dit leer ons reeds in Gen. 2:17. Hierdie straf voltrek hom ten volle met die oordeelsdag (Rom. 2:5-10), maar tog ook reeds ten dele in hierdie lewe (vgl. Ex. 20:5). God laat die skuldige nie ongestraf nie; as Regverdige, Heilige God besoek Hy ongeregtigheid met Sy toorn (vgl Ex. 34:7 Rom. 1:18; Gal. 3:10, e.a.). 'n Mens kan sê dat die regspraak by alle volke op hierdie strafwaardigheid van die sonde berus.

Noodwendig word die straf in waarneembare dade van God beliggaam. Maar as die kortsigtige mens die straf-element in hierdie Godsdade noukeurig wil nagaan, dan gaan hy sy perke te buite. Gans in die algemeen kan ons seker sê dat al ons swoeg en sweet, ons smarte en lyde, verband hou met die sondigheid van die mens wat wesenlik in die mens se onwil om die Soewereiniteit van God te erken, bestaan. Meer as hierdie algemene verbandlegging pas die mens as eindige skepsel teenoor die Onbegryplik, Ewige God sekerlik nie (Jes. 40:13-25).

DIT BLY VERBORGE

Sodra ons die aanwesigheid of afwesigheid van rampe onderskeidelik wil verbind met die aanwesigheid of afwesigheid van sonde, dan beweeg ons langs verbode weë. Asaf het dit probeer doen, en toe God sy oë open, het hy ontdek dat hy dom was en niks wis nie, dat hy 'n dier by God was (Ps. 73:22).

Die klassieke voorbeeld is die optrede van die „vriende" van Job — wat eintlik daarop neerkom dat hulle hulle aangematig het om op die regterstoel van God te gaan sit! Selfs aan Job openbaar die Here nie Sy bedoeling met wat Hy oor hom bring in soveel woorde nie; al wat Hy van Job verwag, is dat hy onder Gods beskikkinge stil sal wees, dat hy in ootmoed sal buig voor die Soewereine Beskikker van geheel sy lewenslot. Die presiese korrelasie tussen rampe wat mense tref en die sonde wat hulle gepleeg het, ken God alleen. En as Hy dit nie openbaar nie (soos bv. in die geval van die Sondvloed in Gen. 6), bly dit vir ons verborge.

Ons het selfs nie die reg om rampe uitsluitend as straf op bepaalde sondes aan te dui nie. Die geskiedenis van Job leer duidelik dat God ook ander oogmerke as net straf in gedagte kan hê. Voordat ons die droogterampe bv. enkel en alleen as straf op ons sonde bestempel, moet ons eers goed nadink. Is dit nie waar dat dit juis die beproewing is wat ons nie slegs tot God uitdrywe nie, maar ook in ons die spierkrag vir die opdraandes na die hoogtes tot stand bring? Is dit nie so dat dit juis dikwels die aaklige droogte was wat soveel van ons knap manne en vroue van die plase gedwing het om hul plekke op ander terreine as die landbou so uitmuntend te gaan vol staan nie?

BEPAALDE DEEL

Die Hand wat slaan, bly 'n Hand wat die heil selfs van die goddelose wil bewerkstellig (Eseg. 18:3;33:11). Dat dit nie altyd geskied soos ons dit sou wil hê nie, is omdat die weë van God hoër is as ons weë en Sy gedagtes as ons gedagtes (Jes. 55:9).

Die besondere raaisel van die droogteramp lê nie in die reëlmaat, die omvang en die verwoesting daarvan nie. Hierin word dit bv. deur die siekte- en die sterfterampe oortref, en die mense aanvaar die hoewel met huiwering.

LUMINE TUO BIMUS LUMEN

Menings

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die kwellende van die droogteramp is blykbaar veral dat dit slegs 'n bepaalde deel van die volk tref. Om hier die reeds afgewese vergelyking van soveel straf vir soveel sonde te wil maak, is hier nie slegs heiligskennis nie, maar ook 'n uiting van hooghartige liefdeloosheid. Hiermee wil ons nie die strafelement ontken nie; wat wel gebeur, is dat God die mens in sy solidariteit sien en die sondige neiging om Sy Soewereiniteit te misken, d.i. die sonde waaraan alle gevalle mense skuldig is, deur middel van die droogteramp besoek. Wat alle mense hier pas, is om in diepe ootmoed laag voor die Hoë God te buig.

Almal word opgeroep tot gebed en verootmoediging. Maar meer nog: bewus daarvan dat ander die ramp ook vir hulle gedra het, moet dié wat nie regstreeks getref is nie, op elke moontlike wyse hulp verleen aan dié wat wel getref is. As ons dan solidêr is in ons sondeskuld, laat ons dit ook wees in ons onderlinge liefdebetoning. In hierdie sin verwelkom ons staatshulp, asook dit wat deur private organisasies gedoen word. Is hierdie inniger bind van die onderlinge eenheidsbande nie een van die oogmerke van die Here met die droogte nie!

Maar daar kom nog iets by! Nog voor die sondeval het God die mens beveel om die skepping te onderwerp en daaroor te heers (Gen. 1:28). Kan hierdie natuurramp nie in groot mate deur wetenskaplike navorsing na, en gehoorsaamheid aan die verordeninge wat God vir hemel en aarde gestel het (Jer. 33:25), uit die weg geruim word nie?

Moenie sê dat ons met gelatenheid die straf van God moet verduur nie. Toe God die straf oor Adam uitgespreek het, het Hy beveel dat hy in die sweet van sy aangesig sy brood moet eet. Wat anders beteken dit as dat die mens met alle mag hom teen die gevolge van die straf moet inspan?

ROOFBOU

Hier haal ons die volgende gevleuelde woorde van Araham Kuyper aan: „We MOGEN niet maar tegen de gevolgen van het vloeken strijden, maar we MOETEN het doen. Het is een eisch, een gebod, een ordinantie, die tot ons komt. En wie zich hiertegen verzet, verzet zich tegen het Goddelyk bevel" (De Gemeene Gratie, II. p. 469).

Om dit ineenvoudige Afrikaans te sê: Het ons genoegsaam aandag gegee aan plaasbeplanning en roofbou, aan waterbewaring en gronderosie, aan die vasstel van die geskiktheid van bepaalde grond vir bepaalde ingebruikneming, ens. ens.? God wil dat Sy skepping tot Sy eer sal gedy; dit kan alleen dan geskied as ons met nougesette toewyding Sy natuurverordeninge naspeur en in ooreenstemming daarmee die natuur, soos God dit gewil het, tot die dienskneg van die mens maak, en nie andersom nie.

DATE 24 APR 1969

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Milkman who persevered gains degree

CAPE TOWN—An African milkman's life-long struggle to become an attorney has nearly ended.

On Saturday Mr. Michael Kelembe will graduate at Fort Hare University with a B.A. degree in law subjects — more than 25 years after he left school with a Std. VI certificate.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. Kelembe, 40, enrolled at the Retreat night school ten years ago, and passed the matric examination in 1961. During this time he was employed as a milkman at a local dairy.

He spent two years studying for a B.A. degree through the University of South Africa.

In 1963 the Cape Night Schools' Association launched a special appeal and started a "Michael Kelembe Fund" to see him through four years of study at Fort Hare. — DDC.

DATE 25 APR 1969
P. E. EVENING POST

TALKS ON BANTU EDUCATION

Staff Reporter

AFRICAN leaders throughout South Africa are planning top-level talks with the Department of Bantu Education on academic and administrative matters and student unrest.

Early this month the Johannesburg branch of the Association for Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People (Asseca), made an urgent attempt to stop the passing of the University of Fort Hare Bill.

A delegation of Asseca officials met the Deputy Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr J. L. Boshoff, in Pretoria and urged that the bills giving autonomy to the tribal colleges of Fort Hare, Ngoya and Turfloop should not be passed or promulgated until the African people have been consulted and have given their views.

Mr Boshoff undertook to convey the views to the Secretary, Dr H. J. van Zyl, who would submit them to the Minister.

Mr Boshoff, however, explained that the autonomy being offered was merely academic. It was not full independence.

The delegation only discussed university autonomy with Mr Boshoff.

Now African leaders want to discuss other matters affecting the tribal colleges and boarding schools, particularly student unrest.

Plans are under way for a national conference to be held in Johannesburg before the talks with the Department of Bantu Education. Delegates will come from Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Umtata, Durban and Pretoria.

Mr W. F. Tuta, a member of the New Brighton Advisory Board, spoke strongly this week about disturbances at various boarding schools in the Eastern Cape and Transkei and Fort Hare.



Dr H. J. VAN ZYL

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 25 APR 1969
DIE TRANSVALER

Gemengde raad skep frustrasie

Ons lesers skryf

GEAGTE REDAKSIE, — Na aanleiding van 'n berig (D.T., 17.4.69) oor die aparte adviserende raad en senaat van die Universiteit van Fort Hare wat deur die Opposisie veroordeel word, wil ek graag uit ondervinding wat ek in Kenia opgedoen het, die standpunt van min. M. C. Botha onderskryf.

Ek glo dat 'n aparte raad meer geleentheid bied vir vrymoedige bespreking en die aanleer van verantwoordelikheid. 'n Gemengde raad waar die Bantoe in die minderheid is, sal veeleer 'n gevoel van frustrasie en minderwaardigheid skep.

In Eldoret het ek gedien in die gemengde bestuur van 'n Bybelgenootskap. Tydens vergaderings het die Bantoes altyd eenkant en bymekaar gaan sit en feitlik nooit aan besprekinge deelgeneem nie.

'We agree'

Wanneer die voorsitter hul mening vra, was dit altyd: „We agree." Met teepouse moet die gelykheid dan bewys word deur saam verversings te geniet.

Eendag het 'n kollega van 'n Engelse gemeente gekla dat hulle geldelik agteruitgegaan en hy het gemeen dis omdat die Bantoes nie geldelik kan bydra nie, terwyl die blankes belang verloor. Die Kerkraad van Vergenoeg, Eldoret, het toe (dit was in 1963) aan hulle 'n geldelike skenking gedoen om hulle te help om hul verpligtinge na te kom. Ons kon getuig dat ons sendingwerk met sy aparte kerk vir Bantoes van krag tot krag gaan.

Ek kon dikwels waarneem dat so 'n gemengde affêre om die Bantoes te leer, hulle nie help nie, maar 'n onreg aandoen. Mens sal te slaag om van die Bantoes swart witmense te maak nie; dit druis in teen sy nasionalisme en volkstrots. Ons moet hulle liewer leer om hulself te word.

Mag die minister en sy departement gedra word deur ons gebede en bystand in die geweldige taak wat hulle moet uitvoer om die Bantoevolke tot 'n eie identiteit en volksverwesenliking te lei.

P. J. GROBLER
(V.D.M.)

BRITS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 14 APR 1969
CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare Rector explains

Cape Times Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH.—Prof. J. M. de Wet, Rector of the University College of Fort Hare, has accused Nusas and certain newspapers of trying to cause dissatisfaction and unrest among Fort Hare students and of misleading the public through "irresponsible statements".

In a signed prepared statement—issued "because the authorities considered it necessary"—Professor De Wet says that recent newspaper reports could lead the public to believe that large numbers of students are either refused admission to Fort Hare or are being expelled.

"As far as can be ascertained, conditions at Fort Hare are calm and peaceful. Student activities are in full swing and the students are keen to devote themselves to their studies," he says.

Nusas and certain newspapers were unfortunately trying through irresponsible statements to create the impression that this was not the case and to cause dissatisfaction and unrest among the students.

REFUSED ADMISSION

"The result of this action is that the authorities now feel themselves compelled to bring to light matters which are normally of an internal nature."

Students were excluded from a university as a result of refusal of admission at the beginning of the academic year or as the result of suspension or expulsion in the course of the year.

Admission at the beginning of the academic year could be refused on the grounds of subversive actions or behaviour and for "other reasons such as academic progress".

The university authorities noted the fact that there were students who did not have the necessary appreciation for the facilities provided by the State at high cost.

Care had to be exercised not to re-admit students who had given proof in the past of wanting to undermine authority through actions which were not permissible.

STUDENT UNREST

As a result of this, 22 students who took a leading role in the student unrest in 1968 were refused admission at the beginning of 1969.

Refusal of admission on other grounds such as weak or no progress in the academic field was normal practice at all universities.

At Fort Hare a number of students had been refused re-admission on academic grounds.

Since the start of the 1969 academic year, there were eight cases where students after having been found guilty were suspended till the end of the third quarter and the end of 1969 respectively.

In one further case a student voluntarily elected to leave the college. In the case of all nine students, the sentence was based on admission of guilt.

"The charges varied from serious assault to drunkenness and pregnancy," the statement said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 26 APR 1969
P. E. EVENING POST

F. Hare –'love own nation'

ALICE. — Students and graduates of the University College of Fort Hare were urged today "to love their own nation and aid it through Bantu literature" by Dr R. H. W. Shepherd, a former Principal of Lovedale and world authority on African affairs.

Dr Shepherd, who has been associated with Fort Hare for 42 years, said: "We live in a time when there are many calls for an international spirit and we are bidden to have concern not so much for our own people but for all people.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"Love for all mankind is good but it is surely strengthened when it has as its source a love for one's own folk, their history, manner of life and eminent national figures."

Love of literature

Dr Shepherd said one of the ways in which love of one's own people could manifest itself was through literature and he could never have any sympathy with those who thought lightly of their language heritage.

An African author had a good chance of having his work published in South Africa and he named several authors who had achieved success including Benedict Vilikazi, the Zulu herd boy who had received a doctorate in literature from Witwatersrand University, Tiyo Sogo, Solomon Plaathie, Professor A. C. Jordaan, T. Mofoloho and Professor D. D. T. Jabavu.

He added that one of the most urgent tasks among all sections of the South African community was to stimulate a love of literature and produce not only authors but people who would read and appreciate good literature.—(Sapa)

DATE 25 APR 1969

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

MILKMAN'S LIFE-LONG STRUGGLE NEARS END

Herald Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

AN African milkman's life-long struggle to become an attorney has nearly ended. Tomorrow Mr Michael Kelembe will graduate at Fort Hare University with a B.A. degree in law subjects — more than 25 years after he left school with a standard six certificate.

Mr Kelembe, now in his 40s, enrolled at the Rerelay Night School more than 10 years ago and passed the matric examination at the end of 1961. During this time he was employed as a milkman at a local dairy.

Determined to become an attorney, he spent two years struggling to finance a course for a B.A. degree through the University of South Africa.

APPEAL

In 1963 the Cape Night School's Association launched a special appeal and started a Michael Kelembe Fund to see him through four years of study at Fort Hare.

In 1968 he passed his final year and is to graduate tomorrow.

Mr Kelembe is now articled to a firm of attorneys in Cape Town and his studies by correspondence for a law diploma, the attorney's admission certificate, are being assisted financially by the committee of the association.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 26 APR 1969
CAPE TIMES

LESSON FORT HARE TAUGHT

DBN.

From the Rev. E. LYNN CRAGG (Firmount Road, Somerset West):

TO those who knew Fort Hare before the Government took control all this discussion about the undesirability of mixed senates and councils seems somewhat ridiculous.

When I was at Fort Hare from 1948 to 1959 it was a multi-racial society with students, African, Coloured and Indian, from all parts of South Africa and beyond as far as Uganda, and a staff, European and African, of many tribes and nations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

While Fort Hare had plenty of troubles in those days, they were not as a rule of racial or tribal origin, and the college was a proof that a multi-racial society could work effectively.

Common purpose

Africans sat with Europeans on council, senate and many committees, and mixed in a friendly way in social life. They took their share in discussion and administration, made their valuable contribution to the life of the college, and in working together in a common purpose one almost forgot questions of colour or race.

For some time an African, the late Dr. Z. K. Matthews, was acting principal, and Whites as well as Africans served willingly under his effective leadership. Senior African staff met on an equal footing with their European colleagues and no one felt any difficulty in such association.

28 APR 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Guzana lauds Fort Hare Bill

ALICE — Africans should be grateful for the "Fort Hare Bill" being launched in Parliament by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, the chairman of the University College of Fort Hare Advisory Council, Mr. S. S. Guzana, said here at a graduating ceremony at the week-end.

"We should be grateful for what is coming to us. We feel Fort Hare is mature and should be granted autonomous status."

University of Fort Hare

"A university is established for service to a particular community and to fulfil that obligation it should be free to decide on its own.

"It is most opportune that this should be granted to Fort Hare."

Mr. Guzana said he was grateful to Rhodes University for the services it renders to the College.

"We also owe our gratitude to the University of South Africa for it's guidance and assistance and hope they will not forsake the college after attaining autonomous status. I hope it will give the help and guidance we so need." — DDR.

DATE 28 APR 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Appeal to Fort Hare students

BANTU URGED TO WRITE MORE

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

FORT HARE students and graduates were urged to love their nation and to aid it through Bantu literature when they were addressed by the Very Rev Dr R. H. W. Shepherd at the graduation ceremony during the weekend.

Dr Shepherd, an ex-moderator of the Church of Scotland, missionary, an ex principal of Lovedale, a world authority on African Affairs, and an author, has been associated with Fort Hare for 42 years.

Dr Shepherd said: "We live in a time when there are many calls for international spirit and we are bidden to have concern not so much for our people as for all people. Although this has much to commend it, true internationalism is most beneficial and fruitful when it has at its source a deep love for one's own people.

"Love for all mankind is noted, but it is surely gained, and strengthened if it springs from a deeply-felt love for one's own folk, their history, manner of life and eminent national figures," said Dr Shepherd. He appealed to the graduates to have a love for their own people which could manifest itself in special ways.

COMPOSERS

One of these was through literature.

A famous Negro author had said, "The measure of greatness of all people is the amount and standard of literature they produce".

In one period of ten years the Lovedale Press which Dr Shepherd directed for over 20 years had published the books of 15 Bantu authors and eight Bantu composers of music all without cost to the authors who were rewarded on a royalty basis.

Some of these people had educated their children by the earnings of their pens and made a great contribution to the culture of their people and South Africa.

"I can never have any sympathy with those who think lightly of their language heritage," said Dr Shepherd.

A Bantu author had a good chance of having his work published in South Africa.

Among the 99 students who received degrees and diplomas at the ceremony was the Rev Solomon Sibanyoni who received a B.A. Honours in Divinity cum laude.

He is the first Bantu student in South Africa to qualify with a B.A. Honours in Divinity with a first class distinction in systematic theology.

Another student, Mr Jackson Maleyana, received a B.A. in Theology with distinction.

The first two Bantu law students to receive a LL.B. while the University College of Fort Hare were among the graduates. They are Mr Beresford Koyana, a Transkeian, and Mr T. Toby Molone.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 28 APR 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

African authors needed: Shepherd

ALICE — Addressing the assembly at the University College of Fort Hare graduation ceremony, Rev. Dr. R. H. W. Shepherd appealed to the students and graduates to love their own nation and to aid it through African literature.

Dr. Shepherd, ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland Missionary, ex-principal of Lovedale and a world authority on African affairs has been associated with Fort Hare for 42 years.

Dr. Shepherd said we live in a time when there are many calls for international spirit and we are bidden to have concern not so much for our people as for all people.

Although this has much to commend it, true internationalism is most beneficial and fruitful when it has at its source a deep love for one's own people.



DR. R. H. W. SHEPHERD

SPECIAL

"Love for all mankind is good but it is surely gained and strengthened if it springs from a deeply felt love for one's own folk, their history, manner of life and eminent national figures," said Dr. Shepherd. He therefore appealed to the graduates to have a love for their own people which could manifest itself in special ways.

One of these was through literature which as a famous Negro author said: "The measure of greatness of all people is the amount of standard of literature they produce."

In one period of ten years the Lovedale Press which Dr. Shepherd directed for over 20 years published the books of 15 African authors and eight African composers of music all without cost to the authors who were rewarded on the royalty basis.

CHILDREN

Some of these people educated their children by the earnings of their pen and made a great contribution to the culture of their people and South Africa. In the assessment of many Xhosa books, Dr. Shepherd was assisted by the Hon. Mdledle, later Minister of Education in the Transkei and the Rev. Jolobe one of the outstanding African authors of today. There should be a faster tempo in the literature movement in South Africa not only in both official languages, but also in the vernacular and African languages, said Dr. Shepherd.

"I can never have any sympathy with those who think lightly of their language heritage," said Dr. Shepherd.

An African author had a good chance of having his work published in South Africa and Dr. Shepherd named severl African authors who had achieved outstanding success including Benedict Vilikazi the Zulu herd boy who received a doctor of Literature degree from Wits; Tiyo Soga Solomon Plaathie; Professor A. C. Jordaan; T. Mofoloho; C. T. Bereng and Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu.

Dr. Shepherd said one of the most urgent tasks among all sections of the South African community was to stimulate a love of literature and produce not only authors but people who would read and appreciate good literature.

Quoting an African, Mr. J. P. Marwele, Dr. Shepherd concluded: "How long shall we march behind other nations. Education will be a sham and we shall depend on others for our thoughts. The solidarity, progress and recognition of a race depend upon the quality and quantity of its literature." — DDC.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 17 APR 1969
STAR

Convocation if Fort Hare wants it

THE SENATE, Thursday.

THE ultimate aim at the University of Fort Hare was that the advisory council and the advisory senate of the university would gradually become stronger and eventually take the place of the council and senate, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in the Senate yesterday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the University of Fort Hare Bill, the Minister said the United Party objected to the lack of a convocation at Fort Hare, but the university could one day get a convocation if it wanted it.

Sen. J. L. Horak (U.P.) had accused him of creating an advisory council and an advisory senate because he did not want Black and White to sit together in one room. That was totally untrue. He and his department believed in discussion between the different racial groups but the Africans were being separated into an advisory senate and an advisory council to give them the opportunity to learn the function of those bodies.

Experience had taught him that in mixed council the Africans did not learn, but shielded behind the Whites. "If you want to educate the individual, you must give him responsibility." — Sapa.

DATE 26 APR 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Ninety-eight Fort Hare students graduate today

ALICE — The Chancellor of the University of South Africa. Dr. F. J. de Villiers, B.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., will constitute the congregation following the colourful academic procession at the University College of Fort Hare today.

The oration will be delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. R. H. W. Shepherd, D.D., D.Litt., who has been associated with Fort Hare for 42 years.

The German Ambassador to South Africa, Dr. G. A. Sonnenholl will be among the dignitaries and guests.

He will be accompanied by the German Consul General, Mr. J. von Lucius and the German Consul from Port Elizabeth, Mr. K. Stuke.

The British Consul, Mr. Wilson, from Port Elizabeth and Dr. Alexander Kerr, founder of Fort Hare and Principal for 33 years, will also be present.

Other guests include Paramount Chiefs Z. M. Mabandla and Mxolisi Sandile.

LAW STUDENTS

The chief executive councillor of the Ciskeian Government, Chief Justice Mabandla, will be accompanied by three of his councillors. The chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council, Mr. S. S. Guzana, will give the vote of thanks.

Ninety-eight students will receive degrees and diplomas at today's ceremony. Among them will be the first two African law students to obtain a LL.B. from the University College of Fort Hare. They are Mr. Beresford Koyana, B.A., and Mr. Toby Mokone, B.A.

Mr. Koyana is a Transkeian who was educated at Lovedale College and Healdtown. He is the son of a retired school inspector now living in Tsomo. Mr. Koyana has a brother who has a legal practice in Elliotdale and a sister at Fort Hare.

Mr. Koyana received a B.A. law degree at Fort Hare in 1964 and completed studies for his LL.B. last year.

During this time he served as a part-time lecturer in Roman law at Fort Hare. Mr. Koyana, who majored in Latin III for his B.A. degree, has been appointed a lecturer in the Faculty of Law at Fort Hare.

Mr. Mokone, who comes from Pretoria, obtained his B.A. law degree at Fort Hare in 1965. He served on the staff of Fort Hare as a part-time lecturer while studying for his LL.B., which he completed last year.

Mr. Mokone is now serving his articles with a legal firm in Johannesburg.

An outstanding result of which Fort Hare is justifiably proud is that of the Rev. Y. S. Sibanyoni, who will receive a B.A. Hon. in theology (cum laude). The Rev. Mr. Sibanyoni is the first African in Southern Africa to take a B.A. Honours degree in theology and he has qualified with a first-class distinction in systematic theology.

At present the Rev. Mr. Sibanyoni is the Methodist minister at Tinis location near Fort Beaufort.

The subject for his thesis was "The Idea of the Kingdom in the Ethic of Jesus."

Graduands who will receive degrees and diplomas at the graduation ceremony on Saturday are:

B.A. Degree in Theology: Nwagumana Jackson Maleyana (distinction); Michael Marshall Vuyiswe Ntonga; Eucliffe Wycliff M. Gijana; Origin Major Koyana; Canasseus Masilo Lamla; Mogorosi Simon Lobelo; Cynthia Thamie Lokwe; Doris Elspeth Nozipho Lokwe; Lennox Mathemba Makapela; Ducan Life Makhasi Quadragesimus Mjoli; Gladstone Vuyani Mqingana; Wandile Wilfred Mtyapi; Byron Fikile Ndaki; Archibald Ntlantsana; Peter Asiranye Phakedi; Patrick Nkosinathi Sikrweqe; Wellington Mkululi Sobahle; Victor Jordan Teboho; Soul; Gideon Yantolo; Elliot Lawrence Dan Mkhize; Michael Herbert Ntuli. **B.A. Degree in Social Science:** Cynthia Mnanaledi Kuzwayo; Adelaide Notumato Moshesh;

B.Sc. degree: Kholekile Biyana, Angela Tantaswa Guzana, Lincoln Mziwandile Kakaza, Count Selby Mongezi Maqubela, Pearl-Pamela Zizikazi Mashiqa, Mzimkulu Tsepiso Mbalo, Angela Mbambo, Margaret Thozama Sijadu, Zuziwe Sipuka, Wellington Mlungisi Tshazibane, Kholeka Thandiwe Vabaza.

B.Com. degree: Brotherhood Cornelius Ntabankulu Mjana, Theodore Mncedisi Jordan.

B. Admin. degree: Zulu Ntuli.

B.A. Hons., Theology: Solomon Diga Sibanyoni (cum laude).

LL.B.: Beresford Svatho Koyana, Timothy Toby Mokone.

B.A. Hons.: Nompumelelo Popana Msengi, Archibald Nceba Ndodomzi Ngamngxa.

B.Sc. Hons.: Petrus Gqola, Patrick Phakamile Mtangai, Montgomery Mbulelo Ntloko, Brownlee Gobinamba Mafunda.

B.Ed.: Eunice Virginia Nomntu Motshabi, Margaret Soka Stamper.

University of South Africa Professional Certificates and Diplomas

Attorneys' Admission Examination: Ishmael Leslie Ciliza.

Public Service Law Examination: Gibson Maninjwa; Cyril Bekowake Nkabinde; Vuyo Humphrey Leonard Njikelana; Jackson Monnadikotsi Nonyane.

University Education Diploma: (Graduate): Dorrington Mlungisi Buso; Linda Skosana, Zindlovu Jiya;; Phumelele Vusumuzi Kwatsha; Edward Lubabalo Madinga; Mathabo Ntombizanele; Mtongana; Nicholas Mawetu Nduna; Joel Gcinibandla Nxiweni.

University Education Diploma (non - graduate): Livingstone Mbulelo Kema; Dumisani Ngewu; Veels Reginald Sihawu; Isabel Joan Thoko Twala.

University of South Africa

B.A. Degree: Nontando Montutuzelo Sybel Flatela; Micah Michael Reuben Nika Kelembe; Sindule Deewell Majokweni; Mzimkulu Mbilase; Kenneth Mpono; Melton Tamsanqa Yakopi; Jonathan Marshal Mteera; Bernard Aggrey Takavarasha.

B.A. Social Science: Veronica Vuyiswa Yekani.

Attorney's Admission Examination: Ezra Ngubesetole Ntshebe; Henderson Mark Radebe.

Public Service Law Examination: Lawrence Eric Ndesi.

Diploma in Social Work: Sheila Nomazizi Cishe, Wordsworth Welile Mntonintshi, Tandiswa Mzinyati.

South African Teachers' Diploma: Phyllina Nomafa Dlepu, Euchan Thembinkosi Jiyana, Solomon Velile Lusi, Drusilla Siziwe Lusu, Elda Lungiswa Matsha, Mandisa Msengi, Attwell Sonwabo Fihlani, Moese Giyose, Veilie Kingsley Goqwana, Nekula Nicholas Lesaoana, Berlin Beryl Madikizela, Khaya Mfenyan, Elliot Kholekile Mkonto, Robert Tandilizwe Ngqobe, Daphne Nobetsoane Rasmeni, Joseph Tsepo Siphamla, Vuyo Skosana, Lindi Tshume. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 18 APR 1969
RAND DAILY MAIL

Greetings to Fort Hare from U.P.

ALTHOUGH the United Party did not think the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, had achieved the best possible instrument in the University of Fort Hare Bill, it nevertheless extended to the new university sincerest wishes for a successful future, Senator J. L. Horak (U.P.) said in the Senate.

Senator Horak was speaking in the third reading debate on the Bill.

He said he hoped the university would promote the educational progress of the people it was intended to provide.

The Minister said he appreciated the good wishes which had been extended.

In these days of protests against Fort Hare and other universities it would be a pity if the United Party's opposition to the Bill should be associated with those protests which came from outside the House.

The Bill was read a third time. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

17 APR 1969

E.L. Daily Dispatch

Universities helping

JOHANNESBURG — Non-White university colleges were helping constructively with the development of the underdeveloped areas of South Africa, the rector of the University College of the North at Turfloop, Pietersburg, Prof. E. F. Potgieter, said here yesterday.

He was speaking to about 150 students at a "teach-in" at the Rand Afrikaans University.

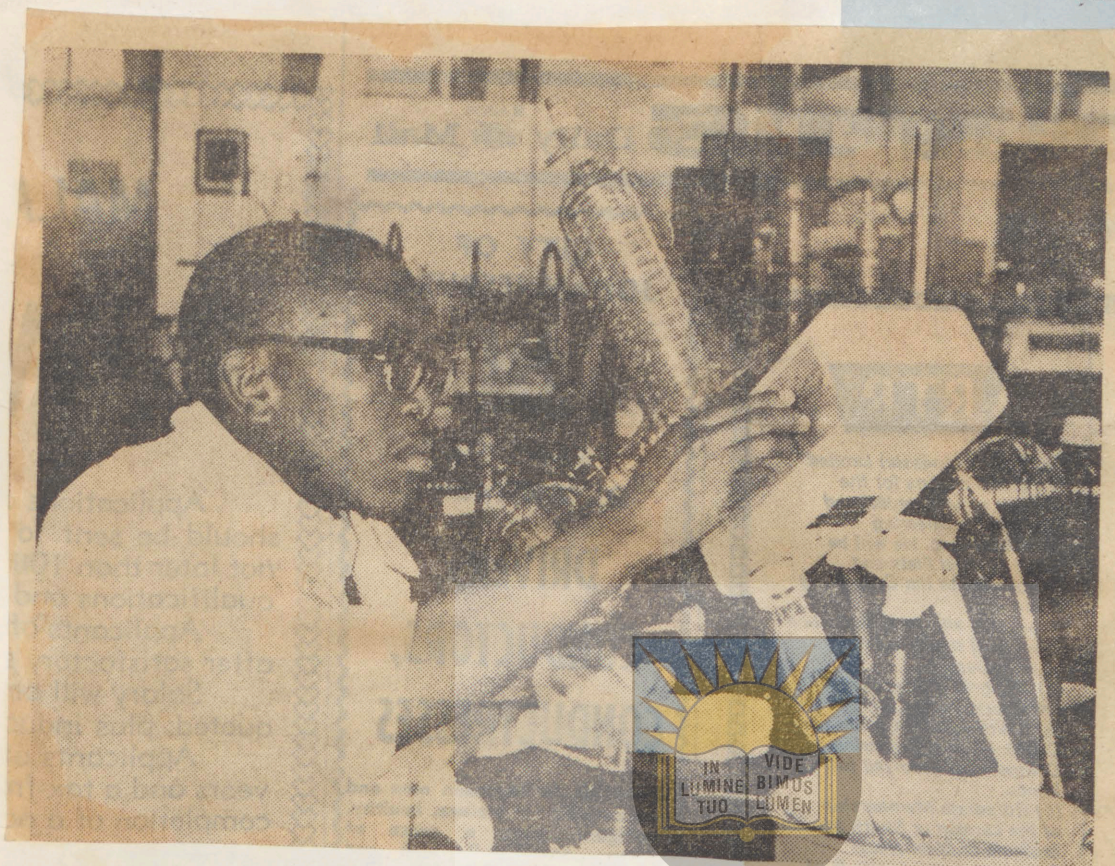
He said in 1959 when the university colleges were started there was a total of 619 Africans studying at Wits. University, University of Cape Town, Natal University and Fort Hare. Today there were 630 students at the University of the North alone.

South Africans must never feel that their neighbours, the Africans, would be satisfied with less than they had. Nor should they underestimate Africans.

It was a student's duty to help his community and students from his university were doing useful work, both in towns and in country areas. Not many had left South Africa to work overseas. — SAPA.

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

DATE 28 APR 1969
RAND DAILY MAIL



Mr. Patrick Jwili, who hopes to study for a Ph.D. in Newfoundland, at work in the research laboratory of the department of chemistry at the University of the Witwatersrand.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FORT HARE GRADUATE GOING TO CANADA

Staff Reporter

A FORT HARE GRADUATE, Mr. Patrick Jwili, has been offered a scholarship by the University of Newfoundland, Canada, to study for his doctorate in organic chemistry.

He is at present working as a research assistant in the department of chemistry at the University of the Witwatersrand.

In 1966, when he had graduated from Fort Hare with a B.Sc. Honours in chemistry, Mr. Jwili was granted a scholarship to study for his M.Sc. at the University of Newfoundland.

He spent 18 months there for the degree and now hopes to get a Ph.D.

He has applied to have his passport renewed but has not heard from the Department of the Interior.

In an interview yesterday, he said that there were no adequate facilities for an African to do a Ph.D. in chemistry at the university colleges in South Africa.

He intends returning to the Republic as soon as he has obtained his doctorate and hopes to get a post at one of the university colleges for non-Whites.

TEMPTATION

There was a definite temptation for a highly-qualified African to take a post at an overseas university, Mr. Jwili said.

"But I think South Africa has a more urgent need for qualified men — especially Africans — and the greatest satisfaction for me would be to come back and help to teach my own people."

Mr. Jwili, who was 27 yesterday, was born in Johannesburg.

After matriculating in 1960, he went to Fort Hare, where he was the best final-year B.Sc. student in 1963.

This won him a grant from the C.S.I.R. to study for his honours in organic chemistry, and he obtained the degree with distinction.

When he returned from Canada at the end of last year, Mr. Jwili became a research assistant at Wits.

He says it will take him from two to three years to obtain his doctorate, and he hopes to leave South Africa in July or August.

DATE 3 MAY 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

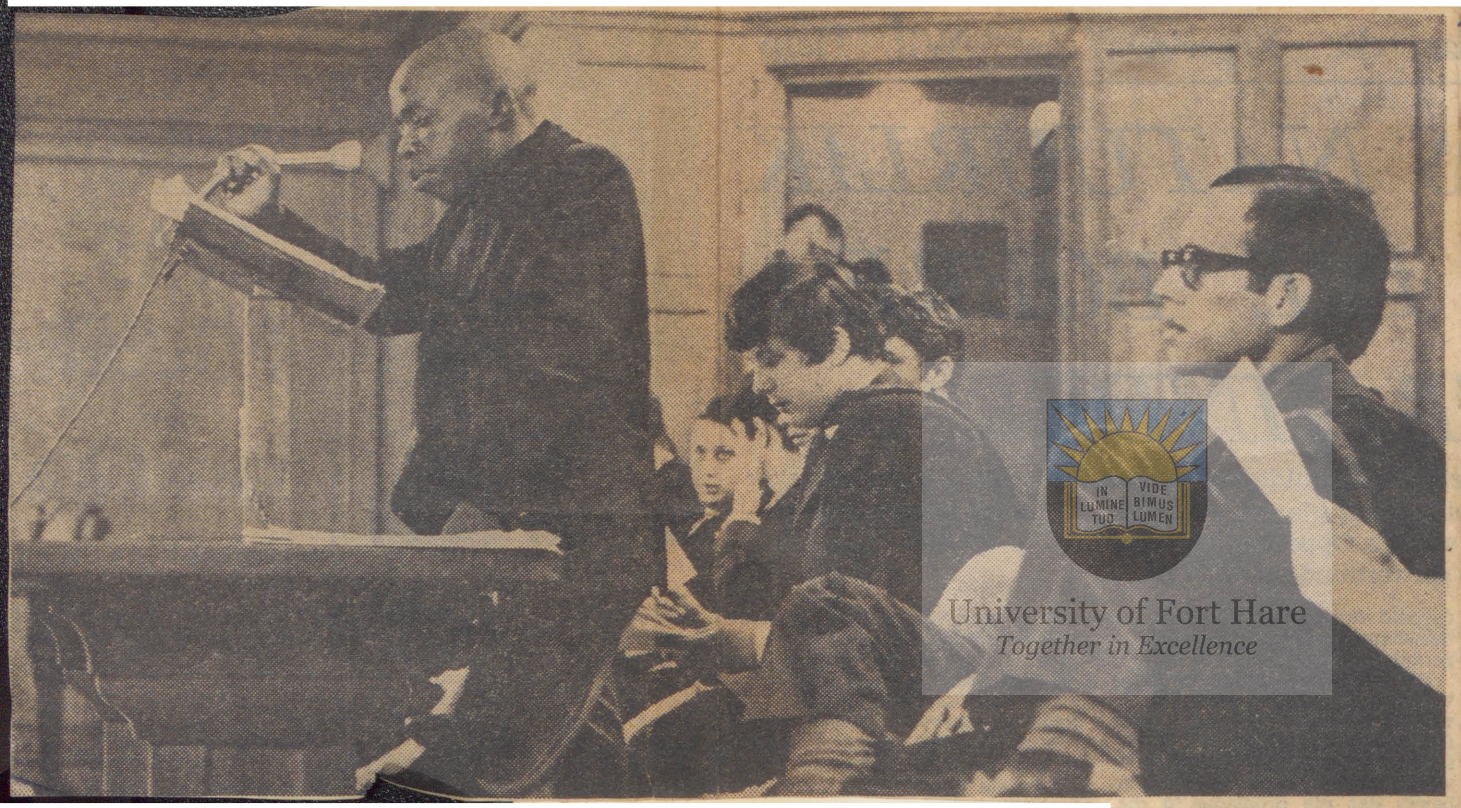
Great day for them



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Some of the graduates and friends who attended the Fort Hare graduation last weekend. They are from left to right: Miss Nomonde Lokwe, a nurse and a local beauty queen, Miss Nozipho Lokwe, B.Sc of Uitenhage, Miss Vuyelwa Masiza a local business woman, Miss Thamie Lokwe, B.Sc. of Umtata and her sister Miss Nomazotsho Lokwe, a nurse.

DATE 11 APR 1969
DIE BURGER



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

'N VOORMALIGE student van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, Tammy Mzwai, afgeneem agter die mikrofoon op gister se monstervergadering by die Universiteit van Kaapstad. Hy is een van die sowat tweehonderd Bantoestudente wat verlede September ná 'n sitstaking by Fort Hare geskors is. Mzwai het gister o.m. gesê hy daag die owerheid uit om die rede vir sy skorsing te verstrek. Die blanke studente van Suid-Afrika, het hy gesê, het vir hom niks gedoen nie, behalwe net „om my jammer te kry".

BANTOE DAAG OWERHEID UIT

Ikeys Rumoer, Veroordeel Regering

OP 'n rumoerige monstervergadering het studente van die Universiteit van Kaapstad gister 'n voorstel aanvaar dat hulle die Regering se optrede teen studente verwerp. Een van die sprekers was 'n jong Bantoe, Tammy Mzwai, wat verlede jaar uit die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare geskors is.

Die voorstel, ingedien deur mnr. D. Gilbert, buitemuurse ondervoorsitter van die studenteraad, lui dat die Regering se „verregaande intimidasie van studente verwerp word", dat die Regering gevra word om dit te beëindig en om „studenteregte te eerbiedig".

Sowat agt studente het aan die bespreking deelgeneem. Hulle het verwys na die weiering van visums aan twee Rhodesiese studente, die skorsing van studente by Fort Hare, die weiering van 'n paspoort aan mnr. Duncan Innes, voorsitter van N.U.S.A.S., en die beweerde teenwoordigheid van veiligheidspolisie op die kampus.

'n Handjievol studente het die gek geskeer terwyl mnr. Mzwai aan die woord was. Hy was die eerste spreker en het nie tot steun van die voorstel, wat later ingedien is, gepraat nie.

Hy het gesê hy waag baie deur die studente toe te spreek.

Hy het die owerheid uitgedaag om 'n goeie rede vir sy skorsing uit Fort Hare te verskaf. Aan die studente het hy gesê: „Vir my het julle niks gedoen nie, behalwe net om my te bejammer."

GEJOUERY

Daar was deurentyd 'n gejouery en van die studente het telkens gelag. Talle papierpyltjies het deur die saal gevlieg. 'n Groep studente het die sprekers kortkort in die rede geval.

Die voorsitter van die studenteraad, mnr. P. van der Merwe, het 'n boodskap van mev. H. Suzman, Progressiewe L.V. vir Houghton, oorgedra waarin sy die studente se „wettige protes" steun.

DATE 17 APR 1969
DIE TRANSVALER

Bantoe leer nie in gemengde rade

SENAAT — Die uiteindelike doel aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare is dat die adviserende senaat van die universiteit geleidelik sterker sal word en uiteindelik die plek van die raad en die senaat inneem.

So het die Minister van **Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, mnr. M. C. Botha**, gister hier in die komiteestadium van die Wetsontwerp op die Universiteit van Fort Hare gesê.

University of Fort Hare
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Die Minister het gesê sen. J. L. Horak (VP) het hom daarvan beskuldig dat hy 'n adviserende raad en 'n adviserende senaat daargestel het, omdat hy nie wil hê swart en wit moet saam in dieselfde vertrek sit nie. Dit is heeltemal onwaar. Sen. Horak kan nie dié afleiding uit die Wetsontwerp maak nie.

SAMESPREKINGE

Spr. en sy Departement glo in samesprekinge tussen die verskillende rassegroepe, maar die Bantoe word afgesonder in 'n adviserende senaat en 'n adviserende raad om hulle die geleentheid te gee om die funksies van dié liggame te leer.

Die Minister het gesê uit ervaring weet hy in gemengde rade leer die Bantoes nie, maar skuil agter die blankes. „As 'n mens die enkeling wil opvoed, moet jy hom verantwoordelikheid gee."

— (Sapa)

DATE 17 APR 1969
HOOF STAD

'KLEURLING MOET HOMSELF LEER'

'N BEROEP op die studente van die Kleurling-universiteit van Wes-Kaapland om hulle in 'n groter mate as voorheen te bekwaam om poste as dosente aan hul universiteit te beklee, is gister in die Volksraad deur die Minister van Kleurlingsake, mnr. Marais Viljoen gedoen.

Mnr. Viljoen het in die derde lesingsdebat van die Wetsontwerp op die Universiteit van Fort Hare gesê dat daar nou net een Kleurlingdosent aan die universiteit is en dat daar net nie meer mense beskikbaar is met die nodige kwalifikasies nie.

Daar kan nie om gewildheidsredes mense aangestel word net omdat hulle Kleurlinge is nie, maar nie die nodige kwalifikasies het nie. Dit is nodig dat die standaard van dié inrigting hoog gehou word.

Mnr. Viljoen het gesê dat die afgelope tien jaar bestempel kan word as die eerste skof van die universiteit en dat die tweede skof nou ingelui word met die wetgewing wat groter akademiese selfstandigheid aan dié inrigting gee. Dit is 'n belangrike mylpaal op die pad van ontwikkeling van algehele outonomie.

Hy het beklemtoon dat die wetgewing net 'n ontwikkelingsfase is op die pad na algehele outonomie is en dat die universiteit ná verloop van tyd heeltemal selfstandig sal word soos ander universiteite in die land.

Die pleidooi van die V.P. en die P.F. vir volle outonomie word nie deur een van die Kleurlingleiers gesteun nie omdat hulle prakties is en besef dat volle outonomie nie nou moontlik is nie.

Met verwysing na die gewetensklousule het mnr. Viljoen gesê dat dit nie nodig is om dit in te skryf nie omdat die klousule self onnodig geword het. Volgens die V.P. was daar glo een geval waar teen 'n student op grond van sy geloofsoortuiging gediskrimineer is, maar dit is nie so nie. Die gewetensklousule is onnodig in 'n land waar godsdiensvryheid erken word. Daar sal geen diskriminasie op grond van geloof wees nie.

University of Fort Hare
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DATE 7 MAY 1969
DIE VADERLAND

V.V.-komitee beskuldig SA van studente-,wreedhede'

VERENIGDE VOLKE (New York) — 'n Verslag van die V.V. wat hier uitgereik is, lui dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering toegeslaan het teen studente wat teen sy apartheidsbeleid gekant is, drie Rhodesiese studente gedeporteer en die bedrywighede van Veiligheidspolisie op Universiteits-campusse vermeerder het.

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

Die verslag, wat deur die V.V. se komitee oor apartheid opgestel is, bevat 'n oorsig oor onlangse verwikkelinge „aangaande studente se verset teen die apartheidsbeleid en maatreëls wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering getref is om hierdie verset te beteuel," berig Sapa-R.

In die verslag word beklemtoon dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering gedurende die afgelope jaar „hewige onderdrukkingsmaatreëls teen blanke en nie-blanke studente toegepas het weens hul verset teen apartheid en universiteite en studente gewaarsku het oor verdere maatreëls".

Uitgeskop

Dit lui voorts dat die Regering drie Rhodesiese studente gedeporteer, paspoorte aan etlike studenteleiers geweier en 'n aantal Bantoestudente van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare uitgeskop het. Dan word verwys na „berigte" van verskerpte bedrywighede van die Veiligheidspolisie op campusse.

'n Lys word in die verslag verstrek van berigte wat in die Suid-Afrikaanse pers gepubliseer is oor „studente-anrus in Suid-Afrika en beweerde onderdrukkingsmaatreëls deur die Regering van Desember 1968 tot verlede maand".

DATE 17 APR 1969

RAND DAILY MAIL



MR. M. C. BOTHA
. . . Government's hopes

Botha talks of future of Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
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THE ULTIMATE aim at the University of Fort Hare was that the advisory council and the advisory senate of the university would gradually become stronger and eventually take the place of the council and senate, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in the Senate.

Speaking in the committee stage of the University of Fort Hare Bill the Minister said the United Party objected to the lack of a convocation at Fort Hare.

But the university could one day get a convocation if it wanted it.

Senator J. L. Horak (U.P.) had accused him of creating an advisory council and an advisory senate because he did not want black and white to sit together in one room.

That was totally untrue and Senator Hor[illegible]uld not have [illegible]n it in the Bill.

He and his [illegible]partment believed in discussion between the different racial groups but the Africans were being separated into an advisory senate and an advisory council to give them the opportunity to learn the function of those bodies.

Experience had taught him that in mixed councils the Africans did not learn but were shielded by the Whites.

"If you want to educate the individual you must give him responsibility," he said.

Senator W. M. Crook (U.P.) had called the establishment of an advisory council and an advisory senate a slight to the Africans.

That was untrue; it was part of separate development and was accepted by the Africans.

They did not think of it as a slight but when Whites in the highest chambers in the country said it was a slight it could only stir up bad feelings between White and non-White; these people should be silenced as soon as possible. — Sapa.

DATE 16 APR 1969
CAPE ARGUS

INNES ON 'TRIBAL COLLEGES'

Call for African education probe

The Argus University Correspondent

THE president of Nusas (Mr. Duncan Innes) called today for a commission o inquiry to investigate the 'tribal colleges' in South Africa, because, he says, 'no nearly enough is being done about Black education.'

A statement by him says: 'The Government claims it is doing as much as it can to improve the standard of Black education in South Africa.

'How does it account, then, for the fact that in the 10 years from 1958 to 1968 enrolment at Fort Hare University College increased from 438 to 451 — a total of 13.

'Enrolment over the same period at two of our White universties, Witwatersrand and Cape Town, increased by 3,521 and 2,432, respectively. The Government is doing practically nothing for Black education compared to what it is doing for White education.'

ONLY 11.6 PER CENT

Mr. Innes says there were 74,330 students on South African campuses last year, of whom 65,745 were White and 8,585 non-White.

'This means that of all these students only 11.6 per cent are non-White, although there are four times as many non-Whites in South Africa as there are Whites.'

Mr. Innes says Nusas would gladly assist in any inquiry 'as we believe the matter of Black education is vital for the future of South Africa.'

REPLY TO RECTOR

Replying to a statement this week by the Rector of Fort Hare University College (Prof. J. M. de Wet), Mr. Innes says: 'The Rector has accused Nusas and certain newspapers of issuing irresponsible statements on conditions at Fort Hare.

'Nusas has not done this — it has presented facts about what is happening there as opposed to the recent statement by the Rector which consists mainly of vague generalisations.'

Mr. Innes says he challenges the Rector to deny that these 'repressive' rules, not found at White universities, are in force on the Fort Hare campus:

- No student may leave the campus without permission from the Rector or his deputies.
- No student meeting can be held on the campus without the permission of the Rector.
- No publication for which students are responsible can be circulated without permission from the Rector.
- No outsider 'may be upon the college grounds as a visitor' and no Fort Hare student may visit any other institution without the permission of the Rector.

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

DATE 18 APR 1969
DIE BURGER

Verenigde Party Steun Nie — Studenteproteste Nie

Deur Ons Politieke Beriggewer

DIE teenstand van die Verenigde Party in die Parlement teen wetgewing oor die nie-blanke universiteite moet nie vertolk word as ondersteuning van die huidige studenteproteste teen die Regering oor sogenaamde „akademiese vryheid" nie.

Hierdie betekenisvolle erkenning is gister deur sen. Bill Horak (V.P.), hoofsekretaris van die Verenigde Party in die Senaat gedoen.



SEN. HORAK

Die derdelesingsdebat oor die Wetsontwerp op die Universiteit van Fort Hare was in die Senaat aan die beurt en in sy antwoord op die debat het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-Onderwys, op 'n toespraak van sen. Horak gereageer.

Met die wetsontwerp op Fort Hare word groter akademiese vryheid aan die inrigting toegeken en in sy toespraak het sen. Horak onder meer gesê ondanks die Verenigde Party se teenstand teen die maatreël wens hy die toekomstige Universiteit van Fort Hare alle sukses toe.

Min. Botha het gesê hy is dankbaar vir die sukses wat sen. Horak die inrigting toewens.

Die Minister het gesê „in hierdie dae waar daar buitekant soveel opgesweepte protes teen Fort Hare en die ander kolleges vir nie-blankes aan die gang is, was dit jammer dat die Verenigde Party se proteste in ons raadsale gehoor is. Waar sen. Horak nou vanmiddag Fort Hare sukses toewens, vertolk ek dit dat hul proteste wat nou toevallig gelyktydig met die proteste daar buitekant plaasvind, nie beskou moet word as ondersteuning van dié proteste **nie.**

„Ek wil dit graag so verstaan en ek hoop sy sukses wat hy ons toegewens het, mag so vertolk word. Ek weet sen. Horak aanvaar my uitleg daarvan so."

Sen. Horak het bevestigend geknik.

Min. Botha: „Ek hoop al die ander Senatore aan die oorkant doen dit ook."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 4 MAY 1969
WEEKEND WORLD



These women in Xhosa traditional dresses were among the hundreds of people who attended the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare on Saturday. They are (from left): Miss M. Sitofile, social worker, and Mrs. G. H. Mtshemla. They travelled all the way from Cala in the Transkei.

Fort Hare Graduation

Two African students photographed with their lecturers. From left to right: Mr. S. S. Wood (Mercantile Law), Mr. B. Koyana; Prof. G. B. Thom (dean of the Faculty of Law and head of the Department of Public Law), Mr. T. Mokone, Mr. F. A. de Villiers (head of the Department of Private Law).

University of Fort Hare
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UBI LUMINE IBIMUS TUO





ABOVE—Mr. P. Modisela of Ga-Rankuwa, near Pretoria was photographed congratulating Miss Cynthia Kuzwayo, of Atteridgeville who received a B.A. (Social Studies) degree during the graduation at Fort Hare near Alice.

LEFT—Mr. B. S. Koyana, near the camera, was photographed chatting to his classmate, Mr. T. Mokone, of Pretoria, during the graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare at the weekend. The two men are the first Africans to obtain Bachelor of Laws degrees at the college.

DATE 18 APR 1969

CAPE TIMES

U.P. GOOD WISHES FOR FORT HARE

THOUGH the United Party did not think that the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, had achieved the best possible instrument in the University of Fort Hare Bill, they nevertheless extended to the new university sincere wishes for a successful future, Senator Horak (U.P.) said in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Horak, who was speaking in the third-reading debate on the bill, said he hoped the university would promote the educational progress of the people it was intended to provide.

The Minister said he appreciated the good wishes which had been extended. In these days of protests against Fort Hare and other universities, it would be a pity if the United Party's opposition to the bill should be associated with those protests which came from outside the House.

The bill was read a third time. —(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 18 APR 1969
THE FRIEND

U.P's good wishes to Fort Hare

ALTHOUGH the United Party did not think that the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, had achieved the best possible instrument in the University of Fort Hare Bill, they nevertheless extended to the new university sincerest wishes for a successful future, **SEN. J. L. HORAK** (U.P.) said in the Senate yesterday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Sen. Horak, speaking in the third-reading debate on the Bill, said he hoped the university would promote the educational progress of the people it was intended to provide.

The **MINISTER** said he appreciated the good wishes which had been extended. In these days of protest against Fort Hare and other universities, it would be a pity if the United Party's opposition to the Bill should be associated with those protests which came from outside the House.

The Bill was read a third time.

DATE 29 APR 1969
DIE BURGER

Akademici en Kultuur

J. B. THOM, Fakulteit van regsgeleerdheid, Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, skryf:

In Die Burger van 16 April vereenselwig *Johannes Comestor* hom met 'n standpunt waarvolgens daar mense moet wees wat regstreeks na dinge kan kyk sonder ekonomiese, kerklike, politieke of ander druk van buite. Graag word verneem of dit ekonomiese, kerklike, politieke of ander druk van buite is wat *Johannes Comestor* beïnvloed om van 'n skuilnaam gebruik te maak.

Of Fort Hare 'n tuiste vir „super-Afrikaners" geword het, verdien seker geen ernstige aandag nie. Dié luukse kan ons tog nie bekostig nie.

Wat wel aandag verdien, is die beantwoording deur *Johannes Comestor* van die vraag waarom 'n „super-Afrikaner", ofte wel 'n „kulturele reus", nou juis daarom 'n „akademiese fossiel" moet wees. Of is alle ware akademici vanselfsprekend kultureel agterlik?

Daar word vertrou dat u korrespondent se antwoorde van stewiger onderbou sal getuig. Indien hy dan ook sy naam en adres verskaf, sal dit dien om sy opregtheid te bewys.

University of Fort Hare
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DATE 8 MAY 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Africans backward in farming

ALICE — "Bantu agricultural graduates can make an outstanding and permanent contribution to the development of the agricultural economy of the Bantu homelands and their participation in schemes for establishing sound agricultural methods in their homelands is long overdue," Mr. D. L. Brown, head of the Department of Animal Science at the University College of Fort Hare, told a symposium at Stellenbosch.

University of Fort Hare
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Mr. Brown in view of the impoverished soil conditions prevailing in large areas of the African homelands it was obviously dangerously short-sighted to delay implementing schemes for agricultural training for purely financial reasons.

Attempts to train Africans in improved agricultural methods were made at Lovedale Mission from as early as 1880 but these were largely unsuccessful. The African student had not only to learn new knowledge but also to unlearn much that he had been taught about traditional agriculture.

In the past 11 years only 27 students had completed the requirements for an agricultural diploma at Fort Hare. — DDC.

DATE 2 MAY 1969
Queenstown Daily Representative

Local Celebration Follows Fort Hare Graduation

On his recent return from a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University College (where a B.A. degree was conferred on him), Mr. Melton T. Yakopi was promoter and host at a very well attended graduation celebration party at the Moravian Church in Queenstown last Sunday.

Local African education was well represented with a good sprinkling of teachers, parents and pupils. The Rev. C. M. Cakata, of the Seventh Day Adventist Church conducted the opening prayer and Mr. M. R. Masabalala acted at M.C.

The long programme lasted from 10.30 a.m. until 5.30 p.m., after which patrons and visitors were entertained to a feast in the church. Four sheep were slaughtered for the occasion.

In the evening a dance and braaivleis were held at the Van Coller School, and the audience enjoyed both.

Speeches during the day were punctuated by tea and musical items rendered by the Quintette Band, Mr. S. R. Matshikiza, the Seventh Day Adventist Choir, the Moravian Church Sunday School Choir, the Nonesi School Teachers' Choir and the Moravian Brass Band. The presence of Mr. D. B. Smit (Inspector of the Queenstown Circuit) added dignity to the occasion.

The speakers, with Mr. V. R. Daweti as guest-speaker, were: Mr. F. W. Hokwana (Principal of Nonesi School), Mr. M. R. Masabalala, Mr. F. M. Ntsaluba, Mr. D. B. Smit, Mr. Qaba, Mr. J. B. M. Jubase, Mr. C. Nqandela and Mr. T. I. N. Sondlo.

The speakers ably showered congratulations with speeches very sincerely delivered, coupled with encouragement to Mr. Yakopi.

The speakers exhibited a genius for conveying what is expected of one who has achieved a distinction such as the host (Mr. Yakopi).

Mr. Yakopi dealt with the speeches item by item, respectively and capably in his replies.

The Nonesi School teachers, Moravian Church members (Mr. Yakopi is Evangelist of the latter church) and the host's rugby colleagues each having a distinctive role, were in charge of the arrangements and organisational aspects of the occasion.

The arrangements and the programme were skilfully designed for the good results the occasion reaped. Such co-operation, if maintained, could create a lasting reputation for all concerned.

Graduates from far and near were: Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Yakopi, B.A; Mr. D. B. Smit, B. Com., U.E.D., B.Educ; Miss B. S. N. Novukela, B.A; Mr. M. L. Pahlana, B.A; Mr. B. B. Gqabaza, B.A; Mr. V. R. Daweti, B.A; Mr. T. Sokupa, B.Sc; Mr. G. Tywakadi, B.A; Mr. J. B. N. Jubase, B.A; Mr. N. N. Yapi, B.A; Mr. K. Matyila, B.A. (Hons.), U.E.D; Mr. M. R. Masabalala, B.A; Mrs. Ntloko, B.A; Miss B. T. Mbalo, B.A; Mr. R. Maneli, B.A; Mr. Nonkwelo, B.A. (Principal of Nwanca Secondary School).

Relatives and other personalities: Mr. F. M. Ntsaluba (Inspector), L. N. J. Sgatya (Inspector), Miss E. N. Mzazi (Social Worker), Z. Ntintili and the host's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. M. Yakopi (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs. N. Kobo (sister and brother-in-law) and Miss N. Ncapayi (all from the Transkei).

VIDE LUMEN BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 5 MAY 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Structure of universities

Sir — It was with much interest, and considerable pleasure, that I read Mr. Tom Cloete's article, "Students and their right to protest," in the Daily Dispatch of Thursday, April 24.

While, perhaps, there is room for some possible difference of opinion, Mr. Cloete is to be congratulated on his very fine contribution. His thoughts are well-marshalled, and his submissions clearly formulated and to the point. It is most heartening, in these rather unsettled times, to see this very clear evidence of responsible, postive and constructive thinking on the part of a student, and it certainly augurs well for the future, in particular, Mr. Cloete's own future. Moreover, it reflects kindly upon his mentors!

Also, the Daily Dispatch is to be commended for having provided generous space for a most stimulating and thought-provoking dialogue.

While no criticism is intended, the following statement in Mr. Cloete's article prompts a few remarks:

"The conscience clause therefore appears to give statutory recognition to the one aspect — the religious aspect — of the view that an academic community should be free from internal pressure groups seeking militant support for a particular point of view."

This implies that there are aspects, other than religious, which could be abused for the purposes of internal pressure groups. We know that this is so, as is ably illustrated in Mr. Cloete's article. Why, one may ask, has statutory recognition not been given to these other aspects? It is not necessary. Why not? Because these aspects, to which statutory recognition has not been given, have not as yet been seriously enough abused. Why not? Because the very nature of a university, and its special consistuent structure, is such that sufficient safeguards exist — that there is always, sooner or later, a counter balance — a reaction. When this ingredient is absent there cannot be a university in the true sense of the word.

Does all of this mean that there is a constant threat that the religious aspect will be abused? I should think not. Why, therefore, the severe criticism in some quarters, against those universities which do not have a conscience clause in their relevant university enactments?

Why should universities not be entrusted with this aspect as well? In any event, in this context, a statutory provision cannot be of any practical value. It is, in the final resort, dependent upon the integrity of the parties concerned.

J. B. Thom.

University College of Fort Hare.

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DATE 8 MAY 1969
DIE BURGER

S.A. SLAAN TOE OP STUDENTE, BEWEER V.V.

NEW YORK.

SUID-AFRIKA het toegeslaan op studente wat sy beleid van apartheid teengestaan het, volgens 'n verslag deur die V.V.O. se Buitengewone Komitee insake Apartheid.

In die verslag word 'n oorsig gegee van onlangse ontwikkelinge in die teenstand wat studente teen die beleid van apartheid bied. Die stappe wat die Regering teen die studente gedeel het, word ook in oënskou geneem.

Daar word beklemtoon dat die Regering die teenstand van blanke en nie-blanke studente teen apartheid deur sterk optrede onderdruk het. Die verslag sê dat universiteite en studente gedreig is met nog maatreëls teen hulle.

Die Regering het „drie Rhodesiese studente verban, paspoorte aan verskeie studenteleiers geweier en 'n aantal Bantoestudente uit die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare gesit". Voorts word in die verslag gesê dat die Veiligheidspolisie, na berig word, hul bedrywighede op universiteitskampusse uitgebrei het.

In die verslag word ook besonderhede verstrek oor berigte wat van Desember 1968 tot verlede maand in die Suid-Afrikaanse pers verskyn het oor die studentewoelinge en die Regering se beweerde onderdrukking daarvan.

'n Verklaring deur Gail Morland, voorsitter van die Christelike Beweging van Amerikaanse Universiteite se komitee oor Suider-Afrika, is ook in die verslag opgeneem. Sy het verlede maand voor die V.V.O. se Buitengewone Komitee insake Apartheid verskyn. — (Sapa—Reuter.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 8 MAY 1969

DIE VADERLAND

BEURS TOEGEKEN

(Wes-Transvaalse Verteenwoordiger)

POTCHEFSTROOM — Die stadsraad van Potchefstroom het 'n beurs ten bedrae van R160 toegestaan aan Christopher Mokgoko om hom in staat te stel om 'n kursus in Staatsdienswet aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare te volg. Dit is een van verskeie beurse wat jaarliks deur die stadsraad aan Bantoes van Potchefstroom toegestaan word.

University of Fort Hare
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DATE 16 MAY 1969

P. E. EVENING POST

MINISTER VETOES STUDENT LINK

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Government was not prepared to approve of affiliation by students of the University College of the North with a controversial White students' organisation such as Nusas, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, said in the Assembly today.

He was replying to Mrs H. Suzman (Prog, Houghton), who asked whether students of the University College had recently made representations on grievances to the rector or acting rector, and whether any steps had been taken to remedy those grievances.

University of Fort Hare
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The Minister said the representations by the students were in connection with two matters.

One concerned the refusal of the Senate in 1968 to allow students to issue a statement associating themselves with the sit-down strike at the University College of Fort Hare and in which they also sympathised with students suspended on account of that strike.

No steps

The second concerned a Senate resolution that the students could not affiliate with Nusas.

The Minister said no steps had been taken in regard to the representations, because the Students' Representative Council had passed a resolution last year not to issue a statement in connection with the sit-down strike at Fort Hare.

The representations could not therefore be regarded as a valid grievance.

"For understandable reasons the Government is not prepared to approve of affiliation with a controversial White student's organisation such as Nusas," he said.—(Sapa)

DATE 25 APR 1969
DIE BURGER

Gewetensartikel Is G'n Waarborg teen Diskriminasie

PROF. DR. B. DE V. VAN DER MERWE, Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, skryf:

Die soveelste herharling van die valse betoog dat ons universiteite wegsink in 'n ideologiese moeras wat aan die Duitse van die dertigerjare herinner (vgl. Johannes Comestor op X., D.B., 16 deser), begin nou al self lyk op die patroon van Nazi-propaganda. (Sou dit die rede wees waarom u korrespondent, wat die „propagandiste vir ideologiese verslawing aan die kaak (wil) stel", self buite sig wil bly deur agter 'n skuilnaam skuil te gaan?)

As 'n mens nou maar verbykyk by die verwaande arrogansie wat uitdrukking vind in 'n korrespondent se neerhalende kleinering van andersdenkendes, dan sou 'n mens seker sy standpunt tot twee beskouinge kan reduseer:

1. Dat „ware" akademiese vryheid alleen deur die gewetensartikel gewaarborg word;

2. Dat die universiteitskolleges vir nie-blankes as beleid beman word met „super-Afrikaners" wat geen „ware" akademici kan wees nie.

Wanneer prof. Murray (D.B., 3 deser) vra dat die universiteitsdosent onder geen druk van buite moet wees nie, impliseer dit nie, soos u korrespondent blykbaar dink, dat die akademikus sonder lewensbeskoulike voorveronderstellinge „regstreeks na dinge kyk" nie. Die mens is so 'n wese wat alleen uit sy hoek en alleen met sy menslike vermoë na dinge kan kyk. Hy kan nie „objektief" wees nie, d.w.s. die mens neem self waar en is self deel van die wêreld wat hy waarneem. Hy kan dié nooit as 'n „daar buite" afsonder nie.

GEEN APPÈL

So word in die Christelike wetenskapsbeskouing die vindinge van wetenskaplike navorsing in verband gebring met (resp. beskou vanuit) voorwetenskaplike (resp. geloofs-) gronde. Wanneer daar (skynbare?) teenstrydighede is, betaam dit nie om van die hoë toring te deklameer nie. By nuwe kennis kom ons dalk tot beter insig. Dit het prof. Potgieter se beroep in die evolusie-polemiek in Die Burger geïmpliseer.

Die akademikus, egter, wat verkies om te glo dat al wat hy waarneem, al is wat bestaan, en dat soos hy dit waarneem, al bestaanswyse is, moet ook aanvaar dat so 'n beskouing op voorwetenskaplike gronde (resp. geloof) berus. Vir die geloof (as menslike vertrekpunt) bestaan daar nie „wetenskaplike bewyse" nie.

Die gewetensartikel stel sy ondersteuners egter nie veilig nie, o.m. omdat dit nie afgedwing kan word nie. Selfs al sou iemand kan bewys dat op geloofsgronde teen hom gediskrimineer is, het hy geen appèl nie. Meer nog: met behoud van die gewetensartikel sou nog op tal van ander „nie-akademiese" gronde soos politiek, taal, nasionaliteit, familie, ens., gediskrimineer kan word. Om konsekwent te wees, sou die kampvegters vir die gewetensartikel dus 'n lys moes opstel van al die gronde waarop nie onderskei mag word nie.

Maar deur te bepaal wat akademiese vryheid nie is nie, is nog nie gesê wat dit wel is nie. Die kampvegters vir die artikel het ook geen vertroue in die raad en/of die senaat van 'n universiteit om self te bepaal wat (vir die besondere universiteit) geld nie.

INDOKTRINASIE

Dit lyk of die eintlike motief agter die betoog verskuil bly, en 'n mens wonder of dit nie vertolk kan word dat alle akademiese vryheid „oop" moet wees, op voorwaarde dat dit nie Christelik is nie. Alles wat nie met hierdie soort openheid saamval nie, moet dan met onverdraagsame ywer tot konformiteit gedwing word, selfs met dreigemente van die onttrekking van finansiële steun uit sekere dele van die private sektor. Sou dit nie nader aan akademiese vryheid wees om universiteite self te vertrou met (hul eie interpretasie van) akademiese vryheid nie?

Maar ten tweede: die nie-blanke universiteitskolleges het geen gewetensartikel nie, die weglating waarvan u korrespondent lei tot die gevolgtrekking dat ons hier te doen het met bewuste indoktrinasie tot nie-blanke Afrikanerskap. Tewens, dié universiteite word „oor dieselfde kam as Afrikaanse universiteite soos Potchefstroom en die R.A.U. geskeer".

(U korrespondent verswyg sorgvuldig dat art. 20 van die Wet op die R.A.U. bepaal dat „iemand as 'n student, as 'n dosent of as administrateur in hierdie universiteit opgeneem word op grond van akademiese en administratiewe kwalifikasies alleen". Vgl. Debatte van die Volksraad, No. 9, 26-30 Sept. 1966, pp. 3233-3237.)

As daar dus niks gesê word oor ideologiese verpligtinge of uitsluitings nie, kan dit net een ding beteken: indoktrinasie! Is u korrespondent so onkundig oor wat werklik by hierdie universiteite aan die gang is, of het vooroordeel alle toeganklikheid vir redelikheid afgesny?

DISKRIMINASIE

Hoe beweer u korrespondent dat geen enkele universiteitskollege versoek het dat sy rektor op akademiese gronde aangestel word nie, as die teendeel bewys kan word? Hoe beweer u korrespondent dat aanstellings nie slegs op akademiese gronde gedoen word nie? Daar is één diskriminasie wat wel bestaan, nl. dat as van twee „gelyke" aansoekers een 'n Bantoe is, aan hom voorkeur verleen word.

Indien dit waar is dat Afrikaans- en Engelssprekendes, Britte, Duitsers, Nederlanders en Bantoes saamwerk in die taak van hoër onderwys vir die Bantoe, en in die beoefening van die wetenskap aan die nie-blanke universiteite (sonder voorskrif vir of teen), dan klink Johannes Comestor se beskuldiging teen die Afrikaner net so oneg as die huidige betogings teen aparte universiteite in die naam van akademiese vryheid. Waar die akademie by laasgenoemde aan politieke dienstigheid gesubordineer word, word in eersgenoemde die Afrikaner-akademici ter wille van 'n deur vooroordeel inge-engde beskouing uit die kring van „ware" akademie afgekraal.

DATE 19 MAY 1969
WORLD

No Govt. reaction to Turfloop grievances

STUDENTS OF THE University College of the North, one of the university colleges set up by the Government, made representations to the college authorities recently about a sit-down strike at the University College of Fort Hare about membership of NUSAS.

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in a written reply to a question by Mrs. Helen Suzman in the Assembly last week that no steps were taken on the representations.

There was no need to take steps on the Fort Hare question because the Student's Representative Council passed a resolution last year not to issue a statement about the sit-down strikers at Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

NOT VALID

The student's complaint that they were not allowed to issue a statement associating themselves with the sit-down strike or sympathise with students suspended because of the sit-down strike, could not be regarded as a valid grievance, the minister said.

He said that "for understandable reasons the Government is not prepared to approve of affiliation with a controversial White students' organisation such as NUSAS."

DATE 18 MAY 1969
SUNDAY EXPRESS, JOHANNESBURG

GOVERNMENT RULES AFRICAN COLLEGES —MRS. SUZMAN

EXPRESS REPORTER

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

THE Progressive Party M.P. for Houghton, Mrs. Helen Suzman, has charged that the Government and not the university authorities determine what student activities and associations are allowed at the African colleges.

Mrs. Suzman was commenting on the reply in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, to her question on the grievances of the students of the University College of the North.

Mr. Botha said representations had been made by the students over the refusal of their senate in 1968 to allow students to issue a statement associating themselves with the sit-down strike at the University College of Fort Hare and sympathising with the students suspended.

The students also made representations in connection with the senate ruling that University College of the North students may not affiliate with Nusas.

Asked whether steps were to be taken to remedy student grievances, Mr. Botha told Mrs. Suzman in a written reply that no steps had been taken because the Students' Representative Council passed a resolution last year not to issue a statement in connection with the sit-down strikers at the University College of Fort Hare. The representations could, therefore, not be regarded as valid grievances.

The Minister added: "For understandable reasons the Government is not prepared to approve of affiliation with a controversial White students' organisation such as Nusas."

Said Mrs. Suzman today: "As far as the Minister's slur on Nusas is concerned there is nothing controversial about Nusas except in the Minister's imagination. Students have repeatedly asked for a full inquiry into their activities in order to remove Government suspicions."

News by H. Roberton, Cape Times Building, St. Georges Street, Cape Town.

University of Pretoria
Digitized in collaboration with the Sabinet Gateway

DATE 19 MAY 1969
DIE BURGER

IS REUSE ALTYD NOODWENDIG FOSSIELE?

J. B. THOM, Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, skryf:

Johannes Comestor op X, beweer in sy jongste brief (D.B., 6 Mei) dat ek van die debat 'n plaaslike aangeleentheid wil maak. Terwyl ek hom gelyk gee dat ek my besig hou met die plaaslike toestand, word daarop gewys dat dit in die eerste plaas aan sy onvriendelike beweringe gewyt moet word.

Fort Hare is tog een van die universiteitskolleges waarna u korrespondent verwys. Bestaan by Fort Hare dan nie ook die ongesonde neiging dat dit 'n saamdromplek van „super-Afrikaners" word nie? Mag ek dan nie betoog dat die bedoelde omstandighede nie by Fort Hare bestaan nie?

Wat hy verswyg, is dat dit in sy vorige brief (D.B., 16 April) duidelik gestel word dat by die universiteitskolleges, en dus ook by Fort Hare, „super-Afrikaners" aangestel word wat ongelukkig „akademiese fossiele" is, hul „kulturele reusagtigheid" ten spyt! Ek het die vraag aan hom gestel waarom „super-Afrikaners", ofte wel „kulturele reuse", nou juis daarom „akademiese fossiele" moet wees? Hy moet nog antwoord, of het hy hierdie ongelukkige bewering reeds verduidelik?

'N LUUKSE

Nee, al wat ek doen, is om my deelname aan die debat te beperk tot aangeleenthede waarvan ek kennis dra, en dus kan getuig. Hoe dit met die ander universiteitskolleges en universiteite gesteld is, weet ek nie, en daarvan kan ek dus nie getuig nie. Hulle moet maar self reageer indien hulle beswaard voel.

Dit verskaf plesier om te verneem dat ook *Johannes Comestor* die „super-Afrikaner"-idee as 'n luukse beskou, en saamstem dat Fort Hare dit nie kan beskostig nie. Juis daarom dat daar geen „super-Afrikaners" in die geledere van Fort Hare se personeel is nie —altans nie waarvan ek weet nie.

Indien Fort Hare 'n saamdromplek van „super-Afrikaners", of „super"-wat-ook-al, word, sal ek geen oomblik huiwer om my bedanking in te dien nie, en sal ek 'n ander werkkring en tuiste vind —maar net nooit „Y." nie.

Interessant sou dit wees om te verneem hoe dit op „X." gesteld is. Kan u korrespondent uit sy skuiling na vore kom en op dieselfde wyse sy afkeer van „superdinge" te kenne gee en op dieselfde wyse van sy werkkring getuig? Dit lyk nie so nie. Is daar nie miskien op „X", eerder as op Fort Hare, 'n saamdrommery van die een of ander aard nie? Indien die druk wat *Johannes Comestor* ondervind tot die ideologiese beperk is, soos hy beweer, en nie die materiële omsluit nie, is dit tog maklik om 'n verandering te maak. Waarom doen hy dit nie?

Vergun my enkele opmerkinge betreffende die gewetensartikel. Indien die betrokkenes nie oor die vereiste integriteit beskik nie, kan die bestaan van 'n gewetensartikel weinig aan die toestand verbeter. Indien die betrokkenes wel oor die vereiste integriteit beskik, en ek wil aanneem dat dit nie anders gesteld nie, is 'n gewetensartikel onnodig. Om nou 'n vergelyking tussen die funksie van die bepalinge van die strafreg en die funksie van 'n gewetensartikel te tref, is om die saak heeltemal skeef voor te stel. Ons weet wanneer moord gepleeg word. Sal ons altyd weet wanneer en hoe die bepalinge van 'n gewetensartikel verontagsaam is?

Veronderstel egter dat by 'n universiteit die bepalinge van die gewetensartikel nie nagekom is nie, en dat die omstandigheid bekend word. Watter prosedure moet gevolg word? Wat geskeur met die persoon wat reeds aangestel is? Aan wie word die „doodstraf" opgelê? Werda!—met verskoning aan Trinkie.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Pretoria

DATE 10 JUN 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Visit by Fort Hare Rector

PROFESSOR J. M. DE WET, Rector of the University College of Fort Hare, will visit Bantu schools in Uitenhage next Thursday (June 19) when schools in both the Kabah location as well as the new Bantu township Kwa Nobuhle will be inspected.

Professor de Wet is making this visit in an attempt to convey to the local Bantu people the fact that all facilities which exist at the college are at their disposal. In the evening he will address a meeting of Bantu teachers, school committees, nursing association and urban Bantu council as well as the Bantu advisory board and teachers of Despatch.

Whilst in Uitenhage Prof de Wet will undertake a tour through some of the town's industrial plants, inspecting Bantu labour conditions. In this he hopes to gain an insight into labour requirements which might possibly influence the introduction of additional courses at the University. These would provide better working opportunities for Bantu and be of inestimable value to employers of Bantu labour.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 22 MAY 1969

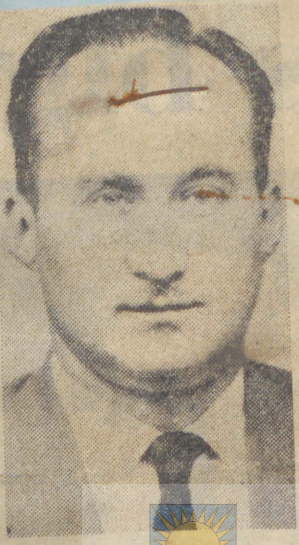
DIE BURGER



Dr. Ernie Marais, N.G. Spoorwegleraar in Kaapstad aan wie 'n professoraat in die filosofie by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare aangebied is, het besluit om dit nie te aanvaar nie. Dr. Marais het in Nederland gestudeer en het onlangs 'n doktorsgraad van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch ontvang.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 13 JUN 1969
NATAL DAILY NEWS



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR. G. C. OLIVIER, head of the Department of Land Survey at the University College of Fort Hare, has been appointed joint manager of the new Capital City Development Corporation for Lilongwe in Malawi.

The cost of moving Malawi's capital from Zomba to Lilongwe in central Malawi is estimated at R43-million and the South African Government is supplying suitably qualified men to assist in the construction. It is also contributing towards the cost.

Mr. Olivier, who takes up his position at the end of June, expects to be in Malawi for more than two years. Before his appointment to Fort Hare in 1966, he was chief surveyor for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

DATE 13 JUN 1969

DIE BURGER

S.A. Man Sal Malawi Help

ALICE. — Mnr. G. C. Olivier, hoof van die departement van landmeetkunde aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, is aangewys as ontwerpbestuurder vir 'n hoë, dig beboude woningbouplan vir die nuwe Malawiese hoofstad, Lilongwe.

Hy aanvaar sy nuwe betrekking in Julie. Vóór sy aanstelling by Fort Hare was mnr. Olivier hooflandmeter van die Departement van Bantoe-Administrasie. Hy het 'n belangrike aandeel gehad in die planne vir die Bantoe-tuislande.— (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 18 JUN 1969
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Independence for Fort Hare likely next year

Daily News Correspondent

PRETORIA, Wednesday.

THE UNIVERSITY College of Fort Hare will probably become an independent university next year, according to the Bantu Education Journal published in Pretoria.

It is expected that the University College of the North at Turfloop and the University College of Zululand will decide to become independent shortly afterwards in terms of the three University Acts passed during the present session of Parliament.

Each college may decide the exact date on which it wishes its Act to come into force. The State President will then announce the date in a proclamation published in the Government Gazette.

When a college becomes independent it will stand on its own academically and will be a "university" and not a "university college." It will draw up its own syllabuses, conduct its own examinations and confer its own degrees.

An editorial article in Bantu Education Journal states that the possibility of attaining world fame was not beyond the reach of the new universities.

"This will depend solely on the idealism of lecturers and students. But to reach these heights, a happy and peaceful spirit conducive to good work will have to be maintained at each university. At the start, the staff will be comprised mainly of Whites, and we should like to offer the sound advice to students not to discourage these people by creating unnecessary problems for them.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 22 JUN 1969

SUNDAY EXPRESS, JOHANNES

Autonomy for Fort Hare soon?

Express Reporter

THE UNIVERSITY College of Fort Hare, South Africa's oldest non-White university, will be the first to get full academic independence. Bantu Administration Department sources in Pretoria say full autonomy will be granted next year.

It will be followed, in 1971, by the granting of full university status to the University College of the North at Turfloop, near Pietersburg, and to the University College of Zululand.

Provision for the coming-of-age of the African university colleges was made in legislation passed in Parliament this session.

The universities will be empowered to draw up their own syllabuses, conduct their own examinations and confer their own degrees.

At present academic requirements laid down by the University of South Africa have to be followed by the colleges.

An editorial in the latest "Bantu Education Journal" says the universities will soon have it within their power to achieve world fame.

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An editorial in the latest "Bantu Education Journal" says the universities will soon have it within their power to achieve world fame.

DATE 20 JUN 1969

NATAL MERCURY

Non-White Students Increase

"Mercury" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH.—The number of non-White students at the three Bantu colleges in the Republic had increased fourfold in the past eight years, Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of the University College of Fort Hare, in Alice, said in Umtata last night.

He was addressing a gathering of pupils and parents on the opportunities at Fort Hare.

The 365 students registered at Fort Hare in 1960, he said, had now increased to 500, and to 1,500 overall at the three Bantu university colleges.

He attributed this to improved high school education which meant that more non-White pupils qualified for university admission, as well as excellent facilities, provided cheaply.

"This has brought university education within the reach of practically every Bantu matriculant," Professor de Wet said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 19 JUN 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Miss I. Zulu, a first-year student at the University of Fort Hare, discussing the play "The Cry," with Mr. W. Mabuza, who portrays Christ in the production.

DATE 20 JUN 1969
NATAL DAILY NEWS

African student increase of 400 per cent

—De Wet

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday.

"AN EXPLOSION in regard to student numbers and an increase of more than 400 per cent in eight years can be seen in the number of students registered at the three Bantu colleges in the Republic," said Prof. J. M. de Wet, rector of the University College of Fort Hare.

Professor de Wet, who was addressing a gathering of African scholars and teachers at Uitenhage, said that when the Government took over Fort Hare in 1960 the number of students registered was 360. These were drawn from all over the Republic.

This number dropped to 239 in 1963 but had now reached 500 at Fort Hare alone.

The slight drop in enrolment in the first years was anticipated in view of the opening of two other African University colleges, a university college for Coloured students at Bellville and one in Durban for Indians.

RAPID GROWTH

The 365 registered in 1960 had now increased to 1,500 African students at the three university colleges. This rapid growth from a 70 per cent increase over 11 years (1948 to 1959) to 400 per cent over the last eight years showed a remarkable stepping up of African university education.

Professor de Wet said: "It can be attributed to (A) improved high school education resulting in greater numbers qualifying for registration and (B) at university level the greatest single factor is the excellent facilities provided at low cost.

"Student fees at Fort Hare are R190 per annum including tuition and boarding facilities. These low fees are supplemented by extensive loan bursary schemes financed by the state and merit awards and scholarships given by local authorities and private industry and commerce.

SUCCESS

"This has brought university education within the reach of practically every Bantu matriculant," said Professor de Wet. He also said that it was clear from the remarkable academic success achieved by the African students that they were capable of making full and effective use of the facilities provided for them.

"The policy when applications for appointments to Fort Hare are considered is that if qualifications are equal a Bantu academician would receive preference," Prof. de Wet said. "The sooner the Bantu get the necessary qualifications the sooner they will be able to fill university posts at Fort Hare."

The degrees awarded at Fort Hare were the degrees of the University of South African and were recognised throughout the Republic and overseas.

Speaking on the future of Fort Hare, Professor de Wet said that following an announcement in the Government Gazette of April, 1969, it was expected that the University College of Fort Hare would receive autonomy early in 1970 and become the University of Fort Hare to serve the Xhosa nation.

"The future of the University of Fort Hare not only deserves, but demands the serious interest and study of the authorities as well as the Xhosa people. This is an enormous task and good personnel relations are an absolute must for the efficient function of a university," Professor de Wet said.

9 JUN 1969

DATE

P. E. EVENING POST

PASSION PLAY BY STUDENTS

EAST LONDON.—Students from the Department of English at Fort Hare University College, many of whom are known for their acting ability, will present a play, "The Cry", in St John's Hall, lower Oxford Street, on Saturday, June 14, at 8 p.m.

"The Cry", with a cast of about 40, is a passion play with singing and a musical background. The performance is said by those who have seen it to be extremely good and very moving.

On the following night, "The Cry" will be presented at the Church of the Holy Cross at Mdantsane.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 JUN 1969

DATE

P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare man's new post

ALICE. — A South African Mr G. C. Olivier, will be the Planning Manager of a high built density housing settlement for the new capital city for Malawi to be at Lilongwe.

At the end of the month Mr Olivier, at present head of the Department of Land Survey at the University College of Fort Hare, will take up an appointment as Joint Manager of the new Capital City Development Corporation for Lilongwe, in Malawi.

He expects to be in Malawi for 2½ years and will be accompanied by his wife and their youngest child. Their three older children will remain at school iin East London.

Before his appointment to Fort Hare in 1966, Mr Olivier was Chief Surveyor for the Bantu Administration Department and played an important rôle in the survey and planning of the African home areas.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 JUN 1969
DATE
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

MALAWI POST FOR S.A. MAN

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

A SOUTH AFRICAN, Mr G. C. Olivier, at present head of the Department of Land Survey at the University College of Fort Hare in Alice, will take up an appointment at the end of this month as planning manager of the new Capital City Development Corporation at Lilongwe, Malawi.

Mr Olivier expects to be in Malawi for about two and a half years. His wife and youngest child will accompany him to Malawi, while the three other children remain at school in East London.

Before joining the University College for Fort Hare in 1966, Mr Olivier was chief surveyor for the Department of Bantu Administration and played a big role in the survey and planning of Bantustans.

The R43-million Malawi scheme to move the capital from Blantyre in the southern region to Lilongwe in central Malawi was endorsed in 1967 by a team of South African advisers headed by Dr L. S. Rautenbach, chairman of the S.A. Resources and Planning Advisory Council.

The South African Government is contributing towards the cost of completing the new capital scheme and is supplying advisers. The new capital will be more suitably situated for administrative purposes.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 16 JUN 1969

RAND DAILY MAIL

S. African to help

ALICE. — A South African Mr. G. C. Olivier, will be the planning manager of a housing settlement for the new capital city for Malawi, at Lilongwe.

At the end of the month, Mr. Olivier, at present head of the Department of Land Survey at the University College of Fort Hare, will take up an appointment as joint manager of the new Capital City Development Corporation.

He expects to be in Malawi for 2½ years. Before his appointment to Fort Hare in 1966, Mr. Olivier was chief surveyor for the Bantu Administration Department and played an important role in the survey and planning of the African home areas. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 16 JUN 1969
E.L. Daily Dispatch

Surveys on African employees

EAST LONDON — The completion of exercises on contracts for African employees, living conditions at Mdantsane, training schemes and aptitude testing for Africans, were among major projects tackled by the Border branch of the S.A. Institute of Personnel Managers (SAIPM) in East London in the past year.

These were carried out as a service to the Border Chamber of Industries.

The branch chairman, Mr. K. Jones, said at the annual meeting here the branch had played an important role in keeping members and others in management in touch with developments.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TALKS

Among talks held and addresses delivered, subjects like the following were covered:

- The part played by the Department of Industrial Psychology of the University College of Fort Hare.
- Work study in industry.
- Absenteeism and labour turnover.
- Personality characteristics of salesmen.

Mr. Jones was re-elected chairman. Mr. D. A. Froneman was elected vice-chairman, Mr. C. R. Montgomery secretary.

Committee members will be: Mr. N. A. Venter, Mr. P. Matthews, Mr. D. J J. Pretorius, Mr. R. Smitham, Mr. R. Hookham, Mr. R. S. Field and Mr. B. Newton. — DDR.

DATE 18 JUN 1969
DIE BURGER

ONAFHANKLIKHEID DALK IN 1970 VIR FORT HARE

PRETORIA.

DIE Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare sal moontlik aanstaande jaar 'n onafhanklike universiteit word, volgens die Bantoe-Onderwysblad, wat gister hier gepubliseer is.

Na verwagting sal die Universiteitskollege van die Noorde en die Universiteitskollege van Zoeloeland kort daarna ook besluit om onafhanklik te word ingevolge drie universiteitswette wat in die huidige Parlementêre sitting aanvaar is.

Elke kollege kan besluit wanneer die betrokke wet wat op hom van toepassing is van krag moet word. Die Staatspresident sal dan die datum by wyse van proklamasie in die Staatskoerant afkondig.

Die hoofartikel in die onderwysblad sê dit is nie onmoontlik dat die drie nuwe universiteite wêreldroem kan verwerf nie. Dit sal egter van die idealisme van die dosente en studente afhang.

Om die hoogtes te bereik is dit noodsaaklik dat 'n gelukkige en vreedsame atmosfeer aan die universiteite heers wat bevorderlik sal wees vir goeie werk.

WEGJAAG

Aanvanklik sal die meeste dosente blank wees. Ons wil graag studente aanraai om hulle nie te ontnugter deur onnodige probleme vir hulle te skep nie, sê die artikel.

„As ons hulle wegjaag, sal ons net ons eie kele afsny. As ons hulle egter gelukkig maak, sal hulle ons help om van die grootste geleerdes te lewer wat die land nog geken het," lui die artikel.

Buitelandse geleerdes soek iets anders by die Universiteit van Zoeloeland as by die Universiteit van Kaapstad. Daar moet egter onthou word dat kennis en die wetenskap oral wesenlik dieselfde is.—(Sapa.)

IN LUMINE TUO
University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

DATE 18 JUN 1969

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Fort Hare dalk gou selfstandig

PRETORIA. — Die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare gaan waarskynlik volgende jaar 'n onafhanklike universiteit word, volgens die Bantoe-opvoedkundige tydskrif wat gisteroggend in Pretoria gepubliseer is.

Die Universiteitskollege van die Noorde by Turfloop, en die Universiteitskollege van Zoeloeland sal na verwagting kort daarna ook onafhanklik word, ingevolge wetgewing wat vanjaar in die parlement aangeneem is.

Elke Kollege kan besluit wanneer hy onafhanklik wil word. Die Staatspresident sal daarop die datum in 'n proklamasie in die Staatskoerant aankondig.—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 18 JUN 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Independence at Fort Hare next year?

PRETORIA—The University College of Fort Hare will probably become an independent university next year, according to the Bantu Education Journal published in Pretoria yesterday.

It is expected the University College of the North at Turfloop and the University College of Zululand will decide to become independent shortly afterwards in terms of the three University Acts passed during the present session of Parliament.

Each college may decide the exact date on which it wishes its Act to come into force. The State President will then announce the date in a proclamation published in the Government Gazette.

When a college became independent it would stand on its own academically and will be a "university" and not a "university college." It will draw up its own syllabuses, conduct its own examinations and confer its own degrees.

An editorial article in Bantu Education Journal states that the possibility of attaining world fame was not beyond the reach of the new universities.

"This will depend solely on the idealism of lecturers and students.

"But to reach these heights, a happy and peaceful spirit conducive to good work will have to be maintained at each university. At the start staff will be comprised mainly of Whites, and we should like to offer the sound advice to students not to discourage these people by creating unnecessary problems for them.

"Should we chase them away, we should only be cutting our own throats. If, however, we make them happy, they will help us to become some of the greatest scholars this country has produced," the article states.
— SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
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DATE 18 JUN 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Left-Wingers fail to prevent Cambridge S.A. drama tour

Herald Correspondent

LONDON.

THE Dryden Dramatic Society of Trinity College, Cambridge, is going ahead with its two-month tour of South Africa next month, despite efforts by Left-Wing students at Cambridge to stop the tour taking place.

This will be the society's second visit to South Africa — the first was in 1964.

On July 4, 27 members of the society will leave London for Johannesburg by air. They will stage two plays, Shakespeare's "All's Well That Ends Well", and "Marat Sade", by Peter Weiss.

The plays will be performed in all the major centres and a number of smaller towns as well, including the University College of the North and Fort Hare University.

The group will also have a week's season in the Johannesburg African townships and two days in Maseru.

Twenty-year-old Charles Noel, who is managing the tour, commenting on the opposition to the trip, said: "No country should have any cultural boycott imposed on it. I think that every effort should be made for the tour to take place."

Mr Noel, who spent three years in South Africa when his father was the British military attache there, visited the Republic last summer to arrange the tour.

"The great value of this tour," he said, "will be the contact we will have with South African students. Especially our contact with the Afrikaans universities will show that not everybody who disagrees with South African politics wants to destroy South Africa."

Mr Noel leaves for South Africa by air on Thursday.

In an interview at Cambridge, Mr Hugh Anderson, president of the Students' Union Society explained why he "and about 500 Cambridge students" were opposed to the tour taking place.

"Firstly, we believe that for a multi-racial society — like the Dryden, which has several Coloured members — to undertake a tour with a Whites-only cast, is to practise discrimination.

"Secondly, to play before segregated audiences in South Africa is to condone apartheid.

"Thirdly, there is an international cultural boycott against South Africa at present which I believe is right."

The Dryden Society, of which Prince Charles is a member, was founded in 1957. It has a main production in the Michaelmas and Lent terms and an annual tour abroad in the summer vacation.

DATE 18 JUN 1969
THE FRIEND

Inaugural address

DR D. E. NEL, professor in geography at the University of the Orange Free State, will deliver his inaugural address on "Political Disposition and the Politic-Geographical Accommodation of this Phenomenon" in the Odeion Theatre at 8 p.m. tomorrow. He became a professor at this university at the beginning of 1968.

For about 15 years Prof. Nel interrupted a teaching career to further his academic qualifications. He has served at the S.A. Military Academy (as head of the military geography section), was professor of geography at the Fort Hare University College and served for a year as visiting professor at the University of London.

Prof. Nel matriculated at the Outeniqua High School at George and three years later, in 1939, obtained a B.A. degree at the University of Stellenbosch, where he also qualified as a teacher.

After teaching for a number of years, he returned to the University of Stellenbosch, obtaining an M.A. degree with honours for a thesis on the harbour and industries of Mossel Bay. Another spell of teaching was followed by an assignment as a research officer with the Tomlinson Commission, to investigate geographical conditions in certain African areas.

He then served a further two years as teacher, about five years at the Military Academy and from 1960 to the end of 1966 at Fort Hare University College where his inaugural address was based on "A Plea for a More Politico-geographical Approach to Political Geography".



Prof. D. E. Nel.

DATE 11 JUN 1969
E.L. Daily Dispatch



MR. G. C. OLIVIER

Fort Hare man for Malawi

ALICE — A South African Mr. G, C. Olivier will be the planning manager of a high density housing settlement for the new capital city for Malawi to be built at Lilongwe.

At the end of the month Mr. Olivier, at present head of the Department of Land Survey at the University College of Fort Hare, will take up an appointment as joint manager of the new Capital City Development Corporation for Lilongwe in Malawi. He expects to be in Malawi for 2½ years and will be accompanied by his wife and their youngest child. Their three older children will remain at school in East London.

In 1967 a South African team of advisers headed by Dr. L. S. Rautenbach the chairman of the South African Resources and Planning Advisory Council visited Malawi and endorsed the Malawi Government plan to move the capital from the present site of Zomba, in the southern region to Lilongwe in central Malawi. Its central position would made it more suitable as an administrative centre. The cost of the scheme to move the capital is estimated at R43 million. The South African Government is contributing towards this cost, and supplying suitably qualified men to assist in the construction.

Before his appointment to Fort Hare in 1966, Mr. Olivier was chief surveyor for the Bantu Administration Department and played an important role in the survey and planning of the Bantustans.—DDC.

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18 JUN 1969
DATE
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Independance for Fort Hare thought likely

PRETORIA.—Sapa.

THE University College of Fort Hare will probably become an independent university next year, according to the Bantu Education Journal published in Pretoria.

It is expected that the University College of the North at Turfloop and the University College of Zululand will decide to become independent shortly afterwards in terms of the three University Acts passed during the present session of Parliament.

Each college may decide the exact date on which it wishes its Act to come into force. The State President will then announce the date in a proclamation published in the Government Gazette.

When a college becomes independent it will stand on its own academically and will be a university and not a university college. It will draw up its own syllabuses, conduct its own examinations and confer its own degrees.

FAME

An editorial article in Bantu Education Journal states that the possibility of attaining world fame was not beyond the reach of the new universities.

This would depend solely on the idealism of lecturers and students.

But to reach these heights, a happy and peaceful spirit conducive to good work would have to be maintained at each university. At the start staff would be comprised mainly of Whites. "We should like to offer the sound advice to students not to discourage these people by creating unnecessary problems for them," says the editorial.

"Should we chase them away, we would only be cutting our own throats. If, however, we make them happy, they will help us to become some of the greatest scholars this country has produced," the article states.

CHARACTERISTIC

It goes on to say that it was anticipated that the new universities would be characteristic of the population groups they catered for, just as the Afrikaans-language and English language universities had their own identities.

"The learned people of the outside world would like to find at the University of Zululand something different from that which is offered at the University of Cape Town. What must not be forgotten, however, is that knowledge and science are basically the same everywhere," the article states.

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

DATE JUL 1969

THE PRESBYTERIAN LEADER.

FORT HARE

"FORT HARE, 1915-48"

by Alexander Kerr

Shuter & Shooter — R5.25

Although this is a book which will never make the best-seller bracket, that does not mean to say it contains no good reading. Its author, Alexander Kerr, was the first principal of Fort Hare University College, which, when it was set up in 1915, constituted the first attempt in South Africa (and perhaps in the whole of black Africa) to provide non-whites with higher education. The first few chapters are especially fascinating. They relate the early struggles and makeshifts of the College as it strove to get on to its feet. It is a story of the determination and courage of Kerr and his few colleagues on the teaching staff in overcoming the formidable obstacles that lay in the path of making the venture a success.

University of Fort Hare
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For anyone interested in education, these chapters can be described almost as "gripping". For the Christian too, the story is particularly interesting, since Fort Hare was undertaken as a joint venture by several churches, the Presbyterian included. It constitutes a timely reminder of the great achievements of the Church in the world of practical affairs. **In "Fort Hare," Kerr has provided a well written and valuable historical document of Christian humanitarian endeavour.**

DATE 20 JUN 1969

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Penal code for Transkei task

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.—Professor J. B. Thom, head of the Department of Public Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University College of Fort Hare, has been asked by the Transkeian Government to inquire into the advisability of a new and more comprehensive penal code for the Transkei, to replace the existing code which came into operation in 1887. Prof Thom will work in close collaboration with the law adviser and legal section of the Department of Justice.

University of Fort Hare
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DATE 25 JUN 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Aims of Fort Hare explained by Prof de Wet

"MISTAKING the aims, purposes and facilities of a university in general, and that of Fort Hare in particular, may easily be a contribution to the cause of idealogical, cultural and even political misunderstandings," said Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of the University College of Fort Hare. "I therefore welcome the opportunity to introduce Fort Hare and hope that it will become a symbol of goodwill and co-operation between the Whites and the Bantu."

Professor De Wet was addressing a meeting of Bantu teachers, representatives of numerous non-White associations and the Urban Bantu Council in Uitenhage recently. The object of his visit to the town was to inspect local industries in the hope of introducing more technical courses at the university and to attempt to make the Bantu more conscious of what Fort Hare has to offer them.

Up to the time of its transfer in 1960, continued Prof De Wet, the college had already produced 1,193 graduates, 34 post-graduates, 456 U.E.Ds and 189 other diploma certificated students.

"The next phase in the history of Fort Hare started when it was taken over by the Department of Bantu Education in 1960. The transfer marked the beginning of a period of rapid progress in providing more adequate and effective university training for the Bantu. Several new faculties and departments were introduced and during 1962 a beginning was made with a comprehensive programme for the extension of buildings."

MORE STUDENTS

The rapid rise in numbers after take-over constituted an explosion in regard to student numbers, he added. The total number of 365 registered in 1960 increased to about 1,500 in 1968, an increase of more than 400 per cent in eight years. When this was compared with the 70 per cent increase for the 11 years from 1958 to 1959, the remarkable stepping up of Bantu education was clearly visible, he said.

The rapid growth was not due to chance or ordinary variation but to new circumstances, continued Prof De Wet. One great factor was obviously improved high school education resulting in greater numbers qualifying for registration as students and at university level the greatest single factor was excellent facilities combined with low cost.

The seven faculties at Fort Hare are the faculties of arts, science, education, commerce and administration, law, divinity and agriculture.

By establishing the faculty of agriculture the University College of Fort Hare is supplying a real need, as the professional training at university level of Bantu in the field of agriculture is necessary and urgent, said Prof De Wet.

ACADEMIC STAFF

The academic staff consists of about 90 professors and lecturers. Most of the departments are headed by professors, and there are 30 chairs. The minimum qualification for a professorship is a doctor's degree. Two chairs are held by Bantu professors, while 14 of the lecturers are Bantu. The policy when applications are considered is that when qualifications are equal the Bantu gets preference.

Some 378 students graduated from Fort Hare from 1960 to 1968, said Prof De Wet. It was clear from the remarkable academic success achieved by the Bantu students that they were capable of making full and effective use of the facilities provided for them, he added. The degrees awarded are not only recognised in South Africa but also by overseas universities.

SOCIAL CLIMATE

"The homogeneous social climate for the Bantu students attending their own university, makes more complete participation in all student activities possible. This reduces, to a great extent, problems of adaptation and personal difficulties which were considerable, for a Bantu student at a White university. Only one out of every 660 Bantu children in the sub-standards reach university. For Whites it is one out of six, 100 times the ratio for Bantu."

If the same percentage of Bantu children reach university, there would be about 60,000 first-year students alone, he said. This showed that once the percentage of Bantu children reaching university rises rapidly, the explosion of numbers referred to earlier would be small indeed in comparison.

In conclusion, Prof De Wit said that in six to ten years time, the number of students at Fort Hare would be about 2,000. What was clear to him was that the future of the university not only deserved but demanded the serious interest and study of the authorities as well as the Xhosa people.

University of Fort Hare
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DATE 20 JUN 1969
P. E. EVENING POST

Higher African study urged

THE Rector of the University College of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, told African leaders and schoolteachers in Kabah, Uitenhage, yesterday, that only one per cent of African children who attended school reached university level.

Among Whites, 16 per cent went to universities.

Prof. De Wet visited the township to enlighten African parents and teachers on the wide range of courses available at Fort Hare for training students for positions in industry, commerce, Bantu administration, and in the teaching profession.

Independence

Since the Department of Bantu Education took over Fort Hare in 1960, much progress had been achieved.

The climax would be Fort Hare's achievement of independent status on January 1, 1970.

It had already been proclaimed in the Government Gazette that the Bantu university colleges could fix their own dates of independence.

Prof. De Wet said up to 1960, the college had produced only 1,200 graduates, but since the transfer of Fort Hare to the Bantu Education Department, the college had produced 378 graduates and 223 who received diplomas.

Lower cost

In 1960, Fort Hare had 365 students. Now the three colleges had a total enrolment of 1,500. The new phase of progress included introduction of new faculties and departments and a comprehensive building programme.

Prof. De Wet, said, academic standards at Fort Hare compared favourably with those in other South African and overseas universities. Students received university education at a much lower cost.

While White students paid R600 a year, Africans paid R200 a year.

The low cost of education and the granting of scholarships and bursaries totalling R51,000 for 411 students brought university education within the reach of every African matriculant.

DATE 18 JUN 1969
WORLD

DEADLINE SET FOR NEXT YEAR

Independence to be granted to Fort Hare

PRETORIA.—The University College of Fort Hare will probably become an independent university next year, according to the "Bantu Education Journal", published in Pretoria.

It is expected that the University College of the North at Turfloop and the University College of Zululand will decide to become independent shortly afterwards in termh of the three University Acts passed during the present session of Parliament.

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WORLD FAME

An editorial article in "Bantu Education Journal" states that the possibility of attaining world fame was not beyond the reach of the new universities.

"This will depend solely on the idealism of lecturers and students, but to reach these heights, a happy and peaceful spirit conducive to good work will have to be maintained at each university.

"At the start the staff will be comprised mainly of Whites, and we should like to offer the sound advice to students not to discourage these people by creating unnecessary problems for them.

"Should we chase them away, we should only be cutting our own throats. If, however, we make them happy, they will help us to become some of the greatest scholars this country has produced," the article states.

It goes on to say that it was anticipated that the new universities would be characteristic of the population groups they cater for, just as the Afrikaans-language and English-language universities have their own identities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 13 JUL 1969
WEEKEND WORLD

Fort Hare lecturer becomes advocate

PORT ELIZABETH. — An African lecturer in law at Fort Hare University College, Mr. Beresford Koyana (28), has been admitted as an advocate in the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Addleson.

It is believed he is the first African advocate to be admitted in Grahamstown.

Mr. Koyana completed B.A. and LL.B. degrees at Fort Hare.

He has no immediate intention of practising at the bar, and at present holds a position as lecturer in private and Roman Law at Fort Hare.

The son of a retired schools inspector, Mr. Koyana is married to a nursing sister and the couple have a one-month-old daughter.

University of Fort Hare
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DATE 20 JUN 1969
E.L. Daily Dispatch

Review of Transkei law code

ALICE — Prof. J. B. Thom, head of the Department of Public Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University College of Fort Hare, has been instructed by the Transkeian Government to inquire into the feasibility of a new and more comprehensive penal code for the Transkei to replace the existing code which came into operation in 1887.

Prof. Thom will work in close collaboration with the law adviser and legal section of the Department of Justice.

A fully motivated memorandum has been submitted to the Transkeian Government in support of a more comprehensive recodification.

He is a graduate of Stellenbosch University. As head of the Department of Public Law at Fort Hare he is concerned with the teaching of criminal law and related fields of study.

Before his apopintment at Fort Hare, Prof. Thom served as prosecutor in the lower courts and then in the supreme courts as professional assistant to the Attorney-General. He was also law adviser to the Cape Provincial Administration and subsequently law adviser to the Central Government in the Department of Justice in Pretoria. — DDC.

DATE 23 JUN 1969
P. E. EVENING POST

F. Hare study of T'kei laws

THE Transkei Government has asked the Department of Public Law at the University College of Fort Hare to "inquire into the feasibility of a new and more comprehensive penal code" for the territory, to replace the existing one which came into operation in 1887.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, Rector of the University, said in Uitenhage that Prof. J. B. Thom, head of the department and Dean of the Faculty of Law, had already submitted to the Transkei Government a "fully motivated memorandum". Preparatory work on the code was under way.

Prof. De Wet was addressing African leaders and teachers on academic progress and improvements made at Fort Hare since the take-over by the Department of Bantu Education. He urged parents to give their children higher education.

Prof. De Wet said Prof. Thom would do research work in several African and West European states.

Societies

In the faculty of commerce and administration, research work was being done in Bantu Co-operative movements. The faculty of agriculture had completed an extensive investigation into the agriculturial potential of soil in the Transkei.

Speaking about student unrest at universities, he noticed that in some South African and overseas universities moral and cultural education was seriously neglected.

Other reasons were "lack of facilities, lost contact between professor and students, old-fashionedness, the structure of some universities, and failure to adapt them to modern requirements.

"But in my opinion, the irresponsible and defiant way in which these actions are conducted is a definite sign of neglected moral-culture education," he said.

Fort Hare students were encouraged to form their own campus societies. Sports facilities were also available.



IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
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Prof. J. M. DE WET (second from left), Rector of Fort Hare University College, Alice, talking to the Rev. G. F. POSWA, a member of the Kabah Urban Bantu Council, at Uitenhage.
Others are, Mr F. FORD, Manager of Non-European Affairs, and Mr E. V. R. NAKANI, Chairman of the Urban Bantu Council.

DATE 4 JUL 1969
P. E. EVENING POST

African is admitted to Bar

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Mr Beresford Koyana, 28, an African lecturer in law at Fort Hare, was admitted as an advocate in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, yesterday by Mr Justice Addleson.

It is believed to be the first time that an African advocate has been admitted to the Grahamstown Bar.

University of Fort Hare
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Mr Koyana, the son of a retired inspector of schools, is one of a family of seven children. His elder brother, Digby, an attorney, assisted him with the preparation of his papers for admission to the Bar.

Mr Koyana holds a B.A. LL.B degree from Fort Hare. At present he has no intention of practising at the Bar, but continuing as a lecturer at Fort Hare in private and Roman Law.

Mr Koyana is married and has one daughter.

He was represented in court by Mr T. Stewart, S.C., instructed by Mr Neville Borman.

DATE 26 JUL 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare starts new course

ALICE — The industrial psychology section at the University College of Fort Hare has introduced a course in personnel management for African personnel officers.

Dr. W. Backer, the senior lecturer in industrial psychology at Fort Hare, said response to the course by industries in Natal, Border and the Eastern Cape had been overwhelming.

A maximum number of 70 African men, with at least a matriculation pass, can be accepted for the course.

They must be employed or to be employed in personnel management work.

The course will start in September. — SAPA.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 4 JUL 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Nusas open congress on Sunday

GRAHAMSTOWN — A crucial annual congress of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) opens at the University of Cape Town on Sunday night.

A number of events affecting students in South Africa have occurred since the last congress in July last year. It began with the first-ever sit-in at a South African university when students at the University of Cape Town protested after the appointment of an African, Mr. Archie Mafeje, to a senior lectureship in social anthropology was cancelled after Government pressure.

Shortly afterwards there was a sit-in at the University College of Fort Hare when more than half the students were suspended for a short period. There were nation-wide protests at all English-speaking universities in support of the suspended students.

RHODESIAN

Towards the end of last year three Rhodesian students at Rhodes University, including the President of the Students' Representative Council, Mr. Peter Harris, were ordered to leave South Africa when they had written their examinations.

Early this year the President of Nusas, Mr. Duncan Innes, accompanied by the Vice-President, Mr. Clive Nettelton and the deputy Vice-President Mr. Neville Curtis, interviewed the Minister of Interior and Police, Mr. S. L. Muller, following an announcement that students would drop their protest plans if the Minister would discuss various issues with them.

The discussions were described as "cordial" but none of the student requests was met.

In April, the annual commemoration of Academic Freedom at the University of the Witwatersrand led to similar protests at the other English-speaking universities. A number of students in Johannesburg were arrested during these protests.

A student at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr. Peter Schlapobersky, is still in detention following his arrest some weeks ago.

All these issues will be discussed at the week-long congress of the organisation.

The whole of the Act establishing the Bureau of State Security (B.O.S.S.), let alone the controversial section 29, is likely to come in for a heavy hammering, as the students believe the Act is contrary to the ideals of the rule of law.

Another problem facing the organisation is that of finding a successor to the present President, Mr. Duncan Innes, as there are no obvious successors.

All in all, the congress will have an important bearing on the future of Nusas. — DDC.

DATE 8 JUL 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Nusas congress hears about Fort Hare

CAPE TOWN — The Council of the University of Cape Town could not be condemned for their actions in the Mafeje issue as they had acted in good faith in terms of their ideas of the best interests of the university, the delegates to the annual congress of Nusas were told here.

The congress was being addressed by Mr. P. van der Merwe, the president of the Students' Representative Council for the University of Cape Town, on the subject of the rejection of the appointment of an African, Mr. Archie Mafeje, to the post of a senior lectureship in the Department of Anthropology following Government pressure to have his earlier appointment rescinded.

The motion was passed with seven abstentions.

The assembly also dealt with a motion arising out of the incident at Fort Hare last year in which students of the university college staged a sit-down strike.

The motion said that "support for the protesting Fort Hare students from White students was negligible in that planned protest action at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, was called off on the basis of unfounded rumours."

Fort Hare has been unable to send a delegation to attend the congress as the authorities there have withheld permission for students to attend. They have been forbidden to have any dealings with Nusas.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 19 JUL 1969
NATAL WITNESS

LAW MEN SHOW CONCERN OVER 'BOSS' DISPUTE

ALICE—Prof. J. B. Thom, head of the Department of Public Law and dean of the Faculty of Law, and Mr. I. M. Rautenbach, senior lecturer in Public Law at the University College of Fort Hare, have expressed concern at the public controversy in the Press between Members of Parliament and the judiciary on Section 29 of the General Law Amendment.

In an article to be published in a legal journal, Prof. Thom says that "It is to be regretted that circumstances have compelled the Government to seek communal protection against possible terrorist activity by the introduction of such far reaching legislation as was embodied in Section 29.

"We have, however, to accept—as we do—that the legislation is necessary and that it cannot, as in the opinion of the Government, be avoided.

"It is assumed that when these threats cease to exist, as we hope they will, Section 29, as also other equally if not more unpleasant legislative measures will be removed from our law books.

"When we have to choose between the possibility of terrorist activity and stringent protective legal measures we prefer the latter, and in the circumstances we are prepared to rely upon the integrity of those who will be entrusted with the discretion provided for in Section 29."

Prof. Thom and Mr. Rautenbach agreed that although they do not deny a judge an opinion on matters such as Section 29, they believe that if such an opinion concerns policy of especially the nature in question, it should not find expression in a debate in the Press which would necessarily be controversial and could give rise to a constitutional hiatus.

They cannot agree with the defence by Prof. Swanepoel, of Potchefstroom University, of Mr. Justice Marais' criticism of Section 29. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
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DATE 19 JUL 1969
THE FRIEND

University officials defend section 29

ALICE

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INTEGRITY

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DATE 19 JUL 1969
CAPE TIMES

B.O.S.S. bill debate is deplored

ALICE.—Prof. J. B. Thom, Head of the Department of Public Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law, and Mr. I. M. Rautenbach, senior lecturer in public law at the University College of Fort Hare, have expressed concern at the public controversy in the Press between Members of Parliament and the judiciary on Section 29 of the General Law Amendment Act.

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"We have, however, to accept —as we do—that the legislation is necessary and that it cannot, as in the opinion of the Government be avoided.

"When we have to choose between the possibility of terrorist activity and stringent protective legal measures, we prefer the latter . . .

NOT DENIED

Professor Thom and Mr. Rautenbach agreed that although they do not deny a judge an opinion on matters such as Section 29, they believe that if such an opinion concerns policy of especially the nature in question, it should not find expression in a debate in the Press which would necessarily be controversial and could give rise to a constitutional hiatus.

Although several prominent legal men have expressed criticism on opinions on Section 29 publicly, the Chief Justice and many members of the judiciary have remained aloof. Professor Thom asked: "Have they shirked their duty?" He answers this, quoting S. A. Strauss in the *SA Law Journal* of November, 1968:

"Law is not made by lawyers. The primary function of the lawyer is to state what the law is, to interpret and to explain it. In the making or shaping of the law, the lawyer himself plays an indirect role."—(Sapa.)

DATE 17 JUL 1969
CAPE TIMES



NUSAS MEETS: 75 delegates from 24 centres affiliated to Nusas are attending the 45th Congress of the National Union of South African Students being held at the University of Cape Town. The congress began last night and will last for the rest of the week. The picture shows some of the delegates attending the congress at the first session of the full Student Assembly.

NUSAS AND REJECTION OF MAFEJE

THE Council of the University of Cape Town could not be condemned for their actions in the Mafeje issue, as they ha dacted in good faith in terms of their ideas of the best interests of the university, the delegates to the annual congress of Nusas were told in Cape Town last night.

The congress was being addressed by Mr. Phil van der Merwe, the president of the Student's Representative Council of the University of Cape Town, on the subject of the rejection of the appointment of an African Mr. Archie Mafeje, to the post of a senior lectureship in the Department of Anthropology following Government pressure to have his earlier appointment rescinded.

This action led the students at the university to stage a nine-day "sit-in" in the university administration building.

Mr. Van der Merwe was introducing a motion which said the assembly "regrets that the University of Cape Town Council has, in capitulating to the Minister's (of National Education) threats been guilty of a betrayal of the principles of academic freedom and university autonomy, and condemns the Government for its blatant interference in the academic freedom and the autonomy of the University of Cape Town".

He said that Nusas should not be too eager to go into condemnatory actions as far as the Council was concerned.

MINISTERIAL LETTERS

He said the Council had received letters from the then Minister of National Education, Senator Jan de Klerk, which could only be called threatening. The letters had purported to have the support of the Prime Minister and the full Cabinet in calling for the reversal of Mr. Mafeje's appointment.

He would have thought more closely if he had been in the position of Council. They should still view the actions of the Council with regret.

The Government received the full force of the delegates' attacks and was strongly condemned for interfering in the affairs of the University with regard to staff appointments.

The seconder of the motion, Mr. B. P. Trisk, said the incident showed how the actions of a "ministerial bully can replace due legislative process."

The motion was passed with seven abstentions.

FORT HARE

The assembly also dealt with a motion arising out of the incident at Fort Hare last year in which students of the university college staged a sit-down strike.

The motion said that "support for the protesting Fort Hare students from White students was negligible in that planned protest action at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, was called off on the basis of unfounded rumours".

It also said that the assembly recorded its "regret that the courage of the Fort Hare students was not matched by their White counterparts."

Fort Hare have been unable to send a delegation to attend the congress as the authorities there have withheld permission for students to attend.

The congress is being attended by 135 delegates of all races, from 24 centres affiliated to the National Union of South African Students. The delegates from the Universities of Pretoria and Stellenbosch and the University College of the Western Cape had not arrived when the congress began last night.

There was a symbolically empty chair on the executive platform for the deported vice-president of Nusas, Andrew Murray.

Messages of congratulation and best wishes for the congress were received from all over the world. Student organizations from the United Kingdom, the United States, Israel, New Zealand and Finland were some of those who sent messages to the South African students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 19 JUL 1969
E.L. Daily Dispatch

Section 29: Fort Hare law experts speak

The legal experts at the University College of Fort Hare have expressed concern at the public controversy involving some members of the judiciary over Section 29 of the General Law Amendment Act.

The experts are Professor J. B. Thom, head of the Department of Public Law, and Mr. I. M. Rautenbach, senior lecturer in the Department of Public Law.

They said in a statement released yesterday:

"It is with interest, and not without considerable surprise that we have followed the debate in the Press on Section 29 of the General Law Amendment Act.

"A few judges have levelled criticism against Section 29, while the Chief Justice has preferred to remain aloof, as have the other members of the judiciary.

"Several deans of law faculties, and, in one instance, the executive committee of a law faculty, have seen fit to either offer criticism or to express an opinion on the said section.

"Mr. A. H. Vosloo, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, was reported to have described Mr. Justice Marais' criticism of Section 29 as having been "most uncalled for", and to have remarked that it was "the function of the judiciary not to criticise but to interpret the law."

"This presumably, prompted the defence of Mr. justice Marais' criticism by Prof. H. L. Swanepoel, Dean of the Law Faculty at Potchefstroom University.

"In the Sunday Times of July13, Professor Swanepoel was reported to have said: "It is not only the right of a judge to criticise a law he thinks is bad but it is also his duty".

"According to Professor Swanepoel, as reported in the same paper, "Judges often criticise a law from the Bench. When they said a law was vague or ultra vires this sometimes led to Parliament changing the law."

"We can only hope that we will be forgiven when we say that this is a very relative statement, from a constitutional law point of view. Moreover, there is a distinct difference between criticism from the Bench and criticism from a lectern, at a women's meeting of an agricultural society.

"An interesting question can be posed: Have all the other members of the judiciary, who have preferred to remain aloof shirked their duty?

"More important, in our opinion, than the terms of Section 29, is the most unfortunate public difference of opinion which has been called into existence between some members of the judiciary and our central law-making institution, and this, in our opinion, requires some comment.

"We shall refer, firstly, to Section 29. It is to be regretted that circumstances have compelled the Government to seek communal protection against possible terrorist activity, by the introduction of such far-reaching legislation as was embodied in Section 29. We have, however, to accept, as we do, that the legislation is necessary, and that it cannot, as in the opinion of the Government, be avoided.

"It is assumed that when these threats cease to exist, as we hope they will, Section 29, as also other equally, if not more unpleasant legislative measures, will be removed from our law books.

"When we have to choose between the possibility of terrorist activitiy and stringent protective legal measures, we prefer the latter, and, in the circumstances, we are prepared to rely upon the integrity of those who will be entrusted with discretion provided for in Section 29.

"In general terms, the function of lawyers may be defined as follows: 'Law is not made by lawyers. The primary function of the lawyer is to state what the law is, to interpret and to explain it.' In the making or shaping of the law, the lawyer himself plays an indirect role only.

" 'He may be a member of the legislature, bringing his influence to bear upon a proposed amendment of the law. As a judge he may within the confines of the principles of judicis est jus dicere sed non dare and stare decisis fill a gap in the law, or occasionally, in a liberal interpretation of these principles, may be hold enough to break away from an established rule and create a new precedent.

" 'As an academic jurist he may argue convincingly in favour of a new proposition and may on occasion inspire the legislature or a court to follow his lead.

" 'Or he may simply as a member of society take the initiative in reforming the law . . . when a lawyer attempts to assume the role of creator of the law, he must fail because he can never be more than the high priest of the law . . .' (Professor S. A. Strauss, in the South African Law Journal, November 1968, page 453).

"On page 45 of Die Suid-Afrikaanse Strafreg (of which Professor Swanepoel is co-author) the learned authors refer, approvingly, to the following remarks of the court in R. v. M., 1915 C.P.D. 334, page 340: "We do not possess the power of creating offences, upon the ground that, in our opinion, they are contrary to good morals."

"Acceptance of this principle implies also, it is submitted, that where crime has been committed, the court must punish the contravenor, despite the circumstance that the court is, perhaps, of the opinion that the particular conduct should not be regarded as a crime, since such an opinion could have no relevance within the ambit of the duties of a member of the South African judiciary.

"It is true that judges often remark from the bench, that they experience difficulty in the implementation of the law, such as happened when a Cape judge criticised the provisions of the Population Registration Act, but it is a matter of legal impossibility for any judge to hold that a provision of a Parliamentary enactment is ultra vires, since this is possible only in cases of subordinate legislation. The law is abundantly clear on this point.

"Section 29 is neither vague nor may such a provision be regarded as being ultra vires. In fact, its terms are very clear, and if, therefore, it is to be regarded as being "bad" law, it can be bad only in the sense of being immoral, harsh or presumably unwise, but it certainly is not bad in the sense in which a Cape judge allegedly considered the Population Registration Act to be bad, or in the sense that, from a point of view of implementation, it is unintelligible.

"It can be bad therefore only from a policy point of view, and this, it is respectfully submitted, falls clearly outside the intended fuctions of a judge and not without good reason, since participation by judges in debates of this nature tends to detract from the objectivity which is expected by the public of members of the judiciary.

"The point becomes clear when regard is had to the circumstance that we have, after all, written into our statutory law, legal measures of a very much more far reaching effect than Section 29, or which, conceivably, could be so regarded.

"While we do not, for a moment, deny a judge an opinion on matters such as Section 29, we do hold the firm, and, we believe, reasonable view, that if such an opinion concerns policy, and especially policy of the nature in question, it should not find expression in a debate conducted in the Press, since such debate must, necessarily, be controversial.

"Conduct, such as this, could obviously, give rise to a profitless constitutional hiatus. That it elicited stringent comment from Mr. Vosloo is therefore not at all strange.

"With reluctance, and with respect, we cannot therefore agree with the defence by Professor Swanepoel of Mr. Justice Marais' criticism as reported in the Sunday Times."

DATE 19 JUL 1969
E.L. Daily Dispa

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PRYS die Heer! het Neil Armstrong se moeder maanvlug en ruimte-eeu-uitstappies die gew

Dit kan 'n verski wat in die laaste ty denkende Suid-Afrikan

Teologiese denke aangepas, sê hy.

Baie mense het a geleer dis sonde om tel. Dis een van die gelofies wat in die r

DATE 19 JUL 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Professor hits BOSS stand by judge

ALICE.—Sapa.

PROF J. B. THOM, Head of the Department of Public Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Fort Hare, and Mr I. M. Rautenbach, senior lecturer in Public Law, have expressed concern at the public controversy in the Press between Members of Parliament and the judiciary on section 29 of the General Law Amendment Act.

In an article to be published in a legal journal, Prof Thom says that "it is to be regretted that circumstances have compelled the Government to seek communal protection against possible terrorist activity by the introduction of such far-reaching legislation as was embodied in Section 29.

"We have, however, to accept — as we do — that the legislation is necessary and that it cannot, as in the opinion of the Government, be avoided.

It is assumed that when these threats cease to exist, as we hope they will, Section 29, as also other equally if not more unpleasant legislative measures, will be removed from our law book.

"When we have to choose between the possibility of terrorist activity and stringent protective legal measures, we prefer the latter, and in the circumstances we are prepared to rely upon the integrity of those who will be entrusted with the discretion provided for in Section 29."

Professor Thom and Mr Rautenbach agreed that although they do not deny a judge an opinion on matters such as Section 29, they believe that if such an opinion concerns policy of especially the statute in question, it should not find expression in a debate in the Press which would necessarily be controversial and could give rise to a constitutional crisis.

They cannot agree with the defence by Professor Swanepoel, of Potchefstroom University, of Mr Justice Marais' criticism of Section 29 as reported in the Sunday Times of July 13.

Although several prominent legal men have expressed criticism or opinions on Section 29 publicly, the Chief Justice and many members of the judiciary have remained aloof, Prof Thom said, "Have they shirked their duty?"

FUNCTION

He quoted S. A. Strauss in the S.A. Law Journal of November last year: "Law is not made by lawyers. The primary function of the lawyer is to state what the law is, to interpret and to explain it. In the making or shaping of the law, the lawyer himself plays an indirect role. He may be a member of the legislature, bringing his influence to bear upon a proposed amendment of the law.

"As a judge he may, within the confines of certain judicial principles, fill a gap in the law or, occasionally, in a liberal interpretation of these principles, may be bold enough to break away from an established rule and create a new proposition and may on occasion inspire the legislature or a court to follow his lead.

"He may simply," the Law Journal article continued, "as a member of society, take the initiative in reforming the law. When the lawyer attempts to assume the role of creator of the law, he must fail, because he can never be more than the high priest of the law."

Professor Thom said: "It is true that judges often remark from the Bench that they experience difficulty in the implementation of the law, but it is a matter of legal impossibility for any judge to hold that a provision of a Parliamentary enactment is ultra vires, since this is possible only in cases of subordinate legislation.

"The law is abundantly clear on this point," said Prof Thom, "and Section 29 is not vague or ultra vires, its terms are very clear."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 19 JUL 1969
DIE VOLKSBLAD

‚Rusie oor art. 29 wek kommer'

ALICE.

PROF. J. B. THOM, hoof van die departement van publieke reg en dekaan van die regsfakulteit van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, en mnr. I. M. Rautenbach, senior lektor in publieke reg aan die Universiteitskollege, het kommer uitgespreek oor die geskil in die pers tussen Volksraadslede en die regbank oor artikel 29 van die Algemene Regswysigingswet.

In 'n artikel wat in 'n regstydskrif gepubliseer gaan word, sê prof. Thom „dit is jammer dat omstandighede die Regering verplig het om gemeenskaplike beskerming teen moontlike terrorisme-bedrywighede in te stel deur sulke verreikende wetgewing soos in artikel 29 vervat is.

„Ons moet egter aanvaar — soos die geval is — dat die wetgewing nodig is en dat dit nie, volgens die Regering, vermy kan word nie.

verkies

Daar word aanvaar dat wanneer hierdie bedreiging ophou bestaan, soos ons hoop sal gebeur, artikel 29 en ook ander soortgelyke, indien nie meer onaangename,wetgewende maatreëls nie, uit ons regsboeke verwyder sal word.

„As ons moet kies tussen die moontlikheid van terrorisme-bedrywighede en streng beskermende regsmaatreëls, verkies ons laasgenoemde en in die omstandighede is ons bereid om staat te maak op die integriteit van diegene aan wie die diskresie toevertrou word soos in artikel 29 voorsiening gemaak is."

Prof. Thom en mnr. Rautenbach het saamgestem dat hoewel hulle nie 'n regter 'n mening oor dinge soos artikel 29 ontsê nie, hulle meen dat as so 'n mening oor beleidsake gaan, veral uit die aard van die kwessie, dit nie tot 'n debat in die pers moet lei wat noodwendig op geskille sal uitloop nie.

Hulle kan nie saamstem met die verdediging van artikel 29 deur 'n professor van Potchefstroom, of kritiek deur 'n regter van Pretoria nie, soos in die Sunday Times van 13 Julie voorgekom het. — Sapa.

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE — 1 AUG 1969
E.L. Daily Dispatch

Personnel course at Fort Hare

ALICE — In response to industries the industrial psychological section of the University College of Fort Hare is to hold a ten-day course in personnel management for African personnel officers.

Dr. W. Backer, senior lecturer in industrial psychology at Fort Hare, who is presenting the course, said the response to a circular offering the course has been excellent.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The course will be held in September and will consist of lectures, discussions and practical exercise.

All the topics will be approached from the angle of managing African staff. The course is one of practical orientation, and topics will include personnel selection by means of tests, the art of interviewing for selection, how the African sees his supervisor, modern techniques of training and the role of personnel officers in counteracting labour turnover and absenteeism.

A maximum number of ten, with at least a matriculation pass, will be accepted for the course. Those accepted will be accommodated at the Fort Hare hostels .—DDC.

DATE 18 JUL 1969

S.A. DIGEST

Book on Bantu education

A new book on Bantu education has been written by Dr P. A. Duminy, Professor of Education at Fort Hare University College.

Entitled *African Pupils and Teaching Them*, the book points out that South Africa's Bantu secondary and high school population is one of the country's rich resources and contains a lengthy discussion of these pupils' background.

During research, which provided material for the book, Bantu pupils were given the opportunity to speak freely about their teachers. Dr Duminy was also able to observe hundreds of Bantu classrooms.

The book deals with suggestions to abandon traditional rote methods of teaching in favour of methods more calculated to stimulate creative and critical thinking among Bantu scholars.

Prof. L. J. Lewis, head of the department of Education in the Tropical Areas in London University's Institute of Education, writes that Dr Duminy's book breaks new ground in Bantu education and should stimulate useful imitation.

The book was published by J. L. van Schaik of Pretoria.

Date 26 JUL 1969

RAND DAILY MAIL

Management course soon

ALICE. — The industrial psychology section of the University College of Fort Hare, have introduced a course in personnel management for African personnel officers.

A maximum number of 70 African males with at least a matriculation pass will be accepted for the course. The course will start in September. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 AUG 1969

P. E. EVENING POST

Matanzima for Fort Hare

ALICE. — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, will open a symposium on the economic development of the Transkei which is due to be held at the University College of Fort Hare on August 14 and 15.

Papers will be read by well-known and leading authorities from Fort Hare and elsewhere in the Republic.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date

DATE - 8 AUG 1969
NATAL MERCURY

Matanzima To Open Symposium

ALICE.—The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will open a symposium on the economic development of the Transkei to be held at the University College of Fort Hare on August 14 and 15.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 6 AUG 1969
E. L Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare University gets new lecturers

ALICE — There have been several staff changes and new appointments at the University College of Fort Hare this year.

New academic staff members include Mr. A. F. Conradie, M.A., who has been appointed senior lecturer in the department of history.

Mr. Conradie was born in the Transvaal and educated at Potchefstroom and Pretoria universities.

He had 16 years of teaching experience in the Transvaal, South West Africa and the Transkei before his appointment to Fort Hare.

Mr. P. J. Robertse, MSC, has been appointed senior lecturer in Botany.

Mr. Robertse a graduate of Pretoria University, was a member of the Pretoria University staff before his appointment to Fort Hare.

Mr. Geoffry Winston Cumes assumed duty this month as a lecturer in psychyology.

A BA honours graduate of Witwatersrand University, Mr. Cumes was working at Tana Hospital as a psychologist before coming to Fort Hare.

Mr. P. D. Banghart is the new senior lecturer in anthropology at Fort Hare.

The son of an American mining engineer who has now retired in the Republic, Mr. Banghart with a BA from Nebraska University in 1965. He has also studied at for his MA at Stellenbosch University.

Mr. K. G. Venter has been appointed senior lecturer in economics. Mr. Venter, who was on the staff of the University of South Africa for more than 20 years, is working at present on an investigation into the economic position of Africans in the Ciskei.

Mr. R. L. Petini, BA hon, has been appointed a lecturer in English. Mr. Petini, was the headmaster of Newell High School in Port Elizabeth.

Temporary appointments at Fort Hare include Mr. M. C. Radebe, MSC, a Fort Hare graduate who is lecturing in Physics and Mrs. Sheila Brown BA hon, (social science). who is lecturing in sociology.

Dr. J. J. de Wet, B.S.C., M.E.D., who has been senior lecturer in education at Fort Hare since 1964, will be leaving the university at the end of the year.

Dr. De Wet leaves to become professor of education at Potchefstroom University next year.

On the administrative side, Mr. J. M. de Malan has been appointed assistant registrar to replace Mr. E. Redelinghuys.

The new staff clerk at Fort Hare is Mr. H. P. de Goede, an ex-member of the South African police force, who was stationed in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, for eight years.

Mr. Eric Mahlangu has assumed duty as a clerk dealing with the registration of students. Mr. Mahlangu was a foreman in industry in Port Elizabeth before his appointmeit to Fort Hare.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 and 15.

Date - 8 AUG 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare will discuss Transkei

ALICE — A symposium on the economic development of the Transkei is to be held at the University College of Fort Hare on August 14 and 15.

The proceedings will be opened by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, the Hon. Kaiser Matanzima. Papers will be presented by several well-known leading authorities.

Professor Hobart Houghton, Director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, will speak on the economics of developing countries with special reference to the Transkei.

Professor J. A. Lombard, head of the Department of Economics at Pretoria University will travel to Alice to speak on the future prospects of economic development in the Transkei.

Mr. D. Ntusi, who is planner in the Educational Department of the Transkei, will address the symposium on education and economic development, while the General Manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr. W. Kramer, will speak on agriculture's contribution to the economic development of the Transkei.

Dr. J. Smith, head of the Department of Economics and Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Administration, will explain external assistance to the public sector while Dr. J. Venter will deliver an address on financial and capital aid to the private sector with special reference to the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Dr. W. Backer, senior lecturer in industrial psychology, will speak on employment opportunities for graduates in the Transkei.

The Fort Hare authorities extend an open invitation to the public and to those interested in the development of the Transkei.

—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 AUG 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Student unrest discussed at Fort Hare symposium

ALICE — Student unrest in South Africa and throughout the world was discussed at a symposium on student unrest at the University of Fort Hare here.

The symposium was organised by the Society for the Humanities under the chairman, Mr. C. Lamla, a UED student.

"Life has to have meaning in order to be lived and it is the duty of social leaders to interpret values anew" said Prof. B. Van der Merwe, Professor of Philosophy of Education, at Fort Hare when he addressed the gathering.

"Man may be conquering the unknown and even going beyond the boundaries of space but it seems he has not mastered his soul."

Professor Van der Merwe said planning for the future cannot be left to chance but should be the responsibility of the best talents available.

A new approach towards students responsibility and participation seems essential and one of the most important aspects is effective communication.

"Together in Excellence"

"Students will realise that the solution to their dissatisfaction and unrest should be sought through co-operation rather than protest."

Students should not merely be adjusted to a life of constant change but should learn to discern the essential from the non-essential.

The modern university should form part and parcel of the pulsating throng of a technically advanced culture without forgetting that man cannot live by bread alone.

It has been estimated that only ten per cent of students are actively engaged as ringleaders in student unrest, the result of dissatisfaction with those representing authority.

Students who are young adults trying to gain a footing in adult life but not in any respect a responsible authority to wield the future.

Professor Van der Merwe described unrest of students and the causes in many parts of the world.

Another speaker, Mr. A. Conradie, a senior lecturer in history at Fort Hare, spoke on student unrest in America.

HEADACHE

He likened the unrest to a headache which was the symptom of a deeper illness and described it as a revolution of the flesh against morality and law.

"Student unrest cannot be solved by satisfying their demands without reforming society as a whole."

Mr. Conradie said an important question asked in America was: "If a university is threatened with disorder, how far can it compromise before it loses its integrity?"

A cross-section of educational opinion in America revealed deep concern over the fact that American universities were becoming political institutions by means of which the younger generation wanted to solve national problems of war, race and poverty.

President Nixon said "there can be no compromise with lawlessness and no surrender to force if free education is to survive." — DDC.

University of Fort Hare

9 AUG 1969

Date

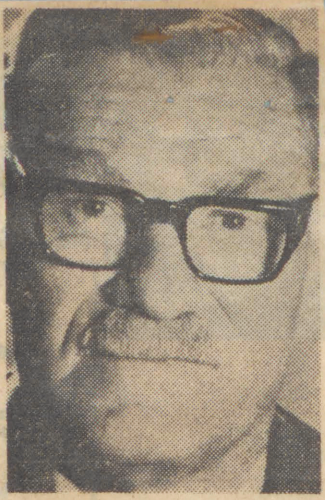
Queenstown Daily Representative

Fort Hare Symposium

A symposium on the economic development of the Transkei is to be held at the University College of Fort Hare on August 14 and 15. The proceedings will be opened by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, the Hon. Kaiser Matanzima. Papers will be presented by several well-known leading authorities. Professor Hobart Houghton, Director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, will speak on the economics of developing countries with reference to the Transkei.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 AUG 1969
E.L. Daily Dispatch



PROF. DE WET

Growth plans for Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

UMTATA — Far-reaching plans are being drawn up for the expansion of social facilities for students of the University College of Fort Hare, the rector of the college, Prof. J. M. de Wet, disclosed here at the week-end.

Prof. De Wet said in a statement after talks with the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. K. M. N. Guzana, that discussions on the matter would also be held shortly with the Ciskeian Executive Council.

Because of the large number of students at present studying at the university college and the rapidly increasing numbers expected in the near future, it had become necessary to provide facilities where students could have social intercourse. — SAPA.

Date 25 JUL 1969

PRETORIA NEWS

NEW COURSE

The industrial psychological section of the University College of Fort Hare have introduced a course in personnel management for African personnel officers. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 JUL 1969

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Management course for Bantu

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

IN response to numerous requests by industry, the industrial psychology section of the University College of Fort Hare is holding a course in personnel management for Bantu personnel officers.

Dr W. Backer, senior lecturer in industrial psychology at Fort Hare, who is presenting the course, said that the response to the course has been excellent.

Those accepted will be accommodated at Fort Hare hostels, where they will fall under Fort Hare hostel rules and regulations.

Topics

The course, which starts in September, will consist of lectures, discussions and practical exercise.

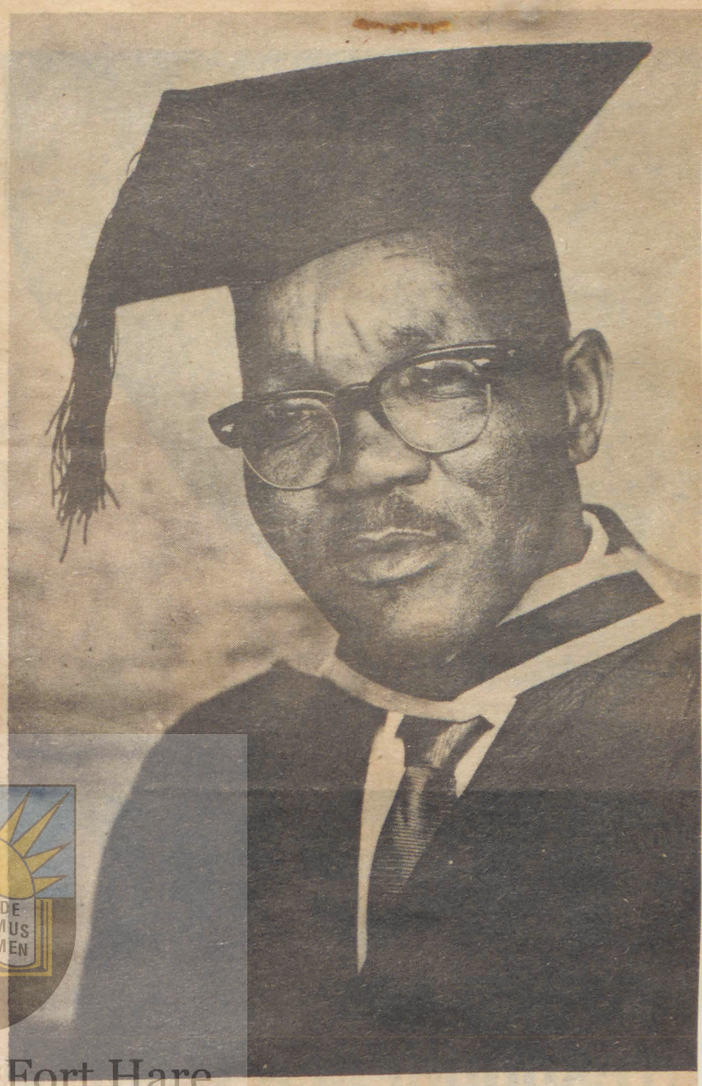
Topics include personnel selection by means of tests, the art of interviewing for selection, modern techniques of training, how the Bantu worker sees his supervisor, and the role of personnel officers in counteracting labour turnover and absenteeism.

All the topics will be approached from the angle of managing Bantu staff. The course is one of practical orientation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date JUL 1969
DRUM.

CREAM, NOW, FOR THE MILKMAN



IT was graduation day at Fort Hare. A stooped and humble figure, overcome by the occasion, walked slowly to the platform.

And Michael Ruben Nika Kalembe, ex-milk delivery man, received his Bachelor of Arts degree in law subjects. He was 46.

The ovation was emotion-packed. His wife, Elsie, wept unashamedly. Against all odds, Michael had achieved a dream.

He was 20 when he first arrived in Cape Town, an ex-herdboy from the Transkei. He had a Standard 4 primary education and a burning desire to get rich.

He soon realised that he hadn't much chance of doing so as a labourer, so he started hawking vegetables from door to door. He saved, bought a very old truck, then decided there was more money in the retail sale of milk. So he sold everything and set up a small dairy.

Before he could get his business moving he found himself knee deep in the restrictions of the by-laws, about which he knew nothing. And he blamed himself for the lack of education which had now lost him everything.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He had a wife and two children, so he went to work as a milk delivery man for a dairy. Every night, for six years, he went home to study. He attended Cape Night School Association's classes in Retreat and in 1951 he gained his Matric with single exemption certificates.

Now he had "got the feel of it" and he wanted to become a lawyer.

He started to study by correspondence through the University of South Africa but in 1963 the Cape Night School Association, headed by Mrs. Daphne Wilson, started a "Michael Kelembe Fund". This was to see him through four years of study at Fort Hare.

And now this man of amazing determination is articled to a firm of attorneys in Cape Town. At last the ex-milkman can look forward to a little of the cream of life... ●



Michael Kelembe, man of law at last, relaxes at home with his family.

4 AUG 1969
Date
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Bantu library for Kabah sought

DETERMINED efforts are being made to establish a Bantu library in the Recreation Hall in Kabah Location. Once the recreation complex in the new Kwanobuhle Township has been completed the library will be moved to these premises.

Mr F. Ford, Manager of Bantu Administration, said in an interview that Bantu libraries received no assistance from the Cape Provincial Library Service and the only source of supply for books was from donations.

A large donation of books had been received from the Uitenhage Public Library, but many had to be discarded because of their dilapidated condition. According to reports from other centres there is a good demand from the Bantu for English and Afrikaans books as well as for those in Xhosa language.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Donations

Mr Ford is hopeful that a donation of Xhosa books will be made by the Fort Hare University College in Alice but will be grateful for any donations of books by the public.

At least 1,000 books are required as a working nucleus and if donations are large, Mr Ford will collect these on being contacted at the Department of Bantu Administration.

Mr Ford said one of the main difficulties was in arousing sufficient enthusiasm among the Bantu to offer voluntary assistance. At present there are seven members on the Bantu library committee who spend three nights a week sorting and repairing books.

The assistance of a qualified librarian who would be prepared to work with the committee in an advisory capacity would be of great help, added Mr Ford.

Date 11 AUG 1969
P. E. EVENING POST

PLANS TO EXPAND COLLEGE

UMTATA. — Far-reaching plans are being drawn up for the expansion of social facilities for students of the University College of Fort Hare, the Rector of the College, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said here at the weekend.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. De Wet said in a statement after talks with the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr K. M. N. Guzana, that discussions on the matter would also be held shortly with the Ciskeian Executive Council.

Because of the large number of students at present studying at the university college and the rapidly increasing numbers expected in the near future, it had become necessary to provide facilities where the students could have social intercourse.

—(Sapa)

Date -6 AUG 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Senior academic posts filled

NEW FORT HARE APPOINTMENTS

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

THERE have been several new appointments to the academic staff of the University College of Fort Hare this year.

They include Mr A. F. Conradie, senior History lecturer.

Mr Conradie was born in the Transvaal and educated at Potchefstroom and Pretoria universities. He had 16 years teaching experience in the Transvaal, South-West Africa and the Transkei before his appointment to Fort Hare.

Mr Conradie was principal of the Mfundisweni High School in Pondoland and has written a book, to be published soon, on the work of the Methodist missionary, Peter Hargreaves, in Pondoland.

Botany

Mr Conradie is doing research for his doctorate on the history of the annexation of Pondoland.

He is married with four children.

Mr P. J. Robertse M.Sc has been appointed senior lecturer in Botany.

Mr Robertse, a graduate of Pretoria University, was a member of the Pretoria University staff before his appointment to Fort Hare.

At present Mr Robertse is studying for his D.Sc.

Mr Geoffery Winston Cumes is a new lecturer in Psychology.

A B.A. Honours graduate of Witwatersrand University, Mr Cumes was working at Tara Hospital as a psychologist before coming to Fort Hare. Mr Cumes is writing a thesis on the study of brain damage for his M.A. which will qualify him as a clinical psychologist. His wife is completing her degree at Witwatersrand, majoring in psychology.

Mr P. D. Banghart is a new senior lecturer in Anthropology. The son of an American mining engineer who has now retired in the Republic, Mr Banghart graduated with a B.A. from Nebraska University in 1965. He has also studied for his M.A. at Stellenbosch University.

Mr K. G. Venter has been appointed senior lecturer in Economics. He is working on an investigation into the economic position of the Bantu in the Ciskei.

Mr R. L. Peteni, B.A. Hon, has been appointed a lecturer in English. Mr Peteni, who is married with four children, was the headmaster of Newell High School, Port Elizabeth.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 AUG 1969

Date

Queenstown Daily Representative

Expansion For Fort Hare

Far-reaching plans are being drawn up for the expansion of social facilities for students of the University College of Fort Hare, the rector of the college, Prof. J. M. de Wet, disclosed in Umtata at the week-end. Prof. de Wet said in a statement after talks with the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. K. M. N. Guzana, that discussions on the matter would also be held shortly with the Ciskeian Council.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 AUG 1969

THE FRIEND

Fort Hare plans

UMTATA. — Far-reaching plans are being drawn up for the expansion of social facilities for students of the University College of Fort Hare, the rector of the college, Prof. J. M. de Wet, disclosed here at the week-end. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 7 AUG 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Talks on student unrest in S.A.

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

STUDENT unrest in South Africa and throughout the world was discussed at a symposium at the University College of Fort Hare.

The symposium was organised by the Society for the Humanities. "Life has to have meaning in order to be lived and it is the duty of social leaders to interpret values anew," said Prof B. van der Merwe, Professor of Philosophy at Fort Hare, when he addressed the gathering.

He said: "Man may be conquering the unknown and even going beyond the boundaries of space but it seems he has not mastered his soul. Prof Van der Merwe said planning for the future could not be left to chance but should be the responsibility of the best talents available.

Essential

A new approach towards students' responsibility and participation was essential and one of the most important aspects was effective communication.

"Students will have to realise that the solution to their dissatisfaction and unrest should be sought through co-operation rather than protest," he said.

Students should not merely be adjusted to a life of constant change but should learn to discern the essential from the non-essential. Prof Van der Merwe said the modern university should form part of the pulsating throng of a technically advanced culture without forgetting that man cannot live by bread alone.

Satisfying

It has been estimated that only 10 per cent of students are actively engaged as ringleaders in student unrest, which was the result of dissatisfaction with those representing authority and in general with the establishment.

Mr A. Conradie, a senior lecturer in History at Fort Hare, spoke on student unrest in America. He likened the unrest to a headache which was the symptom of a deeper illness and described it as a revolution of the flesh against morality and law.

"Student unrest cannot be solved by satisfying their demands without reforming society as a whole." Mr Conradie said an important question asked in America was, "if a university is threatened with disorder how far can it compromise before it loses its integrity?"

A cross section of education opinion in America revealed deep concern over the fact that American universities were becoming political institutions by means of which the younger generation wanted to solve national problems of war, race and poverty.

President Nixon had said there could be no compromise with lawlessness and no surrender to force if free education was to survive.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 AUG 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Transkei to be discussed

SYMPOSIUM AT FORT HARE

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

A SYMPOSIUM on the economic development of the Tanskei will be held at the University College of Fort Hare on August 14 and 15.

The proceedings will be opened by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Prof Hobart Houghton, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research in Rhodes University, will speak on the economics of devoloping countries with special reference to the Transkei.

Prof J. A. Lombard, head of the Department of Economics in Pretoria University, will travel to Alice to speak on the economic prospects of the Transkei.

Mr D. Ntusi, planner in the Transkei Education Department, will address the symposium on education and economic development.

The general manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr W. Kramer, will speak on agriculture's contribution to the economic development of the Transkei.

Dr J. Smith, Head of the Department of Economics and Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Administration, will explain external assistance to the public.

Dr J. Venter will speak on financial and capital aid.

Dr W. Backer, senior lecturer in industrial psychology, will speak on employment opportunities for graduates in the Transkei.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 AUG 1969
NATAL DAILY NEWS

ECONOMY UNDER SCRUTINY

Daily News Reporter

UMTATA, Tuesday.

WHAT IS expected to be one of the most searching appraisals of the Transkei so far attempted will take place at the Xhosa University town of Alice this week when several eminent speakers will present papers at a symposium on the economic development of the territory.

A broad spectrum of academic opinion will be represented at the symposium, to be held by the Fort Hare University College's Economic Society.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Most prominent of the speakers is Professor Hobart Houghton, Director of Rhodes University's Institute of Social and Economic Research.

CHIEF MINISTER

The two-day symposium will be opened by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, on Thursday morning. Other speakers include the Chief Educational Planner for the Transkei, Mr D. M. Ntusi, Dr. J. Venter, of the Xhosa Development Corporation, and several senior university lecturers.

Their subjects range from "The economy of developing countries, with special reference to the Transkei" (Professor Houghton) to "Education and economic development" by Mr. Ntusi.

Date 13 AUG 1969

STAR

Economists talk with Matanzima

From Our Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Chief Kaiser Matanzima and leading South African economists are to take part in a two-day symposium on the economic development of the Transkei tomorrow and on Friday at Fort Hare University College, Alice.

Among those taking part will be Prof. Hobart Houghton, Director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, Prof. J. A. Lombard, head of the Department of Economics at Pretoria University, and Mr. W.. Kramer, general manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Dr. W. Backer, senior lecturer in industrial psychology, will speak on employment opportunities for graduates in the Transkei.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 AUG 1969
NATAL DAILY NEWS

ALICE STUDENTS BOYCOTT TOURING PLAY

Daily News Reporter

ALICE, Thursday.

MORE than 100 Fort Hare University students boycotted the controversial Dryden Society of Cambridge University's play which was due to have been presented here last night.

Half an hour after the scheduled starting time for the play, it was announced to the audience of about 150 (including Whites) that the play would not be performed.

A crowd of about 100 students from the university and the nearby theological seminary stood at the entrance to the hall but would not enter to see the play.

The venue had been changed to a larger hall to allow students from both institutions to attend.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

NUSAS CALL

Students said afterwards that they had boycotted the play following the call by Nusas president, Mr Duncan Innes, for a boycott of the society's tour because it was willing to play to segregated audiences.

The players, who returned immediately to Rhodes University, will perform in Port Elizabeth on Saturday.

The society has denied charges that it was playing to segregated audiences on the grounds that it had already performed to integrated audiences in Johannesburg and intended to do the same in Cape Town.

Date 14 AUG 1969
STAR

Houghton on Transkei

SELF-RULE A GREAT SPUR

From Our Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN.—Self-government could provide a new dimension in the field of economic growth because the people felt that the promotion of the national welfare was now their own sole responsibility, said Prof. D. Hobart Houghton, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University.

He was addressing a two-day symposium on the economic development of the Transkei which began at the University College of Fort Hare today.

This fact, he said, might provide the great impetus necessary for the transformation of the social and economic structure of the country and might succeed when such transformation would have been resented had it been imposed by even the greatest of the White administrators of the past.

"Change may now be accepted given wise and dynamic leadership because the government is one and the same as the people whom they govern. For almost a century the South African Government has been aware of the need for many changes in land tenure and social practices but was often reluctant to act for fear of the consequences. The new rulers may be able to give a more effective lead towards modernization. I hope they will."

ESSENTIAL

One thing was essential — the maintenance of law and order because if law and order were not effectively maintained economic progress would be impossible.

It was also important to maintain a high quality in the administration of the country and an efficient civil service was not easy to create.

The people of the Transkei on their way to independent self-government had many difficulties of trained manpower, the lack of experienced administrators, problems of bribery and nepotism so great a curse in many other lands. They had, however, the great advantage that the transference of power was gradual and evolutionary.

POVERTY

The economic problem of the Transkei was that of poverty and low productivity of labour which was the result of the large proportion of the population being engaged in inefficient, self-sufficient agriculture. Greater economic diversification combined with a transformation of its agriculture were the objectives to be sought. Every encouragement should be given to private entrepreneurs to establish themselves in the Transkei area and reasonable inducements should be offered to them.

A possibility to consider might be a development tax on emigrant workers seeking employment in the Republic — so that a portion of their earnings there might be directed to capital formation in the Transkei.

Date 14 AUG 1969
THE FRIEND

African nuclear physicist to leave

The Friend Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

THE first African nuclear physicist in South Africa, Alfred Msezane, will probably soon be leaving the country in order to continue his studies in the United States or Canada.

Mr Msezane (29) has been offered two scholarships, one from the United States and the other from Canada, where he had studied for his master's degree in nuclear physics.

At present he is still working for his doctorate under the University of South Africa.

Son of a Transvaal hawker, Mr Msezane graduated at 23 from the University College of Fort Hare with an honours degree in science.

University of South Africa
Together in Excellence

He was then awarded a World University Service scholarship with which he was able to study for his master's degree at Saskatchewan University in Canada.

STUDIES

When he returned from Canada in February last year, he applied for various posts as a nuclear physicist, as he wanted to earn some money and continue with his doctorate studies.

He was unsuccessful in his application to the Atomic Energy Board and was unable to get a bursary from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr Msezane was offered a job at the time as a teacher in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, where he would have started on a salary of R55 a month.

He finally managed to arrange to work in the nuclear physics department of the University of the Witwatersrand while actually studying under a professor at the University of South Africa.

Date 14 AUG 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Dryden play cancelled after

African student boycott

ALICE.

AFRICAN students stayed away—and as a result the show did not go on. That was what happened at Fort Hare University College last night when a touring company of English students were due to present the play, Marat-Sade.

The venue had been moved from a small hall to the Great Hall at the university so that a big audience of both White townspeople and African students could see the play.

But the nearest the students went to the play was the hall entrance where about 100 of them gathered. They would not go inside, where 150 people were waiting for the play to start.

Herald Correspondent

After a while Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare, who had arranged for the change of venue, announced that the play would not be performed. Then the tour manager for the company, the Dryden Society, of Cambridge University, took the platform to confirm this and apologise.

Some people in the disappointed audience booed and hissed and then everybody walked out.

Afterwards, a spokesman for the Dryden Society said in an interview that the company felt compelled not to perform because there were no Fort Hare students in the audience.

There were signs of difficulty earlier this week over an allegation that the Dryden Society was performing only before segregated audiences during its South Africa visit.

This was denied by the tour manager, Mr Charles Noel, who said the company had played to an integrated audience in Johannesburg and was scheduled to do so again in Cape Town.

He emphasised that a call made to boycott the Dryden Society performances had come merely from Mr Duncan Innes, retiring president of Nusas, and not Nusas itself.

At the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Natal and at Rhodes University, the Student Representative Councils had paid no heed to Mr Innes's call.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Together in Excellence

Date 14 AUG 1969
DIE VADERLAND

Toneelgroep loop 'n bloutjie by Fort Hare

ALICE

'N TONEELSTUK wat gisteraand hier deur die Dryden-geselskap van Cambridge opgevoer sou word, is afgestel toe studente van Fort Hare geweier het om dit by te woon, berig Sapa.

Sowat 150 mense — meestal blankes — was reeds in die saal toe daar 'n halfuur voor die stuk moes begin aangekondig is dat daar geen opvoering sal wees nie.

Meer as 'n honderd studente van Fort Hare en die nabygeleë teologieseskool het voor die ingang van die saal vergader, maar nie ingegaan nie.

Die Dryden-geselskap se toerbestuurder, mnr. C. Noel, het laat gisteraand gesê dat die toneelstuk Marat Sade nie opgevoer kon word nie omdat daar nie 'n gehoor was nie. Hy het gesê daar is nie 'n Nusas-tak by Fort Hare nie en hy glo studente hier is van elders beïnvloed.

Die Drydenspelers het teruggekeer na Rhodes Universiteit. Hulle tree Saterdagaand in Port Elizabeth op.

● Nusas het besluit dat sy lede nie die opvoerings moet bywoon nie, omdat die toneelstuk nie voor gemengde gehore aangebied word nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 AUG 1969

Date

Queenstown Daily Representative

Homelands Need Them

Although there was a need in the Transkei for university trained men and women, a Fort Hare survey showed that one-third of students who qualified were prepared to return and work in their homelands, Dr. W. Backer said at Alice yesterday. Dr. Backer, senior lecturer in industrial psychology at Fort Hare, was addressing a two-day symposium on the economic development of the Transkei. Among the reasons he listed why students did not return to the homelands were: fear of compe-totion from witchdoctors; no scope for advancement; too low salaries; ideological reasons.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 AUG 1969
NATAL MERCURY

A Boycott, So The Show Did Not Go On

"Mercury" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — African students stayed away — and as a result the show did not go on at Fort Hare University College in Alice last night, when a touring company of English students were due to present the play "Marat-Sade."

The venue had been moved from a small hall to the Great Hall at the University so that a big audience, both of White townspeople and African students, could be accommodated.

The nearest that the students went to the play, however, was the hall entrance, where about 100 of them gathered. They would not go inside, where about 150 people were waiting for the play to start.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

After a while Professor J. M. de Wet, the Rector of Fort Hare, who had arranged for the change of venue, announced that the play would not be performed.

Then the tour manager for the company—the Dryden Society of Cambridge University — went on the platform to confirm this and apologise.

Some people in the disappointed audience booed and hissed and everybody began to walk out.

Afterwards a spokesman for the Dryden Society said in an interview that the company felt compelled not to play because there were no Fort Hare students in the audience.

There were signs of difficulty earlier this week over an allegation that the Dryden Society was performing only before segregated audiences during its visit to South Africa.

This was denied by the tour manager, Mr. Charles Noel, who said that the company had played to an integrated audience in Johannesburg and was scheduled to do so again in Cape Town.

15 AUG 1969
Date
E. L. Daily Dispatch

No self-rule without aid says economist

ALICE — Regardless of conditional objectives or controls normally applied to other developing countries, the Republic had supplied the Transkei with significant economic and technical assistance over the past five years.

This was said yesterday at the Fort Hare University College by the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Administration, Dr. J. H. Smith, addressing the symposium on the economic development of the Bantustan.

He said external assistance from the Republic takes five main forms:

- An annual grant based on the estimated expenditure of the Republican Government in maintaining law and order processes in the Transkei.

REBATE

- A rebate of 25 per cent on harbour charges for shipping Transkei products to any other harbour in the Republic and South West Africa.
- The supply of electricity from Escom to encourage the establishment of new industries.
- A price preference allowance of not more than five per cent in State tenders on end products manufactured in the Transkei; and
- Interest-free or low-interest loans to cover the cost of moving a factory to Transkei for the purpose of expansion.

It was clear, Dr. Smith said, that the current aid programme had been shaped by political and economic factors.

While between June, 1960, and December, 1966, about R220 million were invested in secondary industries in border areas, no such development had been planned or was envisaged for the Transkei in the near future, Dr. Smith said.

The three conclusions drawn from a study of the Transkei Budgets over the last five years showed it was clear that for the foreseeable future the granting of budget aid by the Republic would be essential for the maintenance of self-government in the Transkei.

RESEARCH

Recent economic research had shown that if the three main difficulties in the process of development could be removed, the structural changes would be less severe and fuller use could be made of local resources.

The chief difficulties were the shortage of human capital, insufficient capital formation, and lastly, international trade.

It was the serious shortage of skilled manpower in the Transkei constituted an obstacle to the economic development during the period under review, not a lack of financial means. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 AUG 1969
THE FRIEND

PLAY BOYCOTT DENIAL

ALICE

THE PRINCIPAL of the United Federal Theological Seminary, Dr D. Bandey, yesterday issued a statement denying any influence of his students over the Fort Hare students in the boycott of the Dryden Society play.

The United Federal Theological Seminary is a college for trainee non-European ministers.

Dr Bandey said in the statement the staff and students were distressed by what had taken place at the University College of Fort Hare on Wednesday night.

The Fort Hare students boycotted the Dryden Society of Cambridge play, and as a result the players refused to perform to the assembled audience of 150 people. A Dryden Society spokesman said he thought the students had been influenced by Nusas members at the near-by Federal Theological Seminary.

The former president of Nusas, Mr Duncan Innes, had recently called for a boycott of the Dryden Society.

A Fort Hare student spokesman emphatically denied yesterday that the Fort Hare students were responding to a call from Mr Innes.

Dr Bandey said the chairman of the S.R.C. at the seminary had previously addressed staff and students, saying he thought the rumours about the Dryden Society from Nusas were false.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 AUG 1969
E.L Daily Dispatch

Students boycott Dryden play

ALICE — A play which was to have been presented here last night by the Dryden Society of Cambridge University was cancelled when Fort Hare University students refused to enter the hall.

About 150 Whites and non-Whites—mostly non-Whites — sitting in the hall booed and laughed when it was announced half an hour after the scheduled starting time that the play would not be performed.

The Rector of Fort Hare, Prof. J. M. de Wet, had made special arrangements to accommodate the students of Fort Hare, the staff and the Alice public to give the players the largest possible audience.

VENUE

To do so the venue for the performance was changed from the Small Hall to the Great Hall at Fort Hare.

About 100 students of Fort Hare and the neighbouring Federal Theological Seminary gathered outside the entrance to the hall. But none would enter to see the play.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It is believed the students were boycotting the Dryden Players in response to a call by the president of Nusas, Mr. Duncan Innes, for a boycott of the Dryden Society's tour because it was willing to play to segregated audiences.

DISPUTE

The Dryden Society subsequently disputed this charge and said they had already performed to integrated audiences in Johannesburg and were booked to do so in Cape Town.

Last night the Dryden tour manager, Mr. C. Noel, said it was felt the play — "Marat Sade" — could not be presented in view of the absence of the students.

He said there was no Nusas branch at Fort Hare and he thought Fort Hare students had been influenced by students of the Seminary.

After the cancellation of the performance the Dryden players went to the Seminary to change and then returned to Rhodes University in Grahamstown.

They are to perform in Port Elizabeth on Saturday .— DDC.

Date 15 AUG 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Manager explains Dryden decision

Herald Reporter

THE Dryden Society's performance at Fort Hare University College was cancelled, "because we felt we should respect the wishes of the entire student body", said the tour manager, Mr Charles Noel, in Port Elizabeth last night.

The society, based at Cambridge University, was to have staged the play, "Marat/Sade", at the College. It was cancelled when students refused to enter the Great Hall for the performance.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Noel said in an interview that after discussion with the students, the cast had decided not to perform the play which had been intended primarily for college students and staff.

Disagreed

"While disagreeing with a cultural boycott, we felt our duty lay in respecting the wishes of the entire student body on their own campus rather than entertaining the staff and town people."

The society's decision, he said, met with applause from the students standing at the entrance of the hall but the audience, of which 98 per cent were European, greeted the announcement with indignation and boos.

Referring to "blatant inaccuracies", in certain newspapers, Mr Noel said no member of the society had stated that the Fort Hare students had been influenced by students of the United Federal Theological Seminary, to stay away from the performance.

Date 15 AUG 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Denial over student boycott

ALICE — The principal of the United Federal Theological Seminary, Dr. B. Bandey, yesterday issued a statement denying any influence of his students over the Fort Hare students in the boycott of the Dryden Society play.

The United Federal Theological Seminary is a college for training non-White ministers.

Dr. Bandey said the staff and students were distressed by what had taken place at Fort Hare the previous night.

The Fort Hare students boycotted the Dryden Society of Cambridge play and as a result, the players refused to perform to the assembled audience of 150 people.

A Dryden Society spokesman said he thought the students had been influenced by Nusas members at the nearby theological seminary.

DENIED

The president of Nusas, Mr. Duncan Innes, had recently called for a boycott of the Dryden Society. A Fort Hare students spokesman denied the Fort Hare students were responding to a call from Mr. Innes.

"We are in no way affiliated to Nusas at Fort Hare," said the student.

Dr. Bandey said the chairman of the SRC at the seminary had previously addressed staff and students saying he thought the rumours about the Dryden Society eminating from Nusas were false.

Staff and students actually went to Fort Hare to attend the performance of the Dryden Society. Seminary students did not feel able to go into the hall when they saw the Fort Hare students boycott.— DDC.

18 AUG 19

Date

E. L. Daily Dis

Denial by Dryden manager

EAST LONDON — Mr. C. Noel, tour manager of the Dryden Society which cancelled a performance at Fort Hare University College last week when students boycotted the show, has denied suggesting Fort Hare students had been "influenced" by students at the Federal Theological Seminary.

"I would like to assure readers that I do not believe and most emphatically did not say Fort Hare students had been influenced by students of the Seminary, as reported," said Mr. Noel.

"I am very anxious that this slur on the students of both the Seminary and the University College is not laid at my door," he said.—DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 AUG 1969

Queenstown Daily Representative

Reports Denied

Mr. C. Noel, tour manager of the Dryden Society which cancelled a performance at Fort Hare University College last week when students boycotted the show, has denied suggesting Fort Hare students had been "influenced" by students at the Federal Theological Seminary. "I would like to assure readers that I do not believe and most emphatically did not say Fort Hare students had been influenced by students of the Seminary as reported," said Mr. Noel "I am very anxcious that this slur on the students of both the Seminary and the University Colleg is not laid at my door." he said

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 AUG 1969

P. E. EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The University College of Fort Hare closed early yesterday as a mark of respect for the late Professor J. H. (JOS) VAN WYK.

Professor Van Wyk, D.Sc., Professor of Agriculture and Dean of the Faculty at Fort Hare died in Pretoria after a short illness. He was 43 years old.

He joined the Fort Hare staff in 1956 and was appointed Professor in 1965. He served on many committees and was considered an authority on agriculture in the Transkei.

Date 14 AUG 1969
E. P. EVENING POST

Play boycott blamed on Fort Hare

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The President of the Rhodes University S.R.C., Mr Bill Meaker, this morning denied there was any truth in rumours that Rhodes University might have had anything to do with the boycott against the performance of "Marat Sade" by the Dryden Society of Cambridge University at Fort Hare University last night.

Last night about 150 White and non-Whites booed and laughed when it was announced at Alice half an hour after the scheduled starting time of the play that it would not be performed.

About 100 students of Fort Hare and the neighbouring Theological Seminary gathered outside the entrance of the hall. None of them entered to see the play.

It is believed the students acted in terms of a Nusas call for a boycott of the performances. Earlier this year, the National Union of Students in England approached Nusas, asking it to boycott performances by the Dryden Society.

Segregation

A motion was passed with an overwhelming majority at the recent Nusas congress calling upon all centres to do all in their power to boycott these performances.

Last week a motion to that effect was introduced during an S.R.C. meeting at Rhodes.

The motion, however, was withdrawn on the ground that the question of racial segregation in the Dryden Society tour was not clear and that a boycott would, in an important sense, be hypocritical in this situation.

The manager of the Dryden tour, Mr C. Noel, said last night that as there was no Nusas branch at Fort Hare he thought Fort Hare students had been influenced by students of the Theological Seminary.

Rumours

The Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, had made special arrangements to accommodate the students of Fort Hare, and to give the players the largest possible audience.

To do so, the venue for the performance was changed from the Small Hall to the Great Hall at Fort Hare.

Mr Noel cancelled the performance last night as he said that the play, could not be presented in view of the absence of the students.

The players returned to Grahamstown after the cancellation and left for Port Elizabeth this morning.

Dr D. Bandey, President of the Theological Seminary at Alice, said this morning that his students were not actually involved in the boycott.

Knew of boycott

"Our S.R.C. chairman told the students that the rumours which had been spread by British and South African students about the Society, were false.

"Until then, few of the students were interested, but following this announcement a number decided to go," said Dr Bandey.

"When they arrived at the hall, they saw that the Fort Hare students were staging a boycott outside and they did not go in. I think this was a perfectly natural reaction.

"It was very unfortunate that we were involved at all. There is no doubt that the reaction of the Fort Hare students was due to the rumour originating in Britain about the Dryden Players — that they would play only to segregated audiences.

"Actually, we have known for the past fortnight that the Fort Hare students would be boycotting the play.

"I have investigated the matter and I am perfectly sure that what I say is correct," said Dr Bandey.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 AUG 1969
RAND DAILY MAIL

THIS IS WHY GRADUATES EVADE 'KEI

OWN CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Although there was a need in the Transkei for university-trained men and women, a Fort Hare survey showed only one-third of the students who qualified were prepared to return and work in their homelands, Dr. W. Backer said at Alice yesterday.

Dr. Backer, senior lecturer in industrial psychology at Fort Hare, was addressing a two-day symposium on economic develo-ment of the Transkei.

Among the reasons listed why students did not return to the homelands were — fear of competition from witchdoctors, no scope for advancement, too low salaries and ideological reasons.

"Yet university-trained men and women who were prepared to work hard with their own people could within the next five to 15 years become members of an emerging elite in their own society and may even be among the pioneer millionaires of the Transkei and Ciskei in years to come," said Dr. Backer.

POOR RESPONSE

At present 49 graduates were employed in Government Departments in the Transkei and 129 in teaching posts.

"But surveyors, architects and engineers are urgently needed in the Public Service and according to a Public Service report, the long-term solution appears to be with the institutions for higher learning," said Dr. Backer.

He added that there had been a poor response to offers of bursaries for studying by correspondence. In 1967, R3,000 was voted for part-time bursaires, but only R147 was utilised.

DECISION

The Transkei Minister for Economic Development, Mr. D. Ntusi, told the symposium that the level of education of the majority of Transkei adults was "little above elementary."

The Head of Pretoria University Department of Economics, Professor J. A. Lombard, said even a superficial glance at present activities in Transkei was sufficient to establish the fact that no dynamic growth in employment or output could be expected without considerable changes in the institutional and functional structure of the economy.

Proffessor Lombard said in the final analysis, the basic system of decision-making should have to be created by the Xhosas or at least accepted by them as their own.

Until the Xhosas became the subject or decision-maker of his own identity — rather than the object of the decision of others — his would not be a nation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 AUG 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare pays respects to Professor Van Wyk

ALICE — The University College of Fort Hare closed early yesterday as a mark of respect for the late Prof. J. H. (Jos) van Wyk.

Prof. Van Wyk, D.Sc., professor of agriculture and dean of the faculty at Fort Hare, died in Pretoria on Thursday night after a short, serious illness. He was 43 years old.

Born and educated in Natal, Prof. Van Wyk was a graduate of Pretoria University.

He joined the Fort Hare staff in 1956 and was appointed professor in 1965. Prof. Van Wyk served on many committees and was considered an authority on agriculture in the Transkei.

The thesis for his doctorate was "The agricultural potential of the Transkei." He was called to act as an adviser to the agricultural schools in Lesotho by the Lesotho Government.

He also occasionally assisted Dr. Rose of East London in cancer research in the Transkei.

A keen farmer, Prof. Van Wyk served as chairman of the Alice and Victoria East Farmers' Association for some years.

He was also an all-round sportsman and was captain of the Alice Fort Hare Golf Club.

In 1964 he was one of the competitors in the Comrades Marathon in Natal.

The funeral service will be held in the Great Hall of the University College of Fort Hare.

This will be conducted by Prof. A. Coetzee, vice-principal of Fort Hare and close friend of the deceased.

He is survived by his wife, Marie, who was matron of the Alice Hospital for many years, and two young children.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 AUG 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Few Bantu graduates work in homelands

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

A SURVEY at Fort Hare University College showed that only one-third of its students were prepared to work in the Bantu homelands once they graduated. This was mentioned in an address at the two-day symposium on Transkei economic development by Dr W. Backer, senior lecturer in industrial psychology at the college.

Reasons given by individuals for not working in the homelands included: Not living in Transkei; too low salaries; preferring to work in other provinces; no scope for advancement; wish to travel; ideological reasons; the territory economically underdeveloped; and fear of competition from witch-doctors.

Of those willing to work in their homelands, Dr Backer said, "It is important to note that these top men and women, university trained, who are going to work hard with their own people could, within the next five to 15 years be members of an emerging elite group in their society.

Service

"Those taking up entrepreneurships, may even be among the pioneer millionaires in the Transkei or Ciskei in years to come."

To the students, Dr Backer's message was, "Service to your homelands is the biggest challenge after completion of your studies.

"The Transkei is in the process of attracting industries not only to its borders but also to its interior.

"The Transkei offers you bright opportunities for employment," he said.

In welcoming the speakers and guests at the symposium, Prof J. M. de Wet, the Rector, said isolation was one of the greatest dangers to a university.

Important

It was hoped that symposiums could help to prevent isolation. Prof De Wet said that Fort Hare had a special task to serve the people of the Transkei and Ciskei.

Professor De Wet announced that on January 1, Fort Hare would become an academically autonomous university. He said, "I want to give you an assurance that Fort Hare intends to maintain a high standard. By that I mean not only a high standard of academic teaching and research, not only a high standard of professional training but also a high standard of cultural and social education.

"This symposium once again shows that this university wants to keep in step with matters concerning the Xhosa-speaking people and we are convinced that academic autonomy will place it on a still more significant level to fulfil its vocation and to perform its task and functions."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 AUG 1969
DIE VOLKSBLAD

DAN IS VRYHEID NET ‚LEË DOP'

— Matanzima

ALICE.

ONTWIKKELING op politieke gebied is van groot belang vir die mense van die Transkei, maar politieke onafhanklikheid sonder 'n stewige ekonomiese struktuur is „'n leë dop", soos soveel ontwikkelende lande nou kan getuig.

Só het die hoofminister van die Transkei, opperhoof K. D. Matanzima, gister hier gesê.

Opperhoof Matanzima wat die simposium oor die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die Transkei by die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare geopen het, het gesê die probleem oor hoe om die Transkei die beste te ontwikkel, is 'n baie wesenlike probleem en 'n blywende oplossing sal dringende en drastiese aktivering deur die Republikeinse en die Transkeise regerings vereis, sowel as deur verantwoordelike Transkeise inwoners in die algemeen.

EEN FAKTOR

Daar is diegene wat meen dat die tempo van ekonomiese ontwikkeling slegs deur een faktor bepaal word, die hoeveelheid geld wat beskikbaar gestel word óf deur middel van kapitaal vir nuwe ondernemings óf deur middel van regeringsubsidies.

„Laat ek met nadruk sê dat in die toestand soos ons dit vandag in die Transkei aantref, dit nie die geval is nie. Met geld alleen kan ons nie hoop om bevredigende en blywende resultate te kry nie."

Opperhoof Matanzima het twee doelstellings van die eerste landbou-ontwikkeling genoem. Hy het gesê: „Ons het die grond, wonderlike grond, en ons het die arbeid wat nie noodwendig juis geskool hoef te wees nie. Voeg hierdie twee elemente saam en 'n mens het dit waarna verwys word as 'n ‚natuurlike' ontwikkeling. Die ontwikkeling wat sy ons oorbrenge moet eerste gestel word. Ons tweede doelstelling moet wees om die nodige kapitaal en vaardigheid vir nywerhede te vind.

„Private kapitaal en inisiatief moet toegelaat word om sy rol in die ontwikkeling van die gebied te speel," het hy gesê.

„'n Ander moontlikheid wat sterk oorweeg moet word, is om private blanke ondernemings toe te laat om nywerhede in die Transkei op te rig, op voorwaarde dat hierdie regering 'n beherende finansiële belang in sulke ondernemings het."

„Ons kan ingevolge só 'n skema aandele oorneem of 51 persent van die kapitaal vir sulke ondernemings verskaf en dan die blanke inisiatief toelaat om die ondernemings te stig en te bestuur," het hy gesê.

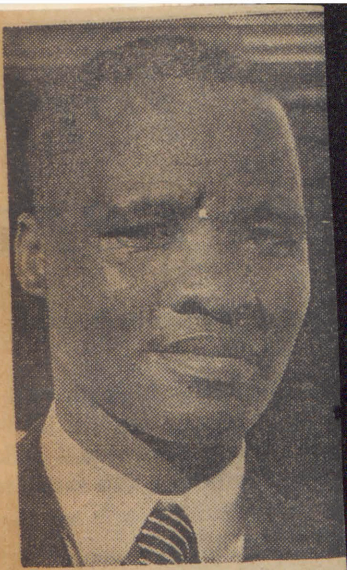
NOODSAAKLIK

„As só 'n skema toegepas word, sal dit noodsaaklik wees dat 'n goed beplande beleid neergelê word en duidelike voorwaardes voordat ons daarmee begin.

Hy het die volgende bepalings genoem:

- Die verhouding van blanke werkers tot Bantoewerkers is só 'n onderneming;
- Die geleidelike onttrekking van blanke werkers en die progressiewe vordering van die Bantoewerkers;
- Die uiteindelike oorname van die nele onderneming deur die Bantoe.

Met verwysing na 'n toespraak deur die Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling vroeër vanjaar in Kaapstad voor die Gefedereerde Kamer van Nywerhede, het hoofman Matanzima gesê dit is duidelik dat voornemende blanke agentskappe wat in die Transkei werk, nie moet twyfel oor die bepalings en voorwaardes ingevolge waarvan hulle hul ondernemings sal begin nie, „en 'n toestand soos die skielike nasionalisering van die kopermyne in Zambië, moet nooit ontstaan nie". — Sapa.



K. D. MATANZIMA

Date 11 SEP 1969

DIE BURGER

Kursus vir Bantoes

ALICE. — Die eerste kursus in personeelbestuur vir Bantoe in Suid-Afrika het vandeesweek by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare begin. Elf kandidate van belangrike nywerhede in Suid-Afrika woon die tiendaagse kursus by. — (Sapa—Reuter.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 SEP 1969

PRETORIA NEWS

First Course

ALICE, Wednesday — The first course for Africans in personnel management in the Republic started at the University College of Fort Hare this week.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LithoProof



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INKQUBELA
Vol 10 1969
No 9.

UMnu. R.L. Peteni, owayesakuba yinqununu yeSikolo seMfundo ePhakamileyo esiyiNewell eNew Brighton eBhayi, ngoku ongumhlohli-bafundi kwiziko elifundisa isiNgesi kwaNokholeji eFort Hare. UMnu. Peteni lo wasiphumelela emagqabini (distinction) isiNgesi kwizifundo zakhe zeB.A.

Isinyesi kwizifundo zakhe zeB.A.

Date 18 SEP 1969

STAR

Kenya ~~appoints~~ envoy to U.N.

NAIROBI.—Mr. Henry Nzioka Mulli, Kenyan Ambassador to Somalia, has been appointed his country's permanent representative to the United Nations, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. Mulli is expected to take up his post during the present session of the General Assembly.

The 42-year-old diplomat attended Fort Hare University in South Africa and Oxford after unsuccessfully contesting the 1963 pre-independence elections. He was appointed Kenya's Ambassador to Peking and later became ambassador in Cairo. — Sapa-Reuter.

LithoProof

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 SEP 1969
CAPE TIMES

Cable stops play on opening night

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A shock telegram from the author last night prevented the opening of the play "Marat Sade" at the University of the Witwatersrand Great Hall and hundreds of people were turned away at the doors.

In a cable from Stockholm, world-famous playwright Peter Weiss said he could not permit his play to be performed before segregated audiences in a country where many people were "denied all human rights".

A dismayed Mr. Anthony Kirwan, president of the Cambridge University Dryden Players, read the telegram to people as they turned up at the Great Hall, saying he was sure there was a terrible misunderstanding.

"This is the latest blow in a series of unpleasant incidents since we have left Britain. We have faced hostile criticism here and back home, we have been banned by the Actors' Union Equity, Port Hare students prevented us from playing, and Nusas boycotted us."

He said Peter Weiss fully appreciated the conditions under which the Dryden Players would perform in South Africa when he gave permission for his play to be produced.

"I simply cannot understand this sudden change of mind. I can only hope it is a hoax," said Mr. Kirwan.

He said all criticism levelled at the players had been because they would play before segregated audiences here.

"But wherever possible we have played before integrated audiences — in Cape Town, Stellenbosch, twice at Wits, and in Lesotho. And we are not neglecting anyone, we have performed in townships outside Cape Town and Pretoria, and in Soweto.

"The amazing thing is that Peter Weiss should impose the ban after we have been here for so many weeks, and many thousands of people have seen the production."

Due to run last night, to-night and Saturday night, the play will be replaced by "All's Well That Ends Well" by Shakespeare — should a reversal of the ban not be obtainable from Peter Weiss.

"We are urgently trying to contact him and his agents in Germany, and expect an answer within the next 12 hours," said Mr. Kirwan.

University of Port Elizabeth
Excellence

16 SEP 1969

Date

CAPE ARGUS

STUDENTS REFUSE TO FORM S.R.C.

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN, Tuesday.

FOR the 10th successive year students of Fort Hare University College have refused to form a Students' Representative Council—and the Rector has said that he was mystified over the reasons.

The last S.R.C. resigned in 1959, complaining about the control it would be subjected to under a new constitution.

Repeated attempts since then to form an S.R.C. have failed. Those opposing the move say the S.R.C. would not enjoy the liberty enjoyed by S.R.C.s at White universities.

The Rector (Prof. J. M. de Wet) said: 'I called on them (the students), sincerely and genuinely, to form a council when I addressed a mass meeting. I left it to them to decide how the constitution should be drawn up. I answered their questions, and the atmosphere at the meeting was very friendly. They gave me a big ovation when I left.

'I don't know how they can say the council would be under strict control by the authorities. They must control themselves and arrange their own affairs,' he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 SEP 1969

DIE BURGER

Steeds Geen SR. vir Fort Hare

ALICE. — Die studente aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare het weer besluit om nie 'n studenteraad te kies nie. Die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, het gesê daar word al die afgelope nege jaar geprobeer om 'n studenteraad saam te stel. Die studente beweer daar sal van só 'n studenteraad misbruik gemaak word. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 SEP 1969
SUNDAY TRIBUNE, DURBAN

African physicist was offered R55 a month

NUCLEAR EXPERT TO QUIT S.A.

CAPE TOWN.

ONLY A THIRD of the students who graduate from Fort Hare University College in the Eastern Cape are willing to return and work for their people in the African homelands, according to a survey.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Some of the reasons for this, given at a two-day symposium on the Transkei's economic development at Alice, were: No scope for advancement; low salaries; ideological reasons.

This case illustrates two of the reasons.

South Africa's first African nuclear physicist, Mr. Alfred Msezane, is considering leaving the country a second time to continue his studies in Canada or America where he has been offered bursaries.

Mr. Msezane, a Fort Hare graduate, studied at Saskatchewan University in Canada for his Master's degree in nuclear physics and returned to South Africa in February last year.

He wanted a post at one of the non-White university colleges, to earn money to continue studying for his Ph. D., but was told nuclear physicists were not really needed in the homelands.

He could, however, get a teaching post at a homeland high school at R55 a month.

Mr. Msezane finally arranged to study for his Ph. D. through the University of South Africa while working at Witwatersrand University.

Now that he plans to leave, South Africa is again to lose one of her top people.

There is no option for people such as Mr. Msezane but to sever their ties and leave their country, says the survey. — Tribune Correspondent.

19 SEP 1969
Date

NATAL DAILY NEWS

'Regret' on student body

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday.

THE RECTOR of the University College of Fort Hare, Prof. J. M. de Wet, has issued a statement regretting that the students had turned down his offer of a liaison committee and students' representative council, "as it was my intention to hand over the control of student affairs to the student body itself."

He said the university college authorities had been trying to get the students to form an SRC for the past nine years.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He said he had invited the students to draw up their own constitution for an SRC, and gave an assurance that there would be no victimisation as was alleged of previous SRC members.

The students were also invited to participate in the formation of a student-liaison committee for the promotion of good relations between the students and the authorities.

He said it was desirable for there to be a well organised student body for high standards of student life.

As he wanted to embark on a campaign to establish better facilities for social activities on the Fort Hare campus, it would become increasingly difficult for him to act as the SRC for the student body.

Date 15 SEP 1969
NATAL DAILY NEWS



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday.

FOUR NATAL men are among 11 African personnel officers chosen from hundreds of applicants to attend a 10-day course in personnel management at the University College of Fort Hare.

They are Mr. W. Ndaba, Mr. A. Gumede, Mr. A. Mtetwa, of Zululand and Mr. T. Zulu of Durban.

The course, the first of its kind offered to Africans in South Africa, uses the latest methods and training techniques. The men's firms have flown them to East London, and are paying all their expenses. They will be awarded diplomas on completing the course.

All represent leading industries in South Africa. The course is being directed by Dr. W. Backer, Senior lecturer in industrial psychology at Fort Hare, who worked in industry for some years before coming to Fort Hare.

Extensive use is being made of case studies submitted by the candidates of problems they themselves have encountered in industry. Group discussions and films also figure prominently in the course. It is hoped that the course may be held annually.

Dr. Backer, who arranged the course, said: This course is an indication that Fort Hare is sincere in its effort to serve the Bantu and to train people who are uregnelty required for leading and assisting commerce and industry in managing Bantu workers.

It was recently announced that the University College of Fort Hare will become an automomous university in January 1970.

The picture shows Dr. Backer conducting a class.

Date 20 OCT 1969

CAPE TIMES

New Rector for Bantu university

PRETORIA. — The appointment of Mr. J. L. Boshoff as Rector of the University College of the North from December 1 is announced by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He will succeed Prof. E. F. Potgieter, who has relinquished the post.

Mr. Boshoff, present Deputy Secretary for Bantu Education, was formerly Secretary for Education in the Transkei and a member of the council of Fort Hare University College.

From 1939 to 1957 he taught in high schools in Natal and for 12 years served on the executive committee of the Natalse Onderwysersunie.—(Sapa.)

Date 21 SEP 1969
DIE BEELD

Ons gesinne verkeer in 'n krisis

DIT ly geen twyfel nie dat die gesin in 'n krisis verkeer. Van alle kante gaan stemme op dat die gesin weer sy regmatige plek moet inneem en 'n ware sentrum vir die lewe moet wees.

Afwykende gedrag en sielsiekte word dikwels deur die psigiater, sielkundige of welsynwerker sowel as die publiek aan 'n gebrekkige gesinslewe toegeskryf. Baie van hierdie beskouinge berus op swak inligting, maar uit verskeie oorde word erken dat die gesin in 'n spanning verkeer soos selde tevore.

'n Nasionale konferensie oor gesinspatalogie en geestesgesondheid is van 2 tot 5 September by Tara-hospitaal gehou onder beskerming van die departement van psigiatrie van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand.

Van Londen se Tavistock-kliniek het twee psigiaters met wye ervaring met gesinsprobleme en gesinsterapie gekom, dr. M. MacKenzie wat hoof is van die departement vir ouers en kinders, en dr. D. Heard wat konsulterende kinderpsigiater in dieselfde departement is.

In die eerste plaas moet ons onthou dat die moderne nukleêre gesin anders is as die ouer tipe gesin waarin ooms, tantes, grootvader en grootmoeder 'n betekenisvolle rol gespeel het. Dit beteken onder meer dat die moderne moeder baie dikwels nie die soort ondersteuning kry wat sy in die verlede gehad het by die geboorte van 'n baba nie. Onder sulke omstandighede word die nuwe moeder se ongenoegsaamhede baie maklik 'n destruktiewe faktor in die ontwikkeling van die kind — aldus dr. MacKenzie in een van haar lesings.

INSTINK

In 'n simposium wat deur dr. MacKenzie en haar kollega by die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand gelewer is, het dit gegaan oor krisishulp wat die gesin nodig het. Die sprekers wys daarop dat 'n mens sisteme van instinktiewe gedrag het wat 'n groot invloed op menslike verhoudings het. Daar is in die eerste plaas die sogenaamde „aanhanklikheidsdrang" wat deur Bowlby (ten regte of ten onregte) as 'n instink beskryf word.

Dit is belangrik om te besef dat enige verandering in die gesinstruktuur 'n krisis vir die gesin kan meebring. Wanneer 'n kind byvoorbeeld gebore word, kan die balans van die gesin sterk versteur word, verhoudings kan verander en 'n tyd vir innerlike stremming vir die moeder kan intree.

Hierdie selfde aanhanklikheidsdrang maak dit egter ook moeilik vir die gesin om hulp van buite te soek.

Ons het altyd aanvaar dat die moeder 'n diepgaande invloed op die ontwikkeling van die kind kan hê. Ons sien egter ook nou dat daar 'n sekere terugvoering van emosionele lewe van die kind na die moeder is en dat die verhouding moeder-kind 'n baie meer subtiele band is as wat ons voorheen gemeen het.

Gesien die kompliseerdheid van die verhoudings wat daar in 'n familie kan heers en hoe dit psigiatriese behandeling kan beïnvloed, word daar by die Tavistock-kliniek se afdeling vir ouers en kinders, 'n bepaalde prosedure gevolg wanneer 'n probleem aangemeld word, juis om te verseker dat die familie so positief moontlik ingestel word en so goed as moontlik gemotiveer is om die behandeling te laat slaag.

SUBTIEL

Dikwels kom kla die ouers oor die gedragsprobleme of spanninge van die kind. Wanneer daar egter 'n probleemkind is, kan ons baie keer seker wees dat die gesin as sodanig 'n probleem het, maar dat die kind die persoon is in wie die probleem *geïdentifiseer* is.

Die doel van die kliniek is gewoonlik om sowel die vader as die moeder en die kind by die behandeling betrokke te kry. Ons vind ook heel gou dat wanneer 'n gesprekterapie met die ouers aan die gang gesit word, die beklemtoning verskuif van die kind se probleem na die probleme van die gesin en baie dikwels van die huwelik as sodanig. In behandeling is die beklemtoning nie soseer die komplekse en frustrasies van die indiwidu nie, maar die verhoudings met ander gesinslede en hoe sy normaliteit of abnormaliteit die verhouding en balans in die gesin raak.

'n Goeie voorbeeld hiervan is toe ouers kom kla het oor die dogter se skoolfobie. 'n probleem dat die kind te bang is om skool toe te gaan. Dit het mettertyd geblyk dat die moeder vanweë haar gevoelens van eensaamheid, haar gevoel dat


University of Fort Hare
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PROF. T. M. D. Kruger van Fort Hare, wat hierdie artikel geskryf het.

haar man haar nie genoeg aandag gegee het nie en die feit dat haar aanhanklikheidsdrang nie bevredig word nie, eintlik 'n subtiele invloed op die kind uitgeoefen het om haar by die huis te hou.

STELERY

'n Baie interessante bespreking is deur die kinderkliniekpersoneel van Tara gelewer in verband met die aanpassing van 'n immigrantegesin, waarin die verskillende meganismes van die gesin duidelik voor die dag gekom het, byvoorbeeld dat moeder 'n negatiewe houding teenoor die nuwe omstandighede ingeneem het omdat sy weggeneem is van haar vriende en bekendes in 'n klein dorpie in Europa. Wat die vader se rol in die probleem was en hoe dit uiteindelik ontdek is dat die kind se stelery van geld by die huis, eintlik 'n poging was om 'n manlike identiteit te vind in opstand teen sy moeder, is ontbloot, maar wat sy probleem grootliks gekompliseer het, is die feit dat daar 'n minimale aanraking tussen homself en sy vader was.

Sonder om enigsins afbreuk te doen aan ons oorsese psigiatriese besoeksters, moet ek konstateer dat die hoogtepunte van die konferensie die referate was van twee Suid-Afrikaanse sielkundiges, drs. Wynand Pienaar en Yvonne Blake.

Dr. Pienaar het op 'n ander dimensie van die gesinslewe gewys, naamlik die magstrukture wat daarin bestaan. In die patriargale gesin van 'n ouer geslag is daar aanvaar dat die gesag veral by die vader berus het. Almal weet natuurlik dat dit lank nie meer so is nie. Maar wat is die invloed van die magsverdeling binne die gesin en die magsverhoudings dan op die geestesgesondheid van die kind?

'n Interessante bevinding is dat in die goed aangepaste moderne gesin in die V.S.A., die magsverdeling demokraties is, met ander woorde vader, moeder en kinders, veral as laasgenoemdes 'n bietjie groter begin word, het almal 'n sekere mate van mag. Verder (dit behoort die meer tradisionele mans se harte te verbly) blyk dit dat die vader in die goed aangepaste gesin tog nog die meeste mag het.

STRAF

In die swakker aangepaste gesinne blyk dit dat moeder en kinders meer mag het as vader.

Ook blyk dit dat in die moderne gesinslewe en in ons beskawing, daar vergeet is dat die liggaam ook 'n kommunikasiemiddel is. Hoe min raak mense deesdae aan mekaar, veral familielede. As ek vriendelik is met my kind en ek raak hom terselfdertyd liggaamlik aan, dan word 'n boodskap op 'n verbale vlak gegee en op 'n nieverbale vlak bevestig. Moeders is deesdae bang om aan hulle seuns te raak en die stigma wat aan liggaamlike straf kleef, is deels aan hierdie devaluasie van liggaamlike aanraking te wyte.

In 'n lesing wat nie alleen van goeie kennis nie, maar ook van diepsinnige belewing spreek, het dr. Blake die belang van kommunikasie tussen ouer en kind beklemtoon. Sy het 'n uiteensetting gegee van hoe ingewikkeld die kommunikasiepatrone tussen moeder en kind vanaf geboorte is, hoedat die moeder nie alleen die kind beïnvloed nie, maar ook die kind vir die moeder. Sy het ook aangetoon hoe sekere ernstige vorms van gedragsversteuring wat psigoses genoem word (kranksinnigheid), teruggevoer kan word na die gebrek aan goeie gevoelskontak of gevoelskommunikasie tussen ouer en kind, naamlik die skaam kind wat byvoorbeeld huis toe kom en vir haar moeder sê dat sy gevra is om aan die skoolkonsert deel te neem, en moeder se antwoord is: „Ag! Kyk hoe lyk jou hare — gaan kam dit dadelik." Dit is maar een voorbeeld van hoe die gebrek aan kommunikasie eventueel so 'n kind in ondraaglike isolasie voer.

BELEWING

Ons het almal behoefte daaraan om vorm te gee aan die oneindige vloei van innerlike belewing. Indien ons nie ons fantasieë aan die wêreld kan meedeel, in die wêreld kan toets nie, dan kan ons nie betekenis aan ons lewe gee nie en beland ons in 'n eensaamheid waarin die wêreld as vyandig gesien word.

'n Goed bygewoonde en drukbespreekte simposium was die een oor adolessensie. Die behoefte van elke generasie om opnuut 'n waardestelsel te bou, stel die adolessent amper outomaties in opstand teenoor sy ouers en die omgewing. Die saak word verder gekompliseer deur die dubbele standaarde van die ouers. Die ouers bely een standaard, byvoorbeeld die godsdiens, etiese norms, ensovoorts, maar leef 'n ander, byvoorbeeld dié van plesier of materiële selfverryking. Dit lei tot 'n radikale verwerping van die standaarde van die ouers. Meer nog, deurdat die ouers so besig is met hul eie lewensprobleme en hul eie (moontlik vals) standaarde, vind baie adolessente dit moeilik om te weet waarvoor hulle nou eintlik lewe. Die gebrek aan konkrete ideale gee aanleiding tot 'n gevoel van doodsheid, en dis juis om hierdie doodsheid te oorkom, sê dr. Blake, dat so baie hul toevlug tot doofmiddels neem! Dit gee hulle 'n gevoel dat hulle werklik lewe.

Date 9 SEP 1969
RAND DAILY MAIL

Wits. row over U.K. drama group

Staff Reporter

BOOING AND HISSING students took part in a rowdy scene in the University of the Witwatersrand's Great Hall last night, when a small group of Left-wing students staged a protest against the performance of "Marat Sade" by the Cambridge University Dryden Players.

The Dryden Players have been the subject of protest both by Nusas and by African students at the University College of Fort Hare, who have demonstrated against their decision to play before segregated audiences.

In last night's audience there were four Indian students, all of whom walked out before the performance started.

The row began when a student, Mr. Robin Margo, leapt on to the stage and asked the audience to join him in a walkout. Mr. Margo is a former president of the Students' Representative Council at Wits.

LIFE BAN

He said the decision of the Dryden Players to tour South Africa — in spite of criticisms both here and in Britain — has aroused fierce controversy.

"They came here in the face of hostile criticism from most universities in their own country and from their National Student Union. They have all been banned for life by Equity (the actors' union)."

Mr. Margo said that, so far, the players had submitted no adequate reply to allegations of racial discrimination against them.

He asked why they had hesitated to perform "Marat Sade" — a play of "high political content" — in the townships.

Before he could finish, Mr. Margo was dragged off the stage by members of the Dryden Players, ready in their costumes for the start of the play.

One of them answered allegations from the stage and said that a performance would be given in the townships.

When challenged by hecklers to say when, he declined to give details but said he would be prepared to do so privately.

When the member had finished, about 12 students walked out, including the deputy vice-president-elect of Nusas, Mr. Robert Greig, and Mr. Margo.

SATISFIED

He also read from a joint statement, issued recently by Mr. Duncan Innes, president of Nusas, and Mr. Charles Noel, manager of the Dryden Players, in which Mr. Innes said he was satisfied with explanations given by the society.

Mr. Greig said later that neither he, nor any other Nusas official had been consulted by Mr. Innes before the statement was issued last month.

In the statement Mr. Innes said he was satisfied that there was no further need for a Nusas boycott of the Dryden Players. The Dryden Players, along with the British National Union of Students and Nusas, were totally opposed to racial segregation, he added.

The joint statement added that the Dryden Players did not segregate their cast before beginning their South African tour and that they were determined — wherever possible — to perform to integrated audiences.

11 SEP 1969
Date
STAF

Nothing for them to come back to

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A recent Fort Hare survey showed that only about one third of the students who graduated there were prepared to come back and work for their people in the homelands.

Several reasons were given for this during a two-day symposium on the Transkei's economic development at Alice. Among these were: no scope for advancement; low salaries; ideological reasons.

Two of these reasons were demonstrated in the following case. South Africa's first African nuclear physicist, Mr. Alfred Msezane, is considering leaving South Africa a second time in order to continue his studies, either in Canada or America, where he has been offered bursaries.

A graduate from Fort Hare, he studied at Saskatchewan University in Canada for his master's degree in nuclear physics. He came back to South Africa, to his country and his people, last February.

Mr. Msezane wanted to return to one of the non-White university colleges, to join the staff and earn some money to continue studying for his Ph.D. But when he applied for a job, he was told that nuclear physicists were not really needed in the homelands.

He could, however, get a teaching post at one of the homeland high schools at R55 a month.

He finally arranged to study for his Ph.D. under the University of South Africa, while working at the University of the Witwatersrand.

If he leaves, South Africa will again lose one of her top people because he could not obtain a job connected with his talents and was offered such meagre salaries.

There is no option for these people but to sever their roots and leave their country and their people like so many educated non-Whites have done in recent years.

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Date -9 SEP 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Dryden group in rowdy scene

Herald Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

BOOING and hissing students took part in a rowdy scene in the University of the Witwatersrand's Great Hall last night when a small group of Left-wing students protested against the performance of "Marat Sade" by the Cambridge Dryden Society.

The Dryden Players have been the subject of protests both by Nusas and by African students at the University College of Fort Hare, who have demonstrated against their decision to play before segregated audiences.

In last night's audience there were four Indian students, all of whom walked out before the performance started.

The row began when a student leaped on to the stage and asked the audience to join him in a walk-out.

Controversy

He said the decision of the Dryden Society to tour South Africa — in spite of criticisms both here and in Britain — had aroused fierce controversy.

"They came here in the face of hostile criticism from most universities in their own country, from their National Students' Union and they have all been banned for life by Equity (the actors' union).

"When they arrived in South Africa they were met with protests by Nusas and a defiant walk-out by African students at Fort Hare."

He said that so far, the players had submitted no adequate reply to allegations of racial discrimination levelled against them.

Before he could finish the student was dragged off the stage by members of the Dryden Players.

One of them answered allegations from the stage and said that a performance would be given in the townships.

When challenged by hecklers to say when the performance would be given, he declined to give details but said he would be prepared to do so privately.

He also read from a joint statement, issued recently by Mr Duncan Innes, the President of Nusas, and Mr Charles Noel, manager of the Dryden Players, in which Mr Innes said he was satisfied with explanations given by the society.

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Date 27 AUG 1969

NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

JOBS FOR GRADUATES IN TRANSKEI: (Alice)

Service to their homelands was the biggest challenge after the completion of their studie
a senior lecturer in industrial psychology, Dr. W. Backer, told students at Fort Hare Univer-
sity.

Dr. Backer read a paper on the employment opportunities for graduates in the Transkei at
a two-day symposium on the economic development of the Transkei held at Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
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Those students who were willing to work in their homelands, Dr. Backer said, could within the next five to fifteen years be members of the emerging elite group in their society. Those taking up entrepreneurships might even be among the pioneer millionaires in the Transkei or Ciskei in years to come, he said.

The Transkei is in the process of attracting industries not only to its borders but also to its interior.

It has succeeded over a period of five years in establishing a government and six departments which successfully administer the Transkei and it offers bright opportunities for employment, Dr. Backer said.

Date 21 SEP 1969
SUNDAY TRIBUNE, DURBAN

Africans don't want SRC

Staff Reporter

EAST LONDON.

FOR THE 10TH SUCCESSIVE YEAR, students at Fort Hare University College have refused to form a Students' Representative Council — and the rector said their reasons mystified him.

The last SRC resigned in 1959, complaining about control under a new constitution.

Attempts since then to form an SRC have failed. Those opposing the move say it would not have the liberty enjoyed by similar White bodies.

The Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said: "I called on them (the students) sincerely and genuinely to form a council when I addressed a mass meeting. I left it to them to decide how the constitution should be drawn up.

"I answered their questions, and the atmosphere at the meeting was friendly. They gave me an ovation when I left.

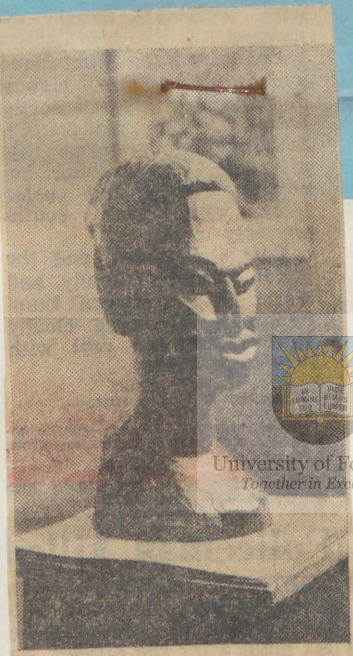
"I don't know how they can say the council would be under strict control by the authorities. They must control themselves and arrange their own affairs. I told them it was becoming increasingly difficult for me to act as the SRC."

Professor De Wet said he ws striving for "freedom with responsibility on the campus."

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Date 27 OCT 1969

NATAL DAILY NEWS



University of Fort Hare
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This example of African art is one of many being exhibited at Fort Hare University, in the A. J. D. Meiring Art Gallery. The wooden sculpture, "Nomklubulwana," which means daughter of God, is by Eric Ngcobo, of Kwa Mashu, Durban. It is a permanent exhibit at the A. J. D. Meiring gallery.

Date 25 OCT 1969

NATAL MERCURY

Gallery For African Art

FORT HARE.—An art gallery containing 100 works by contemporary African artists was opened at the University College of Fort Hare yesterday.

The gallery is named after Professor A. J. D. Meiring, who returned to Fort Hare in 1963 after serving as Assistant Director of the National Museum in Bloemfontein and Director of the National Museum in Windhoek. — (Sapa.)

LithoProof

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INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
1, Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1.

Extract from
The Observer, London

- 5 OCT 1969

When White met Black at Fort Hare

The decision of the Dryden Society, a Cambridge University drama group, to tour South Africa, aroused strong opposition earlier this year. Here, HARRIET WALTER (right) describes how the tour changed her attitudes.



'I HAVE come to South Africa to act. I am not interested in politics.' Most of us in the Dryden Society supported this view when we arrived in South Africa last July for a three-month drama tour; we opposed a culture boycott. Ten weeks later one of us was greeted with vociferous applause when he scrawled in red lipstick on the dressing-room mirror this appeal to the South African authorities: 'Please, please deport us.'

I had read about *apartheid* and its consequences for the African before we left, but the recital of laws and statistics, of facts and figures, had not conveyed to me the essence of race relations in South Africa. Until seeing for myself with my own eyes, I found it difficult to appreciate the everyday humiliation inflicted on the Africans. Nor did I realise how bitterly *apartheid* is resented by young Africans. Our visit to Fort Hare opened my eyes to both facts.

The college is described by students and locals as the Fort.

The visitor is greeted by the wailing of sirens which signal the start and end of lecture periods. Driving through the main gate, he is confronted by a large sign-board which reads: 'No unauthorised person may enter the college grounds. By Order.'

Its history, in brief, is as follows. In October 1915 a 30-year-old Scottish MA, James Stewart, arrived at a small, dusty town in the forested hills of the Ciskei determined to start a university for the African people of South Africa. The four or five bungalows which constituted the university in those early days have now grown into a complex of modern buildings and quite

ways. But since the passing of the Transfer of Fort Hare Act in 1960, the college has become a mockery of a university. It is now restricted to Xhosa-speaking students. They are not allowed to leave the premises; to hold meetings; to talk to the Press; to visit any other university or to receive visitors without the Rector's permission. But what I found most difficult to imagine was the police surveillance and intimidation that has become part of the African student's everyday life.

We arrived almost entirely ignorant of all this. We started setting up in the hall and a few students wandered in from their lectures. It emerged that we were the first white students to have been allowed on the campus for over a year and they were therefore very suspicious of us: 'Why have the authorities allowed you here?' They had naturally enough concluded that we must be Government stooges to be allowed on the campus, as other student bodies such as the National Union of South African Students and the University Christian Movement are banned.

It was only when we convinced them of our complete dissociation from white South Africa that their hostility broke down. Then, they bombarded us with questions about England, British universities, our impressions of their country and our reasons for our visit, but our questions about South Africa, about Fort Hare, about their lives, were usually answered with a shrug of the shoulders and an enigmatic smile. Eventually, one of them took me aside.

'You must understand we are not free to discuss here. The Government pays the fees of most of the students and, if you wish to remain at university, you often have to become an informer.'

We left to have supper with the Principal, Professor S. M. de Wet and his staff. The professors were not an impressive lot. The Professor of English Drama asked what play we were putting on and I replied Peter Weiss's Marat/Sade play.

'Oh yes, I've read it. What a very good play. I've always had a great admiration for its author, Brecht.' We couldn't altogether suppress our amusement. 'I've been telling my students for weeks how honoured they are as Xhosa people to be able to watch a performance of Cambridge University students.' We began to understand why the students had been quietly hostile when we first met them.

As the time approached for our performance, the hall began to fill up with whites in evening dress. There were no students inside the building, but some 200

ger of becoming a performance to Europeans only. We went outside and asked the students why they were not coming in.

'We have come to play to you the students,' we insisted.

'Then why are there all those Europeans in the hall?' they replied.

Soon the Rector and his staff were standing at the entrance listening to our conversation. He asked: 'Why are you talking to these people?' Beside him stood four Special Branch men taking down our conversation with the students.

Eventually a decision had to be taken.

'Will you come into the hall to watch our performance?'

'No, not under the present conditions,' they replied.

'Would you like us to cancel the performance then?'

'Yes,' loudly and unanimously.

We went back into the hall and our tour manager announced: 'In conscience we feel unable to play here tonight against the wishes of the entire student body.'

Pandemonium followed as the Europeans booed the announcement. A woman in the front row threw her bag at the tour manager as she and others stormed out of the hall. Outside, the students cheered our announcement and slow hand-clapped the audience as they left.

We returned to talk to the students, some of whom now wanted to see our play. The dialogue was shortlived, as Professor de Wet soon ordered us to leave immediately.

I approached him and his wife to try to discover their reaction to what had happened. Mrs de Wet lost her self-control and told me: 'One thing I can tell you, their leaders will pay for this. We know who they are, don't we, darling? They will be called in tomorrow and will be dealt with.'

The Professor was clearly embarrassed by this frankness and merely said: 'Now you understand why we don't allow students from other universities on the campus. They must learn to be more respectful.'

Later we met the students at the seminary across the road. I was introduced to a young man training to enter the Church. He told me his ambition was to leave the country and train to be a freedom fighter: 'You must realise that violence is the only answer to our problems. This may sound strange to you coming from a theological student, but you need only to witness the

Date 25 OCT 1969
NATAL DAILY NEWS

African art gallery

FORT HARE, Saturday. — An art gallery containing 100 works by contemporary African artists was opened at the University College of Fort Hare yesterday.

The gallery is named after Professor A. J. D. Meiring, who returned to Fort Hare in 1963 after serving as Assistant Director of the National Museum in Bloemfontein and Director of the National Museum in Windhoek. — Sapa.

LithoProof

Date 24 OCT 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

The quarterly meeting of the Fort Beaufort Ratepayers' Association was held this week with Mr J. Steyn in the chair.

The proposed sewerage scheme, which is still awaiting the approval of the Administration, was among local affairs discussed.

An address was given by Dr J. H. Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Administration at the University College of Fort Hare.

He stressed particularly the need for drive and initiative on the part of municipalities and said municipalities would play an increasingly large role in the economic development of the country as a result of the Government's policy of decentralisation of industry.

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University of Fort Hare
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IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
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UTSHANE

UMnu. L. S. Mtoba oliLungu leQoqo neNtloko yeSebelezoBulungisa eMthethweni kuGunyaziwe omkhulu waseCiskei. Lo ka Mtoba unesidanga seB. Sc. (Hygiene).

INKQUBELA Vol 10. 1964. No 10



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
The Observer, London

19 OCT 1969

Visiting S. Africa

A664

As one of the members of the Dryden Society tour of South Africa and Lesotho, I would like to reply to last week's letter from Trevor Fisk and Hugh Anderson.

'The students of Fort Hare,' they write, '. . . were equally adamant that the society should not have come at all.' I was there, and can assure you that once we had made it clear that we were not Government stooges, several students asked us if we would perform for them, but, as Harriet Walter said in her article two weeks ago, this dialogue was short-lived as de Wet ordered us off the campus.

There were indeed a number of students at Fort Hare who believed we should not have contact with there are at Cambridge, but, as we could tell these people were in a minority. It is admittedly difficult to discover a person's feelings when one's neighbour could be a Government spy.

Messrs Fisk and Anderson also point out the distinction between observing the laws while in South Africa, and going to South Africa knowing that performances will be mostly segregated. If one of these gentlemen went to South Africa and wished to travel by bus, he would have to travel on a white bus—he could not travel on an African bus. Yet we performed before both white and non-white audiences. (We also managed to perform before 14 integrated audiences in our 60-odd performances. One of these was the first mixed public performance in Wits Great Hall since 1964.)

I would like to point out that we never expected *not* to be involved in politics when we went to South Africa. By deciding to go on the tour, each one of us said, in effect: 'I do not support *apartheid*, but neither do I believe that you can change a man's mind by sending him to Coventry.' I endorse Lady Butler's comment, made after her recent visit to South Africa, that every liberal-minded person should visit the country if given the opportunity, and I would not wish that only liberal-minded people should go. Everyone who can should go and see what *apartheid* can do to a country. Then they will know that they must never allow it to happen in their own country.

Pinner. **Ken New**

★

I have just read Harriet Walter's article, 'When White met Black at Fort Hare' (5 October).

May I point out that the '30-year-old Scottish MA who she says founded this university for Africans was not James Stewart, but was, in fact, my uncle—Alexander Kerr. He was Principal of Fort Hare from 1915 to 1948, and is now living in retirement in South Africa.

The late Very Reverend Dr James Stewart, the one-time Principal of Lovedale, an educational institute of the Scottish Church, had been instrumental in the planning of Fort Hare, but he had already passed away by 1915.

(Rev.) Hugh F. Kerr
Tiberias, Israel.

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Date 1 OCT 1969
STAR

New rector of African varsity college named

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. J. L. Boshoff as rector of the University College of the North at Turfloop as from December 1, was announced in Pretoria today by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha.

He will succeed Prof. Evert F. Potgieter, who has relinquished this post. Mr. Boshoff, who is at present Deputy Secretary for Bantu Education, was formerly secretary for education in the Transkei. He was also formerly a member of the council of the Fort Hare University College.

Announcing the Government's decision to appoint Mr. Boshoff as rector, the Minister said because of his academic grounds, wide experience and intimate knowledge of Bantu Education in general and of the University colleges of the Bantu in particular, he was considered excellently qualified for the post of rector of the University College of the North.

VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. Boshoff was born in Utrecht, Natal, where he also received his school education, matriculating in 1933. After this he continued with his studies at the Natal University College. On completing his training as a teacher, having passed the higher education diploma, he obtained the M.A. degree in history, in 1939.

INSPECTOR

From 1939 to 1957, he taught in various high schools in Natal. From 1954 as vice-principal of the high schools of Utrecht and Newcastle. For 12 years he served on the executive committee of the Natalse Onderwysers-Unie and for seven of these years he was the chairman of this society.

In April 1957, Mr. Boshoff was appointed Inspector of Bantu Education. For five-and-a-half years he was a member of the council of the University of Natal in which capacity he was a member of the General Purposes Committee for two years.

As Inspector of Bantu Education he served for six years as a member of the examination board and was also chairman of the afrikaans subject committee. He was also a member of the council of the Fort Hare University College for many years.

Date 29 OCT 1969
DIE VOLKSBLAD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MNR. P. D. KEMPEN van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare wat met ingang aanstaande jaar senior lektor (navorser) in Ekonomie aan die Vrystaatse Universteit aangestel is. Mnr. Kempen wat aan die U.V. werk vir sy doktorsgraad met 'n tesis oor die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die Herschel-streek met besondere verwysing na die landbou, 'n projek wat by die Sosio-ekonomiese Instituut geregistreer is, is op De Aar gebore. Hy het die graad B.Sc. (Agric.) in 1963 aan die Universiteit van Pretoria behaal en die graad M.Sc. (Agric.) met Landbou-ekonomie as hoofrigting in 1966. In Januarie 1967 het hy senior ektor in Landbou-ekonomie aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare geword. Hy is getroud met mej. Rosa M. Viviers en hulle het twee dogtertjies.

Date 30 OCT 1969

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Nuwe strafwet vir die Transkei

ALICE. — Die Transkei gaan 'n nuwe strafwetboek kry. Prof. J. B. Thom, hoof van die departement Publieke Reg en dekaan van die regsfakulteit aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, is deur die Transkeise regering gevra om ondersoek in te stel na 'n nuwe en meer omvattende strafwetboek. Die bestaande wetboek het in 1886 van krag geword.

University of Fort Hare
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Prof. Thom sal verskeie Afrika- en Europese lande besoek en sal ook aan die Anglo-Amerikaanse regstelsel aandag skenk.

Hy het gesê: „Die nuwe wetboek sal nie 'n gekodifiseerde strafwet vir 'n provinsie van die Republiek wees nie. Dit sal 'n wetboek van 'n onafhanklike gebied wees. Ons moet aanvaar dat die Transkei na volle onafhanklikheid beweeg en al sy eie wette sal maak."

— Sapa.

Date 31 OCT 1969

DIE VADERLAND

MENSE



MNR. P. D. KEMMEN, van die Universiteitskollege van Port Hare, wat met ingang 1 Januarie as senior lektor (navorser) in Ekonomie aan die Universiteit van die Oranje Vrystaat aangestel is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 3 NOV 1969

DIE BURGER

Mnr. P. D. Kempen van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare is aangestel as senior lektor (navorser) in ekonomie aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit van aanstaande jaar.



Mnr. Kempen werk tans aan 'n proefskrif met die oog op die doktorsgraad oor die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die Herschel-streek met besondere verwysing na die landbou

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 3 NOV 1969

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Appeal of African art

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

THE study of contemporary African art should be very important as it is as much a contribution to and part of our South African heritage as that of the European, said Professor E. de Jager, Professor of Anthropology Department at Fort Hare University when he spoke on contemporary African art recently.

An art gallery at Fort Hare has been opened solely for African works of art. He said: "In South Africa race groups are in dire need of a better understanding of one another. Art, must of necessity, be an important avenue towards better understanding."

Prof De Jager said he thought the time had come to accept that the African will not and cannot, subscribe totally to European philosophies unrelated to his past and experience. The African philosophy must be that out of which he grew and developed. It

Date 11 NOV 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Language studies stepped up

FORT HARE.

AT the start of the new academic year in 1970 the University College of Fort Hare (University of Fort Hare as from next year) will take into use a fully-equipped language laboratory.

This will mean a realisation of plans initiated in 1960 by Prof J. A. Venter, then Professor of English at the University College, who had made an intensive study of audio-visual teaching aids in the United States. Plans are to add a second laboratory to the present one in three years' time as well as a smaller laboratory for research work.

Mr Leslie Proctor, senior lecturer at the Johannesburg College of Education and well-known specialist in the field of language laboratory work, has been appointed director of the language laboratory as from January 1, 1970.—Sapa.

Date

Date 20 NOV 1969
DIE BURGER

Dr. Ernie J. Marais van Kaapstad, N.G. Spoorwegleraar, gaan aanstaande jaar na die Universiteit van Fort Hare nadat hom die pos van hoogleraar in wysbegeerte vir die tweede keer aangebied was en hy dit nou aanvaar het.



Dr. Marais het aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch gestudeer en is in 1951 gelegimiteer. Die volgende jaar is hy in die gemeente Prins Albert bevestig. Drie jaar later is hy na Leeu-Gamka en die volgende jaar het hy Spoorweg-leraar geword. Hy was intussen na Holland, waar hy aan die Vrije Universiteit van Amsterdam gestudeer en die doktorale eksamen afgelê het. Ná voltooiing van sy proefskrif oor Pastorale Sorg vir die Mens in sy Nywerheid het hy vroeër vanjaar die doktorsgraad aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch ontvang.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 4 NOV 1969

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Mnr. P. D. Kempen van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare is aangestel as senior lektor in ekonomie aan die Universiteit van die Vrystaat.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 NOV 1969

NATAL DAILY NEWS

IT'S THE LATEST IN LANGUAGE LABS

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday.

AT THE START of the new academic year in 1970 the University College of Fort Hare (University of Fort Hare as from next year) will take into use a fully equipped language laboratory.

This will mean the fruition of plans initiated in 1960 by Prof. J. A. Venter, then Professor of English, who had made an intensive study of audio-visual teaching aids in the United States. Plans are to add a second laboratory to the present one in three years as well as a smaller laboratory for research work.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

APPOINTED HEAD

Mr. Leslie Proctor, senior lecturer at the Johannesburg College of Education and specialist in the field of language laboratory work, has been appointed director of the laboratory from January. Mr. Proctor was born in Britain in 1927 and came to South Africa in 1950.

He holds the degrees of B.A. (Modern Languages Tripos) and M.A. from Cambridge, also the Transvaal Teachers' Diploma.

He is one of the pioneers of language laboratory teaching in South Africa and has many publications to his credit in this particular field.

For several years he has been chairman of the South African Study Group for Language Teaching, and since 1963 he has been editor of Symposium, a journal of education for Southern Africa.

Mr. Proctor is married and has four children.

EZEMFUNDO

Itheko lothweso-zidanga eFort Hare.

Ngu: Z. Yedwa Miza.

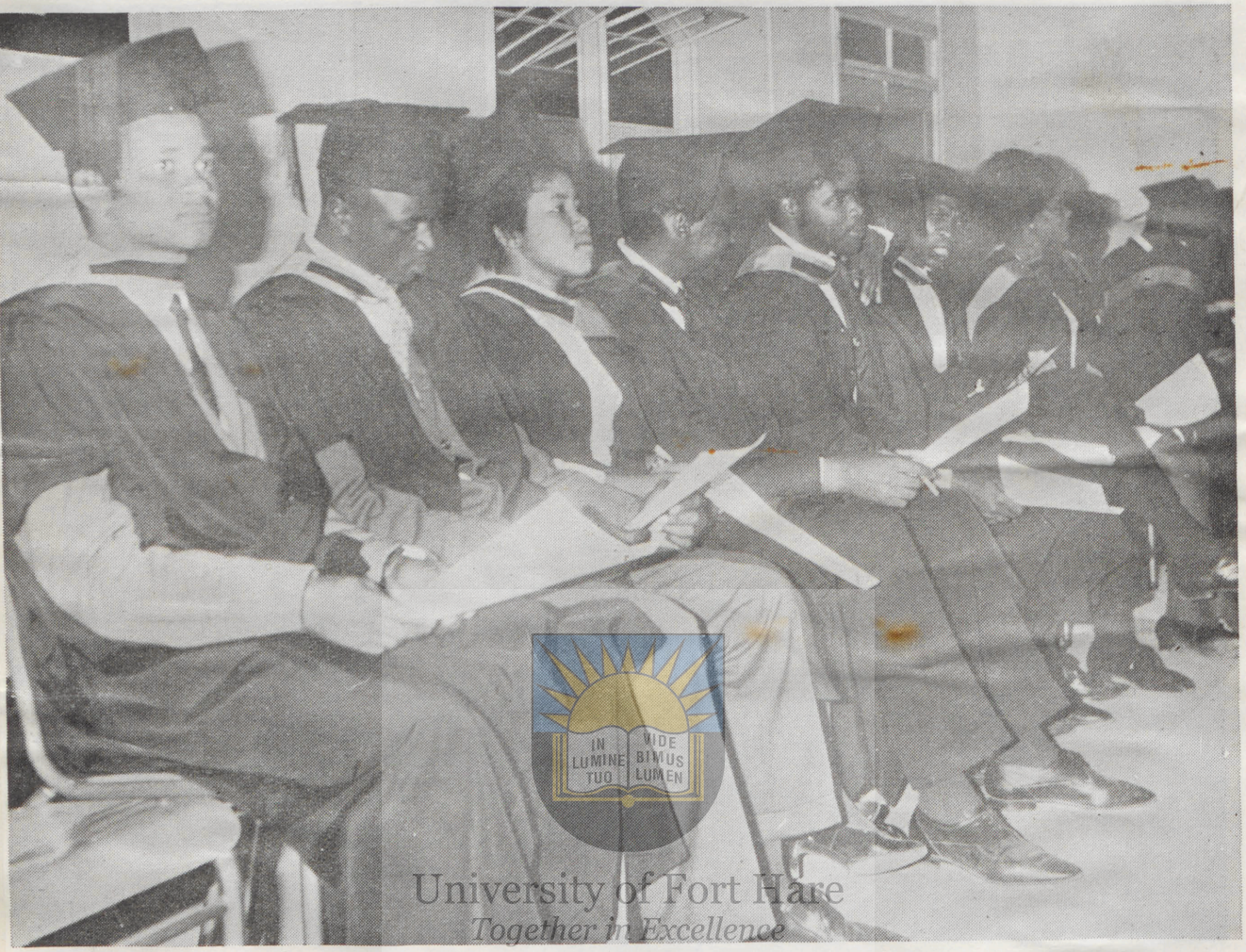
KWITHEKO lothweso-bafundi izidanga zemfundo enomsila lalo nyaka likaNokholeji oyi**Fort Hare** elalenzelwe eHolweni eNkulu yalo Nokholeji kwakukho amakhulu-khulu abantu. Bonke ke aba bantu babe zokuvuyisana nabo bafundi babe thweswa izidanga zemfundo enomsila.

Into eyabanga umdla 'owodwa' ebantwini kolu thweso-bafundi izidanga zemfundo enomsila kukuthweswa kwaBanum. B. S. Koyana noT. Mokone izidanga zemfundo enomsila kwezoMthetho(iLL.B.) Omabini ke la madodana ngabafundi bokuqala ukuphumelela iimviwo zesi sidanga apha **eFort Hare.** Omnye umfundi onguMlu. Y.S. Sibanyoni yena wathweswa isidanga seB.A. Honours kwezeNkolo (Theology). UMlu. Sibanyoni lo ngumfundi wokuqala ukuphumelela iimviwo zesi sidanga apha e**Fort Hare.**



UGqiralwazi uF.J. de Villiers uthwesa uMnu. T. Mokone isidanga semfundo enomsila kwezomthetho (iLL.B.) apha.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Inxenye yabafundi ababe thweswa izidanga zemfundo enomsila abayifumene ngengqeqesho yeYunivesithi yoMzantsi-Afrika.

UMnu. Koyana waphumelela iimviwo zakhe zeB.A. kumgca wemfundo yomthetho ngowe-1964, waye ke ekupheleni kowe-1968 waphumelela iimviwo zakhe zesidanga seLL.B. Ekuqaleni kwalo we-1969 walathelwa ukuba abe ngumhlohli-bafundi kwiziko elifundisa umthetho waye ke ungumhlohli-bafundi ontsundu wokuqala kweli ziko kuseloko lasekwa ngowe-1960.

Intloko (Chancellor) yeYunivesithi yoMzantsi-Afrika uGqiralwazi uF. J. de Villiers yiyo ngesiqu eyayithwesa abafundi izidanga zemfundo enomsila kweli theko liqaqambileyo. Bebonke ke abafundi abathweswa izidanga zemfundo enomsila nabanikezwa iziqiniselo zeediploma ngama-92.

Isithethi esiyintloko kweli theko yayinguGqiralwazi R.H. W. Shepherd owayesakuba yiNqununu yeSinala sase**Lovedale.**

Phakathi kweendwendwe ezibalekileyo ezazikweli theko singabalula aba: uMnu. Wilson oyiKhonsal emele elaseBhilitani esixekweni saseBhayi; uGqiralwazi G.A. Sonneholl onguMmeli woMbuso waseJamani kweli loMzantsi-Afrika! uMnu. K. Stuke oyiKhonsal-jikelele yelaseJamani kwisixeko saseBhayi; uGqiralwazi Alexander Kerr ongumseki nenqununu yokuqala yalo Nokholeji eyabamba iintambo ukususela ngowe-1916 ukuya kuthi ga ngowe-1947, uNkosi George Mzimvubu Mathanzima onguMphathiswa weMfundo e**Transkei** noNkosi uJustice Mabandla oliCeba eliyiNtloko leQoqo likaGunyaziwe omkhulu wase**Ciskei.**

Emveni komsebenzi wokuthweswa abafundi izidanga nokunikezwa kwabo iziqiniselo zeediploma, uSihlalo weBhodi eCebisayo yase**Fort Hare** umnu. Guzana, waphosa amazwi ambalwa ombulelo.

UMnu. Guzana wasungula intetho yakhe ngokuthi: "AbaNtetho isisiXhosa bamelwe kukuba benze umbulelo kuRulumente ngoMthetho oyiLwayo wase**Fort Hare** ongeniswe kwiPalamente yeRiphabhliki yoMzantsi-Afrika nguMphathiswa woLawulo neNkqubela yabaNtsundu noweMfundo yabaNtsundu uMhlekazi uM.C. Botha.

"Simelwe kukuba sibulele oko kuzayo. Siyabona ukuthi uNokholeji lo uyi Fort Hare **uvuthiwe nokuba kufanelekile ukuba anikezwe ilungelo lokuba abe yiyunivesithi ezimeleyo,"** wahambisa watsho uMnu. Guzana.

UMnu. Guzana waqhuba wathi uNokholeji lo uyi**Fort Hare** uneminyaka engaphezulu kwama-50 ekho. Iyunivesithi isekelwa ukuba ikhonze isizwe esithile kwaye ke ukuze iphumelele ukukwenza oko kufuneka ikhululeke ukuba ithabathe isigqibo ethanda ukusenza. "Kufanelekile ke ukuba **iFort Hare** inikezwe eli lungelo," yaqokela yatsho into kaGuzana.

UMnu. Guzana wathi uyayibulela iYunivesithi yase**Rhodes ngoncedo** elunika i**Fort Hare.**

"Simelwe kukuba sibulele iYunivesithi yoMzantsi-Afrika ngokusinika kwayo uncedo nenkokelo. Siyathemba ukuba ayiyi kumlahla uNokholeji lo uyiFort Hare emveni kokunikwezwa kwakhe ilungelo lokuba abe yiyunivesithi ezimeleyo. Ndiyathemba nokuba iya kuthi roqo ukumnika uncedo nenkokelo ayifunayo," waqukumbela ngalawo ke uMnu. Guzana.

Date 11 NOV 1969

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Language laboratory to open at Fort Hare

ALICE — At the start of the new academic year in 1970 the University College of Fort Hare — to be known as the University of Fore Hare from next year will take into use a fully equipped language laboratory.

This will mean the realisation of plans initiated in 1960 by Prof. J. A. Venter, then Professor of English at the University College, who made an intensive study of audiovisual teaching aids in the United States.

Plans are to add a second laboratory to the present one in three years time as well as a smaller laboratory for research work.

Mr. Leslie Proctor, senior lecturer at the Johannesburg College of Education and well-known specialist in the field of language laboratory work, has been appointed director of the language laboratory as from January next year.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. Proctor was born in England in 1927 and came to South Africa in 1950.

DEGREES

He holds the degrees of B.A. (modern languages Tripos) and M.A. of Cambridge University and the Transvaal Teachers' Diploma.

He is one of the pioneers of language laboratory teaching in South Africa and has numerous publications to his credit in this particular field.

Among others he has for a number of years been chairman of the South African study group for language teaching and since 1963 he has been editor of Symposium — a journal of education for Southern Africa.

Mr. Proctor is married with four children. — DDC.

Date 24 NOV 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

LithoProof



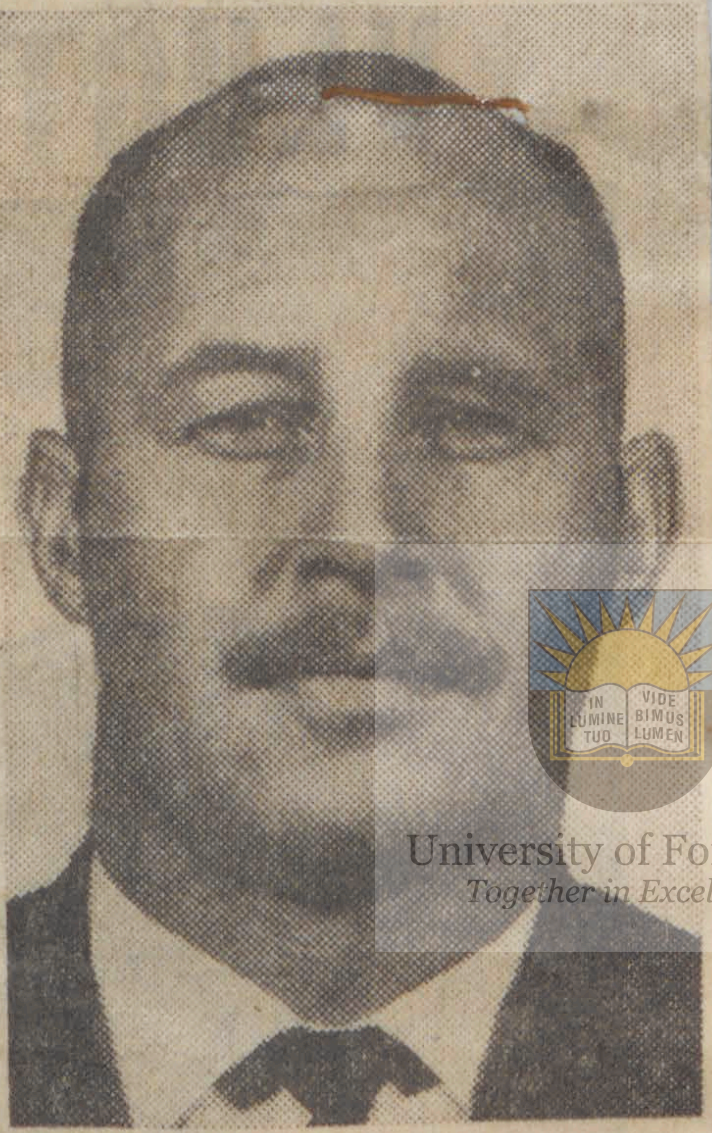
DR. J. J. DE WET

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Appointed to Potchefstroom

ALICE — Dr. J. J. de Wet, B.Sc. B.Ed., M.Ed. (with distinction) and D.Ed. who is senior lecturer in the Dept. of Didactics and Administration at the University College of Fort Hare, has been appointed professor in the Department of Empirical Education at Potchefstroom University as from January 1,, 1970. Dr. De Wet, 35, was educated at Kroonstad High School and Potchefstroom University. He taught at Rustenburg (Tvl) and at Shawbury Bantu Training School in the Transkei before coming to Fort Hare six years ago. In 1967 he went to Utrecht University, Holland, for a year. — DDC.

Date 21 NOV 1969
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



Dr. J. J. de Wet, 'n senior lektor in die departement van didaktiek en administrasie by die Universiteit van Fort Hare, wat aangestel is as professor in die departement van empiriese opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van Potchefstroom met ingang 1 Januarie volgende jaar. Dr. De Wet is getroud en het vier kinders.

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

Date 24 NOV 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Fort Hare man for Potch

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

DR J. J. DE WET, senior lecturer in the department of didactics and administration at the University College of Fort Hare, leaves at the end of the year to take up a position at Potchefstroom University.

Dr De Wet has been appointed professor in the department of empirical education.

He was educated at Kroonstad High School and Potchefstroom University. Before coming to Fort Hare six years ago, he taught at Rustenburg and at the Bantu Training School in the Transkei.

In 1967, he went to Utrecht University in Holland to further his studies.

A keen sportsman, Dr De Wet played rugby for Western Transvaal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date -3 DEC 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Employment opportunities for graduates improve



Dr. W. Bacher, M.A., D. Phil, Senior lecturer in industrial Psychology at Fort Hare and president of the Fort Hare Economic Society, who organised the recent symposium on economic development of the Transkei.

By Dr. W. Bacher, M.A., D.Phil.

THE Transkeian Public Service, which came into being in 1963, has grown from 2,446 to 3,460 prescribed and non-prescribed posts in 1968, but excludes the Transkeian Police, teachers and labourers.

The vacancy factor of 12.2 per cent in 1968 signifies a level 0.7 per cent lower than that for 1967. Seen as a whole, the vacancy situation is improving—if not yet entirely satisfactory.

In spite of this there was an increase in labour turnover from 3.9 per cent during 1967 to seven per cent during 1968 for the full establishment.

Stable

In the circumstances, the labour force of the Transkei Government departments can be labelled a stable one.

The Public Service Commission has not failed to realise its responsibilities of staff development — staff development with the aim of increasing the required level of knowledge and skills of officers in the government departments which, in itself, will promote efficiency.

The commission's training section not only presents induction courses in basic administration with the particular reference to the differing roles of public service, the judiciary, the legislature and the executive (Cabinet) which is intended to orientate the newcomer, but also courses in supervision for more senior officers, teaching them fundamentals of personnel management which they urgently need in controlling subordinates.

The courses are well supported and results are generally good.

Training in specific line functions and responsibilities, for example, knowledge of the accounting systems used in Government Service Court work, etc, is undertaken at department level.

A further attempt to increase efficiency of Transkeian public servants is by offering bursaries for study at various institutions.

Officers in the Department of Justice entering for studies in law have been subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent of university fees.

In other degree courses, candidates recruited from different departments were subsidised to the extent of 75 per cent of university fees.

The number of students enrolled during 1968, was considerably higher than the previous years.

A special attempt was made by the Public Service Commission to ensure greater participation in its part-time bursary scheme which, up to the end of 1967, had been extremely poorly supported.

Of the R3,000 voted for bursaries in the 1967/68 budget, only R147 had been used by the end of 1967.

It is clear from this that since 1967, the commission has left no stone unturned in its drive to attract as many Transkeians as possible to the professional and technical ranks of the Government service and to offer training facilities to serving officers.

Reactions to advertisements inviting applications for bursaries, however, had been very poor and, in spite of relaxed requirements in some cases, a number of bursaries had to be withheld and the unused funds ultimately returned to the exchequer.

The above analysis shows part-time students studying by correspondence find this method of study extremely hard.

Whatever reasons led to this poor performance — either the students did not work hard enough or had to study under adverse domestic circumstances — the only solution to this problem seems to be the granting of more bursaries for full-time study and the creation of lecturing facilities in the Transkei itself.

Opportunity

We have here an ideal opportunity for Fort Hare to consider opening a branch of these faculties which could be of most practical use to the Transkei in Umtata or any centre in the Transkei nearer to the point of requirement, but no more suitable place than Umtata could be envisaged.

Until this development has been achieved, it should be considered to offer university studies in Umtata by Fort Hare staff on certain days of the week travelling to the Transkei.

A further possibility would be for Fort Hare to offer short courses during the year in Alice to officers who are not in a position to leave their work for longer than two to six weeks at a time.

Although such courses would not be for degree purposes, students would gain valuable knowledge directly relevant to their work.

In September this year, a ten-day course in personnel management was offered by the industrial psychology section of Fort Hare for African personnel. Eleven candidates from different parts of the country enrolled and all obtained diplomas.

Holiday courses already have been offered in the departments of law and librarianship.

Findings provide evidence for the development of secondary motives of achievement, affiliation, power and others by the Xhosa student, which will enable him to accept the challenge offered so widely today of not only serving, but also leading, his people.

The possession of such motives would seem to be important to the Xhosa for facing up to the challenges at the higher levels of contemporary Western culture.

To be productive requires not only skill and understanding, but also the necessary motivation — the driving force behind them — but motivation is no end in itself; it should be directed towards some or other goal.

To students I wish to say: Service to your homelands is the biggest challenge after completion of your studies. The Transkei, which is in the process of attracting industries to its borders and to the interior, offers bright opportunities for employment.

Working in the Transkei, either in a Government department or in commerce or industry, will give you the goal directedness of your motivations and aspirations.

In order to study the pattern of occupational expectations of African university students, a survey with the help of senior students were undertaken in this connection.

Students were personally asked by interviewers what the choice of employment after completion of their university studies is, what commencing salary they would consider, whether they would consider taking up employment either in the Transkei or Ciskei, and at what starting salary.

Although a 100 per cent sample of students living in hostels was planned, only 55 per cent were prepared to co-operate.

Reasons given for unwillingness to work in either the Transkei or Ciskei were: Too low salaries; economically underdeveloped; does not live in the Transkei or Ciskei; wants to travel and meet others prefers to work in a province other than the Cape; no scope for advancement ideological reasons; prefers Natal (English) no advancement training facilities; fear of competition from witchdoctors.

One can safely assume that about one-third of the student population at Fort Hare wish to take up employment in the Transkei or Ciskei.

The direction of study which attracted the most positive reactions was education, followed by two directions sharing almost the same position, namely, arts, divinity and social science and law followed by commerce and administration and, lastly, by natural science.

Negative

The negatively inclined response from the natural science field could be attributed partly to the association of employment with industrial growth.

While the latter statement could be justified for the moment, service posts, such as medicine, land surveying, pharmacy, engineering and agriculture, could be very rewarding, both from the satisfaction and financial points of view.

As further State departments, such as a department of health, will be introduced, greater growing needs from Transkeians who are trained in natural sciences will occur.

Until industries have been established, which will provide posts for chemists, product developers, engineers, etc., candidates from the natural science discipline, who are interested in industrial work should, in the meantime, consider service posts which are available and also posts for science teachers.

The reason that was mentioned most frequently for unwillingness to work in the homelands, was that of "not coming from the Transkei or Ciskei."

To my mind, this is a very valid reason since those who do not live in the Transkei still have to be educated to identify themselves with the development of the Transkei and Ciskei, and with making this area their new home.

The Group Areas Act and other influx control measures have been interpreted wrongly by a large number of students in the sense that these Acts prohibit them from settling in the Transkei — the opposite, indeed, is true.

As one-third of the student population at Fort Hare is prepared to take up employment in either the Transkei or Ciskei, it appears that as far as the required available brain power is concerned, the Transkei can face its future with confidence and enthusiasm.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 SEP 1969
E. L. Daily Dispatch

XDC gives R75,000 to For Hare for social centre

EAST LONDON — The Board of Directors of the Xhosa Developme Corporation, under chairmanship of Mr. Bruce Young, at a board meeti here, has decided to donate R75,000 towards the erection of a Social Servic Centre for the students of Fort Hare University.

Both the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, and the chairman of the Fort Hare University College Advisory Council, Mr. S. S. Guzana, were present when the announcement was made.

"It is generally accepted that well-organised student activities are essential for the cultural development of students in higher education and for maintaining healthy mutual relations," Professor De Wet said.

"Higher university students not only demand high academic standards, but also high standards in students' lives.

"It is of paramount importance to the Xhosa Development Corporation that such high standards should also exist at Fort Hare, where future leaders of the Xhosa community are developed.

AUTONOMY

"For these reasons and increasing student numbers, the XDC envisages that this grant will constitute a positive contribution towards creation of adequate facilities for student activities, including social and cultural aspects.

"It is envisaged that, inter alia, there will be erected a Great Hall, offices for student societies, a cafeteria, facilities for indoor sport and a chapel for divine services.

"In view of the legislation for academic autonomy for Fort Hare as from next year, it is indeed appropriate that the establishment of such modern facilities will no longer be regarded as ideal only, become a reality in the fore able future," Prof. De Wet s

In thanking the board for donation, Prof. De Wet said statement acknowledging t donation will be made thro the Press at a later date.—D

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 DEC 1969
PRETORIA NEWS

MOST BANTU COLLEGE LECTURERS WHITE

JOHANNESBURG, Monday.

NEARLY FOUR-FIFTHS of the lecturers at the three African university-colleges, which were originally established 10 years ago to cater for the "special" cultural needs of African students, are White.

The Rectors of the three university-colleges — Fort Hare, Turfloop and Ngoya — are all White. For professors the ratio of White to Black is more than 10 to one, for senior lecturers it is more than 12 to one.

It is only on the two last rungs of the academic staff that Africans outnumber Whites. But the total number of these university teachers — junior lecturers and other teaching staff —is insignificant: 15 out of 268.

These figures are given in the latest issue of the Bantu Educational Journal, The Bantu Education Department's official journal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STATISTICS

Under the heading "Some interesting statistical facts about Bantu education," the journal gives a breakdown of relevant figures to illustrate their growth during the past 10 years.

The number of students increased more than three-fold during the 10 year period 1960-69 — from less than 500 to more than 1,500. The number of graduates similarly increased by nearly three-fold — from just over 50 to nearly 150.

During this period — when the number of diplomas issued rose from about 60 to some 120 — the lecturing staff increased from about 90 to nearly 270.

A breakdown of students by faculty shows a heavy concentration in arts and education, which account for about two-thirds of the 1,386 students.

Date 19 DEC 1969

FORT BEAUFORT ADVOCATE.

(We understand that when Fort Hare re-opens next year, twenty new lecturers will join the staff. A few will be taking study leave for a year.

—Alice Times

LithoProof

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 DEC 1969
NATAL DAILY NEWS

FORT HARE INDEPENDENT

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

WHEN THE UNIVERSITY College of Fort Hare reopens in the New Year it will no longer be as a dependent university college, but as the University of Fort Hare. With the gaining of autonomy, the University of Fort Hare will become independent of the university of South Africa and function on its own, making its own regulations and rules.

In accordance with article 10, 2 A and B of the University of Fort Hare Act of 1969, which lays down that for each faculty of the university one or more persons who are professors in a corresponding faculty at another university institution are to be appointed as members of the University of Fort Hare Senate, the present senate consisting of 30 members has been enlarged.

Nine new members from other universities have been appointed to serve on the University senate. Two new members have been appointed for each of the largest faculties at Fort Hare, namely the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science.

The new members of the Fort Hare Senate are:

(1) Prof. E. O. J. Westphal, of the University of Cape Town.

(2) Prof. S. J. Schoeman of the University of Port Elizabeth.

(3) Prof. W. P. Robbertse, of the University of Potchefstroom.

(4) Prof. J. G. C. Small, of the University of Port Elizabeth.

(5) Prof. A. G. Rooks, of Natal University.

(6) Prof. R. G. MacMillan, of Natal University.

(7) Prof. R. C. Oeuthin of Rhodes University.

(8) Prof. D. Hobart-Houghton, of Rhodes University.

(9) Prof. G. D. B. de Villiers, of the University of the Orange Free State.

IN ADDITION to the above new members of the Senate, seven more new members will be appointed from the Fort Hare staff itself. Five of these are new appointments to the Fort Hare staff who will begin their duties in January, 1970.

(1) Prof. E. J. Marais B.A. M.A. B.D. and D.Th, the new Professor of Philosophy.

(2) Dr. M. C. Eksteen B.A. M.A. D. Phil, the new Senior lecturer and head of the Department of Political Science.

(3) Prof. L. Eekhart B.Sc. Engin Land Survey and B.S.c. Engin (Photogrammatic), who has been appointed Professor of Land Surveying.

(4) Prof. P. J. Wessels M. Commerce who has been appointed. Professor of Business Economics.

(5) Prof. E. H. Graven B.Sc. M.S.c. Ph. D. who has been appointed Professor of Agronomy. Two other members are still to be appointed from the Fort Hare staff.

The new enlarged senate will meet for the first time early next year. Later in the year several important functions are scheduled to take place to mark the University gaining its autonomy.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 DEC 1969
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Appointed to senate of Fort Hare

ALICE.

THE new members of the enlarged senate of the University of Fort Hare have been announced.

In terms of the University of Fort Hare Act, nine new members, who are members of the faculties of other universities which correspond with those of Fort Hare, must be appointed to the Fort Hare Senate.

The nine new members are: Prof F. O. J. Westphal, of the University of Cape Town; Prof S. J. Schoeman, of the University of Port Elizabeth; Prof W. P. Robbertse, of the University of Potchefstroom; Prof J. G. C. Small, of the University of Port Elizabeth; Prof G. Rooks, of Natal University; Prof R. G. Macmillan, of Natal University; Prof R. [illegible] of Rhodes University; Prof D. Hobart-Houghton, of Rhodes University; and Prof G. D. B. de Villiers, of the University of the Orange Free State.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Staff

In addition, seven members from the Fort Hare staff will also be appointed to the senate. Five of these are new members of the staff who will commence their duties in January next year.

The seven are: Professor E. J. Marais, Professor of Philosophy; Dr M. C. Eksteen, senior lecturer and head of the Department of Political Science; Professor L. Eekhart, Professor of Land Surveying; Professor P. J. Wessels, Professor of Business Economics; Professor E. H. Graven, Professor of Agronomy at Fort Hare.

Two other members are still to be appointed from the Fort Hare staff.

The new, enlarged senate will meet for the first time early next year. Later in the year several important functions are planned to mark the University of Fort Hare gaining its autonomy.—Sapa.

Date 11 DEC 1969
DIE BURGER


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

'N AFSKEIDSGESELLIGHEID is gister in die Paul Sauer-gebou gehou vir dr. E. J. Marais, wat die afgelope dertien jaar N.G. Spoorweg-leeraar van Kaapland was. Dr. Marais word nou hoogleraar in filosofie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Op die foto staan (v.l.n.r.) sy kinders Lucia en Andries, mev. Marais, Carina en dr. Marais.

Date 15 DEC 1969
STAM

Top jobs held by Whites

FEW AFRICANS ON STAFFS OF TRIBAL UNIVERSITIES

NEARLY FOUR-FIFTHS of the lecturers at the three African university colleges, which were originally established 10 years ago to cater for the "special" cultural needs of African students, are White.

The rectors of the three university colleges — Fort Hare, Turfloop and Ngoya — are all White. For professors the ratio of White to Black is more than 10 to one; for senior lecturers it is more than 12 to one.

It is only on the two last rungs of the academic staff that Africans outnumber Whites. But the total number of these university teachers — junior lecturers and "other teaching staff" — is insignificant: 15 out of 268.

These figures are given in the latest "Bantu Education Journal," the Bantu Education Department's official journal.

Under the heading "Some interesting statistical facts about Bantu Education" the journal gives a breakdown of relevant figures to illustrate the growth during the past 10 years."

MORE STUDENTS

The number of students increased more than three-fold during the 10-year period 1960-70 — from less than 500 to more than 1,500. The number of graduates similarly increased by nearly three-fold — from just over 50 to nearly 150.

During this period — when the number of diplomas issued rose from about 60 to some 120 — the lecturing staff increased from about 90 to nearly 270.

A breakdown of students by faculty shows a heavy concentration in arts and education, which account for about two-thirds of the 1,586 students.

The next biggest faculties are science, with roughly 260 students, and law, with nearly 120 students. The university colleges do not have facilities for medical or engineering students.

The figures show that for the years 1968 and 1969 there were only 15 agricultural students, and no university graduates for the same two years. There was, however, one student who obtained a diploma.

Of the total number of students, more than half (some 800) come from the Transvaal. Some 400 come from the Cape, nearly 280 from Natal, and about 70 from the Free State.

Another interesting item in the statistical breakdown is that nearly one-fifth of the students are 25 years of age or older.

LUMINE BIMUS LUMEN TUO
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 DEC 1969
ARGUS

WHITES TEACH AT BLACK COLLEGES

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG, Wednesday.

NEARLY FOUR-FIFTHS of the lecturers at the three African university colleges, which were originally established 10 years ago to cater for the 'special' cultural needs of African students, are White.

The rectors of the three university colleges — Fort Hare, Turfloop and Ngoya — are all White. For professors the ratio of White to Black is more than 10 to one. For senior lecturers it is more than 12 to one.

It is only on the two junior rungs of the academic staff that Africans outnumber Whites. But the total number of these university teachers—junior lecturers and 'other teaching staff' — is insignificant: 15 out of 268.

These figures are given in the latest issue of the 'Bantu Education Journal,' the Bantu Education Department's official journal.

The journal gives a breakdown of relevant figures to illustrate the growth of non-White university colleges in the past 10 years.

The number of students increased more than threefold during the 10-year period 1960-69 — from below 500 to more than 1,500. The number of graduates similarly increased by nearly threefold — from 50 to nearly 150.

During this period — when the number of diplomas issued rose from about 60 to some 120 — the lecturing staff increased from 90 to nearly 270.

ARTS, EDUCATION

A breakdown of students by faculty shows a heavy concentration in arts and education, which account for about two-thirds of the 1,586 students.

The next biggest faculties are science, with roughly 260 students, and law, with nearly 120 students. The university colleges do not have facilities for medical or engineering students.

The figures for the years 1968 and 1969 show that there were only 15 agricultural students, and no university graduates in this faculty for two years. One student, however, obtained a diploma.

800 FROM TRANSVAAL

Of the total number of students, more than half (some 800) come from the Transvaal. About 400 come from the Cape, nearly 280 from Natal, and about 70 from the Free State.

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 JAN 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare man is toy maker

ALICE — The senior lecturer in Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare, Dr. W. Bacher, has an unusual hobby — toy designing.

Through the years Dr. Bacher, the father of two children, has become aware that there is a specific need in South Africa for attractive, low-priced, sturdy wooden toys.

As a psychologist, he also realised that toys which are too elaborate, intricate and "real" in design soon lose the interest of the child.

"The less detail in a toy, the more the child is encouraged to use his own initiative and imagination while at play," Dr. Bacher said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DURABLE

"Toys must also be durable. Toys which have a good play value and are durable, help the child to develop a good sense of ownership and possession which can only happen when things are worthwhile."

Dr. Bacher's toys have proved popular not only with his own children, but also with those of friends.

"I would like to see South African toy manufacturers take an interest in these designs as I feel certain they would prove popular as well as educational.

Laughingly Dr. Bacher said: "This is an example of team work. I design and make the toys, my wife is the colour expert and the children test the durability of what I have produced."—DDC.

Date 22 DEC 1969
ARGUS

GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE FARMING STUDENTS

JOHANNESBURG, Monday.

THE director of the Fertiliser Society of South Africa, Dr. H. C. Luitingh, has announced that the society is to make bursaries available to agricultural students.

These bursaries will be in addition to those already on offer from some of the member countries of the Society.

The Fertiliser Society is made up of the more important fertiliser manufacturers and distributors in the Republic. One of its main objectives is more efficient and more profitable crop production.

As such the Society is concerned at the shortage of trained agriculturists in both the public and the private sector as well as the decline in student numbers at the various agricultural faculties.

WIDER CHOICE

Some years ago the State was practically the only employer of qualified agriculturists, but today this position has changed considerably. A wide choice of employment is offered by companies manufacturing farming requisites by organised agriculture and by the departments of agriculture.

In an attempt to alleviate the trained manpower shortage the Fertiliser Society will eventually have four bursaries of R500 a year for four years for students majoring in soil science, agronomy or pasture science. The first bursary will be awarded next year.

To extend its activities in the Bantu Homelands and to assist in developing Bantu agriculture through its own trained agricultural scientists, the society will offer as from next year, four bursaries for studying agriculture at the University College of Fort Hare.

It is hoped this financial assistance will also contribute to the development of the faculty. — Sapa.

Date 20 DEC 1969
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Top jobs held by Whites

FEW AFRICANS ON STAFFS OF TRIBAL UNIVERSITIES

NEARLY FOUR-FIFTHS of the lecturers at the three African university colleges, which were originally established 10 years ago to cater for the "special" cultural needs of African students, are White.

The rectors of the three university colleges — Fort Hare, Turfloop and Ngoya — are all White. For professors the ratio of White to Black is more than 10 to one; for senior lecturers it is more than 12 to one.

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The next biggest faculties are science, with roughly 260 students, and law, with nearly 120 students. The university colleges do not have facilities for medical or engineering students.

The figures show that for the years 1968 and 1969 there were only 15 agricultural students, and no university graduates for the same two years. There was, however, one student who obtained a diploma.

Of the total number of students, more than half (some 800) come from the Transvaal. Some 400 come from the Cape, nearly 280 from Natal, and about 70 from the Free State.

Another interesting item in the statistical breakdown is that nearly one-fifth of the students are 25 years of age or older.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

6 JAN 1970
Date
DIE LANDBOUWEEKBLAD

VIER BEURSE VAN R500 AANGEBIED VIR LANDBOUSTUDIE

DIE Misstofvereniging van Suid-Afrika het besluit om van vanjaar af beurse beskikbaar te stel aan verdienstelike kandidate vir opleiding in die landbouwetenskappe. Dié aankondiging is deur dr. H. C. Luitingh, direkteur van die Misstofvereniging, gedoen.

Die beurse word beskikbaar gestel naas dié wat reeds deur sommige van die lidmaatskappye van die vereniging aangebied word.

Die Misstofvereniging, wat saamgestel is uit die vernaamste vervaardigers en verspreiders van kunsmis in die Republiek, spits hom onder meer toe op die bevordering van verhoogde ekonomiese en doeltreffender gewasproduksie in Suid-Afrika. As sodanig is dit bekommerd oor die tekort aan opgeleide landbouwetenskaplikes in sowel die openbare as private sektor en oor die afname in die studentegetalle by die verskillende landboufakulteite, het dr. Luitingh gesê.

VIER BEURSE

Om die tekort aan landbouwetenskaplikes te probeer aanvul, stel die vereniging nou jaarliks vier beurse van R500 vir vier jaar beskikbaar aan studente wat Grondkunde, Agronomie of Weidingsleer as hul hoofstudierigting kies. Die eerste van hierdie beurse sal vanjaar reeds toegeken word.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Met die doel om bedrywighede in die Bantoetuislande aan te vul en te trag om Bantoelandbou deur opgeleide Bantoelandboukundiges te help ontwikkel, bied die vereniging ook vier beurse aan vir studie aan die nuutgestigte landboufakulteit van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare. Daar word gehoop dat hierdie geldelike steun ook tot die ontwikkeling van dié fakulteit sal bydra, het dr. Luitingh verklaar.

Verdere besonderhede oor die beurse kan verkry word van die S.A. Misstofvereniging, Posbus 1821, Pretoria.

Date 13 JAN 1970

THE MIDLAND NEWS.

Dr. G. de V. Morrison, M.P. for Cradock, has been appointed to the Council of the University of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 6 JAN 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Lecturer's hobby is designing and making toys

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

DR W. BACKER, senior lecturer in Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare, has an unusual hobby—he designs toys. Through the years Dr Backer, who is the father of two young children, has become aware that there is a specific need in South Africa for attractive, low-priced, sturdy wooden toys.

Most wooden toys in South Africa are imported and usually expensive, he says.

As a psychologist he also realised that toys which were too elaborate, intricate and "real" in design soon lost the interest of the child.

The less detail in a toy, the more the child was encouraged to use his own initiative and imagination while at play.

Toys which had good "play value" and were durable helped the child to develop a good sense of ownership and possession which could only happen when things were worthwhile.

Dr Backer's toys have proved popular not only with his own children but also with the children of friends.

"This is an example of family team work," said Dr Backer. "I design and make the toys, my wife is the colour expert and the children test the durability of what I have produced."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Durability tested



Dr W. Backer, a psychologist who designs toys, with his wife and children.

Some of the toys he has made and designed are in the foreground.

Date 9 JAN 1970

DIE NATALLER

Beurse vir studente in landbou

PIETERMARITZBURG

DIE DIREKTEUR van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kunsmisvereniging – dr. H. C. Luttingh – het bekend gemaak dat sy vereniging voortaan beurse aan landboustudente beskikbaar gaan stel.

Die vereniging is veral bekommerd oor die tekort aan opgeleide landboukundiges in sowel die openbare as privaatsektors. Nog 'n rede tot kommer is die afname in die aantal studente aan landboufakulteite in die Republiek.

In 'n poging om die mannekragtekort die hoof te bied, gaan die vereniging aanvanklik vier beurse ter waarde van R500 per jaar vir 4 jaar aan studente beskikbaar stel wat grondkunde, akkerbou of weiding as hoofvakke neem. Die eerste beurs sal reeds die jaar toegeken word met 'n bykomende beurs elke opvolgende jaar.

Met die oog daarop om sy aktiwiteite ook in die Bantoegebiede uit te brei, sal die vereniging ook vier beurse beskikbaar stel vir landboustudente aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare. Die eerste hiervan sal reeds vanjaar toegeken word.

University of Fort Hare

Date 12 JAN 1970

NATAL MERCURY

Four-Year Bursary Offered

"Mercury" Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG. — AGRICULTURAL students throughout South Africa still have time to make application for the Fertiliser Society of South Africa's four-year bursary.

Closing date of applications is January 23. The bursary is open to South African White students majoring in either agronomy, soil science or pasture science at any Agricultural Faculty in the country.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

This non-repayable R500 a year bursary is available for a further three years provided the successful applicant makes satisfactory progress in his studies.

The Fertiliser Society plans to increase the annual bursaries to four in an attempt to alleviate the shortage of trained agriculturists and to increase efficiency and profit in crop production.

The society is also offering four bursaries to Africans to study agriculture at the University of Fort Hare in order to extend its activities in the Bantu homelands and to assist in developing Bantu agriculture.

Date 16 JAN 1970

THE FRIEND

For operation

Prof. D. F. v[illegible] Dyk of the University of Fort Hare has been admitted to the National Hospital, Bloemfontein, for an operation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 JAN 1970

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Prof. dr. D. F. van Dyk van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare is in die Nasionale Hospitaal in Bloemfontein opgeneem vir 'n operasie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date JAN 1970
COMMANDO



VIËTNAM

DIE OORLOG SONDER EINDE

dr. m. c. eksteen

Die Senior Redakteur van Kommando, Dr. M. C. Eksteen, het aan die begin van hierdie maand sy nuwe betrekking as Hoof van die Departement van Staatsleer aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare aanvaar. Ons wens hom en sy gesin 'n gelukkige verblyf toe op Fort Hare en wil van die geleentheid gebruik maak om hom van harte geluk te wens met hierdie Senior Pos.



dr. M. C. Eksteen.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN

MILJOENE mense het onlangs betogings in sekere Amerikaanse stede gehou ten gunste van die staking van die oorlog in Viëtnam. Die betogings volg op die indruk dat die huidige President, mnr. Richard Nixon, net so min soos sy voorganger, mnr. Lyndon Johnson, in staat is om die oorlog in Viëtnam te beëindig.

Die verlange na die beëindiging van die oorlog is so sterk onder die Amerikaanse volk dat dit nou reeds in twee agtereenvolgende presidentsverkiesings die deurslag gegee het. In 1964 het mnr. Johnson vir homself 'n oorweldigende meerderheid in die verkiesing besorg as gevolg van sy versekering dat hy 'n einde aan die oorlog in Viëtnam sou bring. Dit het egter kort na sy bewindsaanvaarding duidelik geword dat hy nie hierdie belofte kon nakom nie, en die openbare gevoel in sy land het teen hom gedraai. So sterk was die Amerikaanse afkeur in die voortsetting van hierdie oorlog dat nie alleen mnr. Johnson se gewildheid geweldig afgeneem het nie, maar ook dat die regerende Demokratiese Party in die 1968 verkiesing die stemme van miljoene Amerikaanse kiesers verloor het.

Tydens hierdie verkiesing is alle hoop op die Republikeinse Party se kandidaat, Richard Nixon, gevestig om die vrede in Viëtnam te herstel. So ernstig het hy die saak benader dat een van sy eerste optredes nadat hy die bewind oorgeneem het was om 'n persoonlike besoek aan Viëtnam te bring. Daar is ook dadelik 'n begin gemaak om uitvoering aan sy plan te gee deur die onttrekking van duisende Amerikaanse troepe uit die gebied. Die bevelvoerder van die Amerikaanse magte in Viëtnam, Genl Creighton Abrams, het onlangs verklaar dat Amerika teen die middel van Desember 1969 reeds ongeveer 60,000 troepe uit Viëtnam onttrek het. Genl Abrams het egter bevestig dat die feit dat Amerikaanse troepe aan die noordelike grens van Suid-Viëtnam onttrek word, nie beteken dat die Suid-Viëtnamese alleen in die gebied sal veg nie. 'n Amerikaanse hulpmag help hulle nog steeds om stellings in te neem wat deur Amerikaners ontruim is. Volgens die Amerikaanse Leërowerheid is daar in die Noordelike stellings ongeveer 30,000 Noord-Viëtnamese soldate wat bestaan uit sowat 40 bataljonne.

Aangesien die Suid-Viëtnamese nie alleen teen hierdie magte sal staande bly nie, sal die troepe van die Amerikaanse hulpmag aanbly om te help ingeval 'n teenaanval deur die Viëtkong in die winter of lente moontlik is.

Dit is nou al meer as vyftien jaar dat Amerika vergeefs probeer om die oorlog in Viëtnam te beëindig. Vir tien jaar voor die Amerikaners het die Franse ook sonder welslae geprobeer om die Kommunistiese invloed in Suidoos-Asië te stuit, maar nadat dit duidelik geword het dat hulle geen hoop het om hierin te slaag nie, het hulle eenvoudig uit Viëtnam onttrek. Dit was hierdie feit wat Amerika in die oorlog ingedwing het omdat hy onder geen omstandighede kan toelaat dat Suidoos-Asië met sy ruim 100,000,000 inwoners in die hande van Kommuniste val nie. Indien dit gebeur sal Amerika en die Westerse wêreld 'n geweldige terugslag op strategiese gebied ondervind, iets wat hulle net nie kan bekostig nie.

Die vraag wat nou opduik is waarom Amerika die oorlog nie met geweld loods en die Kommuniste uitdelg nie. Amerika beskik oor die vermoë om die oorlog binne enkele dae te laat eindig. Wanneer 'n paar waterstofbomme op Noord-Viëtnam neergelaat word, sal nouliks 'n enkele Kommunis dit kan oorleef. Derhalwe lyk die tonne gewone bomme wat bykans daagliks deur Amerikaanse B 52-bomwerpers op die gevegsgebied gewerp word vir die buitestaander na 'n bra onsinnige speletjie, aangesien die antwoord lê in die gebruik van slegs 'n paar waterstofbomme.

Die Amerikaanse regering durf egter nie 'n bevel uitreik dat van kernwapens gebruik gemaak sal word nie. Wanneer die Amerikaanse mag in Viëtnam die oorlog met kernwapens sou beëindig, sal dit 'n stap wees waarop

(Blaai om)

VERSEKER BY ACA

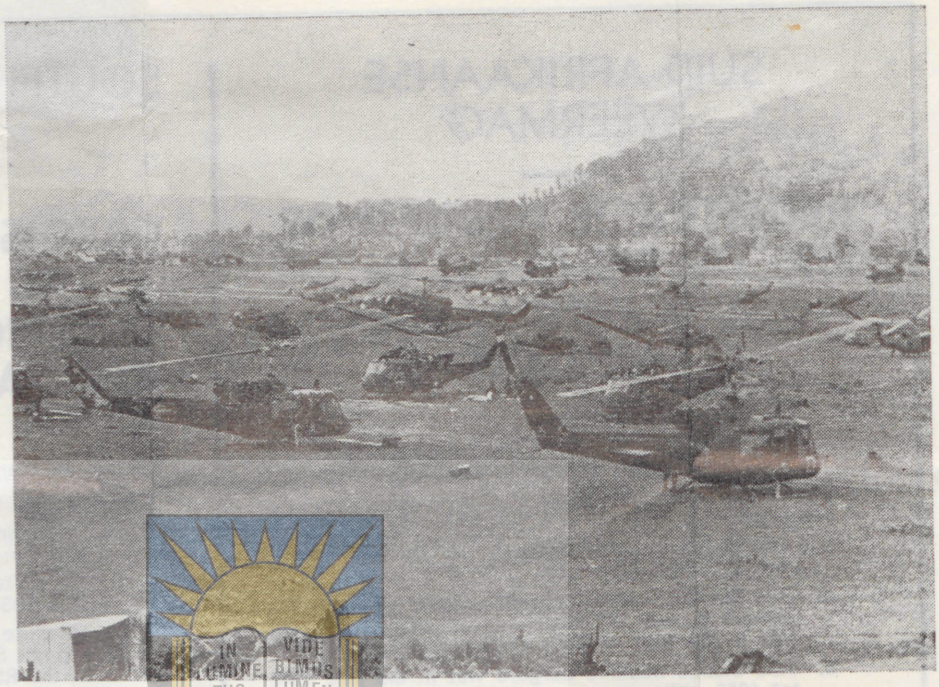
Date JAN 1970
COMMANDO.

beide Rusland en Rooi Sjina gretig wag. Dit sal hulle die geleentheid bied om Amerika voor die regbank van die wêreldmening van moord en die skending van menseregte aan te kla.

Die enigste metode wat dus vir Amerika oorbly om vrede te bewerkstellig, is om vrede te maak, en tot dusver was die Kommunisme alleen bereid om tot so 'n stap in te willig indien Amerika bereid sou wees om allerlei onaanneemlike voorwaardes te aanvaar. Om dit te aanvaar sal vir die kwynende Amerikaanse prestige in die wêreld 'n geweldige knou wees.

President Nixon moet egter 'n oplossing probeer soek. Dat die Amerikaanse kiesers ontevrede is met die oorlog, is verstaanbaar as daar in ag geneem word dat minstens 40,000 jong Amerikaanse soldate reeds daar gesneuwel het, en dat die voortsetting van die stryd elke jaar honderde miljoene dollars uit die sakke van Amerikaanse belastingbetalers jaag. Omdat hulle reeds sat en siek is vir hierdie oorlog, is dit begryplik dat hulle maklik beïnvloed sal word vir enige iets wat na 'n oplossing lyk om Amerika se deelname aan die oorlog tot 'n einde te dwing. Hierdie feit word tans in toenemende mate deur linkse invloede gebruik, ook vir die hou van betogings.

Daar is genoeg Kommuniste en aanhangers van die radikale liberalisme om sulke betogings teen mnr. Nixon te organiseer, en hy moet magteloos toekyk hoedat sy gewildheid onder sy eie mense byna daagliks kwyn.



Die grootste helikopter-basis in die wêreld is geleë in die Annamite-bergreeks in Viëtnam. Op die foto kan u 'n aantal Amerikaanse helikopters sien.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Met die dood van die President van Noord-Viëtnam, Ho Tsji-minh, in September verlede jaar het die hoop weer eens opgevlam dat sy opvolger dalk 'n ander beleid kan volg wat die beëindiging van die oorlog sal verhaas. Die onderpresident, die 81 jarige Ton Coe Thang is aangewys as die nuwe leier, maar hy het onmiddellik alle hoop op 'n vroeë skikking die nek ingeslaan toe hy verklaar dat hy dieselfde beleid as sy voorganger gaan toepas.

Ton, een van die wenners van die Lenin-prys vir vrede, het dekades lank onder Ho gedien. Volgens 'n lewenskets van hom wat deur die regering uitgereik is, staan hy onder die Viëtnamese kinders bekend as oom Ton, en sê hyself dat hy nie behoort tot die Pekinggesindes of Moskou-gesindes in die groep van elf wat die land regeer nie.

Ton Coe Thang het egter in 'n toespraak wat na sy inhuldiging oor radio Hanoi uitgesaai is, gesê dat hy nie sal afwyk van die pad wat deur Ho uitgestippel is nie. **„Die volk van Viëtnam is nou in hulle harte verenig in hulle stryd teen Amerika om die land te red,"** het hy gesê.

Die nuwe president, wat die Leninprys vir vrede in 1955 verower het, is al vyftig jaar lank 'n oortuigde Kommunis. Hy het vyftien jaar lank in Franse tronke deurgebring, en terwyl hy in Frankryk was het hy hom in 1919 by die Franse Kommunistiese Party aangesluit voordat hy 'n paar jaar later na Indo-Sjina teruggekeer het.

Wat staan Amerika te doen? Ten spyte van die geweldige mag waaroor hy beskik, staan die Amerikaanse regering in Viëtnam en in sy eie land voor 'n vraagstuk waarvoor hy klaarblyklik nie 'n oplossing het nie.

'n Besoek van soldate aan 'n woongebied waar Viëtkong-guerrillas dikwels skuil. Die man word goed versteek vir die Amerikaners, maar as hy uitgesnuffel word, gaan dit bra moeilik met hom.



Date 10 JAN 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD
GRAHAMSTOWN
Branch Office: Old Mutual Buildings, 67 Church Square
Telephone: Editorial 5141, Advertising and Circulation 3211

Big enrolment for Fort Hare University

A RECORD enrolment of between 500 and 600 students is expected at Fort Hare this year, the first year this institution — formally opened by General Louis Botha in 1916 — will operate as a fully fledged university. Hitherto it has been a University College. A new university council has been appointed and it consists of the rector, not less than eight persons appointed by the State President and two members elected by the University Senate.

The members appointed by the State President for a term of four years each are Professor J. A. van Heerden, Head of the Department of Zoology at Potchefstroom University; Professor J. J. Gerber, of the Department of Education at Rhodes University; Professor G. van N. Viljoen, Rector of the Rand Afrikaans University; Professor A. A. Theron, of the Faculty of Agriculture at Stellenbosch; Dr C. H. Badenhorst, of Johannesburg; Dr G. de V. Morrison, M.P. for Cradock; Mr F. H. Y. Bamford, chairman of Safmarine, Johannesburg; Mr Justice G. G. A. Munnik, of Grahamstown, and Mr J. M. Christopher, a Port Elizabeth businessman. There are also the Secretary of Bantu Education, the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, the Secretary of Education of the Transkei Government and the Director of Education of the Ciskei Territorial Authority. Elected by the Senate are Professor A. Coetzee and Professor S. Linde.

The rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, said that in terms of the Government Notice of April 30, 1969, granting university status to Fort Hare, the high standards of the degrees of the university would be protected by the appointment as additional members of senate of professors of other universities for as long as might be considered necessary and also by a system of external examiners and moderators. These had already been appointed.

Fort Hare would therefore in future be in a position to adapt both the content of its curricula and methods of presentation more effectively and more adequately to the needs of the people it served without in any way sacrificing the high standards of university education.

Everything, therefore, augured well for the future and there was every indication that Fort Hare in its new status would make an outstanding and valuable contribution to the development of the Xhosa people.

Professor De Wet added: "Now that academic autonomy has been granted we remember people like Professor A. Kerr, who was Principal of Fort Hare from its foundation until 1948, a period of 32 years. The existence and development of the college is a fitting tribute to Professor Kerr and his colleagues."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



PROF. CRAUSE

Begrafnis van prof. op tuisdorp

DIE begrafnis van prof. C. A. Crause, gewese voorsitter van die departement staatsleer aan die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit, sal vanmiddag op sy tuisdorp, Edenville, plaasvind.

Hy is Donderdag ná 'n lang siekbed oorlede.

Hy het 'n lang studieloopbaan agter die rug gehad en hom die afgelope tyd toegelê op Suid-Afrikaanse staatsprobleme.

Sy doktorale verhandeling in 1955 het gehandel oor lidmaatskap aan die VVO, en hy het die Suidwes-aangeleentheid en die Rhodesiese onafhanklikheidsvraagstukke breedvoerig omskryf.

Prof. Crause was 41 jaar oud en is dood aan trombose. Hy laat sy eggenote, twee seuns en een dogter agter.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 JAN 1970

E.L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare councillors named

ALICE — The first council of the University of Fort Hare has been announced here, in a report by the Rector of the university, Professor J. M. de Wet.

The Members of the council, including Prof. de Wet, are the head of the Zoology Department of the University of Potchefstroom for Christian Higher Education, Prof. J. A. van Eeden; Prof. J. J. Gerber of the Education Department of Rhodes University; the rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, Prof. G. van N. Viljoen; Prof. A. A. Theron of the faculty of agriculture of the University of Stellenbosch.

Dr. C. H. Badenhorst of Johannesburg; the MP for Cradock, Dr. G. de V. Morrison; a Johannesburg businessman, Mr. F. H. Y. Bamford; a Grahamstown High Court judge, Justice G.G.A Munnik; a Port Elizabeth businessman, Mr. J. M. Christopher; the Secretary for Bantu Education (ex officio); the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development (ex officio); the secretary for Education for the Transkei Government (ex officio); the Director of Education and Culture of the Ciskeian Territorial Authority (ex officio); and two members of the Fort Hare University Senate, Prof. A. Coetzee and Prof. S. Linde.

The members have been appointed for a period of four years. — DDC.

Date 29 DEC 1969
NATAL DAILY NEWS

BURSARIES FOR STUDENTS

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

The director of the Fertiliser Society of South Africa, Dr. H. C. Luttingh, has announced that the society will make bursaries available to agricultural students.

The society is worried about the shortage of trained agriculturists in both the public and private sectors, as well as the decline in the number of students at South Africa's agricultural faculties.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In an attempt to alleviate this manpower shortage, the fertiliser society will eventually have four bursaries of R500 a year for four years, for students majoring in soil science, agronomy or pasture science. The first bursary will be awarded in 1970 with a new bursary awarded in each succeeding year.

In order to extend its activities in African areas, the society will also offer four bursaries for those studying agriculture at the University College of Fort Hare. The first of these will also be awarded next year.

Date 20 JAN 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

FORT HARE KRY 15 NUWES BY

DIE Universiteit van Fort Hare gaan 15 nuwe personeellede hê wanneer dit die eerste keer as 'n selfbesturende universiteit die jaar open. Die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare het op 1 Januarie 1970 die Universiteit van Fort Hare geword.

Vier nuwe personeellede is professore. Nie al die vakatures is gevul nie.

Prof. B. H. Graven, M.Sc., PHD., van die Universiteit van Natal, is aangestel as professor in akkerbou. Hy het aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch studeer en aan die Wisconsin-universiteit in Amerika, sy doktorsgraad behaal.

Hy is getroud en het drie kinders.

Dr. B. J. Marais, B.A., M.A., B.D., en D.Th., is aangestel as professor in filosofie. Hy kom van Kaapstad.

Mnr. L. Bekhout, B.Sc. (Hon.) Ingenieurswese, is aangestel as professor in landmeting. Hy was 'n senior lektor by die Universiteit van Kaapstad.

SENIOR LEKTOR

M. C. Eksteen, B.A., M.A., , is aangestel as senior lektor en hoof van die departement staatsleer. Voor sy aanstelling was dr. Eksteen hoofredakteur van Kommando, die tydskrif van die S.A. Weermag.

Mnr. L. Proctor, senior lektor van die Johannesburg College of Education, is aangestel as direkteur van die nuwe taallaboratorium. Hy het B.A. en M.A.-grade in moderne tale aan die Cambridge-universiteit behaal.

Mnr. Winston Trollope, B.Sc. Agric., is aangestel as senior lektor in weidingsleer. Dr. J. A. T. Wentzel, B.Sc., B.Ed., M.Ed., en D.Ed., is aangestel as senior lektor in didaktiek en administrasie. Dr. Wentzel volg dr. J. de Wet op wat aangestel is as professor in opvoedkunde aan Potchefstroom se universiteit.

Nog 'n aanstelling by die departement opvoedkunde is dié van mnr. F. J. van Zyl, B.A., vorige onderhoof van die Onderwyskollége op Lovedale. Hy is aangestel as lektor in opvoedkunde.

Mnr. A. R. Wilke, M.Sc, M.Ed., is tydelik aangestel vir twee jaar as senior lektor in didaktiek en administrasie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 JAN 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Many recognised authorities

FORT HARE GETS 15 NEW MEN

Herald Reporter

ALICE.

FIFTEEN new men have been appointed to the staff of the University of Fort Hare, formerly known as the University College of Fort Hare. The college changed status on January 1.

Many of the newly-appointed men are highly qualified and recognised as authorities on their subjects. The new appointments include four new professors.

The 15 new appointments include: Professor B. H. Gravett, M.Sc., Ph.D., professor of agronomy, who was senior lecturer in agronomy at the University of Natal; Dr E. J. Marais, B.A., M.A., B.D. and D.Th has been appointed professor of philosophy.

He was a Dutch Reformed Church minister, serving as chaplain to the South African Railways.

Surveying

Mr L. Eekhout, B.Sc Hons (engineering) has been appointed professor of land surveying. He was senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town before his new appointment.

Dr M. C. Eksteen, B.A., M.A., D. Phil, has been appointed senior lecturer and Head of the Department of Political Sciences. He was Overseas Liaison Officer for the South African Military Intelligence in 1965, and editor of "Commando", the Defence Force magazine.

Proctor, a specialist in laboratory work and a senior lecturer at the Johannesburg College of Education, has been appointed director of the new language laboratory at Fort Hare.

Mr Winston Trollope, B.Sc. Agric., has been appointed senior lecturer in pasture sciences after working for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in the Ciskei for four years.

Lovedale

Dr J. A. T. Wentzel, B.Sc., B.Ed., M.Ed. and D.Ed., has been appointed senior lecturer in didactics and administration. Mr P. J. van Zyl, B.A. (a former vice-principal of Lovedale Teachers' College) has also been appointed to the education department as a lecturer.

A temporary appointment for two years as senior lecturer in didactics and administration has been given to Mr A. R. Wilke, M.Sc., M.Ed., Deputy Mayor of Fort Beaufort since 1961.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 JAN 1970

Date

THE ALICE TIMES.

Dr. Graven and family have arrived ~~in Alice~~. He has been appointed to the Department of Agriculture at Fort Hare to the post held by the late Dr. J. van Wyk. Another new member to the staff of the University is Mr Eekhoudt and he and his wife and family are living at Middledrift until they can obtain accommodation in Alice or Fort Hare. We understand that about 20 new staff members are excted before the re-opening of the University and at the moment accommodation is at a premium, especially houses.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 JAN 1970
DIE AFRIKANER

WEISS se UITSKOPPING:

„As ons wil baklei, moet ons baklei"
-Vorster

DREIGEMENTE OOR DIE CKA



Prof. P. F. D. Weiss

(Eie Beriggewer)

PRETORIA, Vrydag – Prof. P. F. D. Weiss se afdanking as Direkteur van die Afrika-Instituut het gevolg op inmenging deur mnr. John Vorster in die sake van die Christelike Kultuuraksie.

In 'n onderhoud het prof. Weiss gesê dat die Eerste Minister minder as 'n maand voor sy afdanking twee gesprekke met hom gevoer het. Daarin het hy onder meer gedreig dat hy die CKA, waarvan prof. Weiss voorsitter is, „van naderby sal bekyk". Hy het ook die CKA daarvan beskuldig dat dit 'n Hertzog-frontorganisasie is en gesê dat betaalde amptenare daarvan die Vorster-party ondermyn.

Die twee gesprekke het op 9 en 16 Oktober verlede jaar plaasgevind. Op 30 Oktober is prof. Weiss meegedeel dat vyf „senior" personeellede van die Afrika-instituut 'n klagskrif teen hom by die Uitvoerende Komitee van die Instituut ingedien het. Hy is op 20 November in kennis gestel dat sy dienste beëindig is.

Een van die klagtes wat die vyf „senior" personeellede teen prof. Weiss genoem het, was dat hulle vermoed het dat hy en die Eerste Minister mekaar



Mnr. John Vorster

vyandiggesind is. Volgens hulle het dit die Instituut in die gedrang gebring.

In sy eerste gesprek met die Eerste Minister het mnr. Vorster aan prof. Weiss gesê dat twee amptenare van die CKA „voltyds" besig is om die Vorster-party te ondermyn. Prof. Weiss het dit ontken. Toe het mnr. Vorster gesê dat die amptenare „orals by die vergaderings van Hertzog is".

Hy wou weet wie die lede van die CKA is. Toe mnr. Albert Herbst, administrateur van die Hervormde Kerk, se naam genoem is, het mnr. Vorster gesê: „Hy is een van die leiers en was by gisteraand se vergadering (nie Pretoria-Noord se vergadering wat die stigting van die HNP voorafgegaan het.)

Mnr. Herbst was nie by daardie vergadering nie. Dit was glo sy broer.

Mnr. Vorster het voorts aan prof. Weiss gesê hy neem prof. A. B. du Preez kwalik dat hy die kerk by die saak ingesleep het. Prof. Du Preez het later uit die Nasionale Aksiekomitee bedank.

Die Eerste Minister het prof. Weiss meegedeel dat die CKA sy (prof. Weiss se) organisasie is en dat hy dit gestig het. „As ons wil baklei, dan moet ons baklei," het hy voortgegaan.

In sy tweede gesprek met mnr. Vorster op 16 Oktober het die Eerste Minister weer die amptenare aangeval en gesê hulle ondermyn die Vorster-party. Mnr. Vorster het hom na mine. Fanie Botha en dr. Piet Meyer verwys. Hy het aan albei geskryf en dr. Meyer het teruggeskakel en gesê die geval wat mnr. Vorster genoem het, het niks met ondermyning van die Party te doen nie. Dit gaan net om min. Botha. Mnr. Botha het tot nog toe nie van hom laat hoor nie.

Hierna het mnr. Vorster gesê: „Jy kan nie vir my kwalik neem as ek die indruk stadig maar seker kry dat die CKA 'n Hertzog-frontorganisasie is nie." Toe prof. Weiss dit ontken, het mnr. Vorster voortgegaan: „Die feit is dat jou ampsdraer, ds. Jooste, op die aksiekomitee is van 'n groep mense wat die Nasionale Party wil afbreek." ■

Eers INSTITUUT, toe SAUK, toe FORT HARE

ENKELE dae nadat prof. Weiss as Direkteur van die Afrika-instituut afgedank is, is hy uit nog twee rade gesit. Die een is die SAUK se beheerraad en die tweede een die raad van Fort Hare.

Oor sy uitsetting uit die Radio-raad het Die Beeld berig dat dit „'n suiwering" van die SAUK is. So is ontslae geraak van die Hertzog-invloed in die radiowese, het die koerant berig.

Toe die berig verskyn het, was hy nog nie amptelik van die saak verwittig nie.

Die Eerste Minister sê egter hy het prof. Weiss in die raad aangestel. Prof. Weiss kon dus nie 'n verteenwoordiger van dr. Hertzog gewees het nie. Waarom dan die suiwering.

Oor prof. Weiss se uitsetting het mnr. Nick Naudé, skakelman van die SAUK, gesê dat prof. Weiss 'n HNP-kandidaat gaan wees. Hy sou dus waarskynlik nie die benoeming vir nog 'n termyn aanvaar het nie.

Op grond waarvan mnr. Naudé dit kan sê, gaan mens se verstand te bowe. Dit was toe nie bekend dat prof. Weiss 'n kandidaat sou wees nie. En al was dit bekend, hoe weet mnr. Naudé dat prof. Weiss nie die benoeming sou aanvaar nie? Verder blyk dit dat 'n ander beheerraadslid wie se termyn verleng is, 'n kandidaat van die Vorster-party in die verkiesing in Natal is.

BRIEF

Op 10 Desember 1969 het prof. Weiss 'n brief van die administratiewe sekretaris van min. M. C. Botha ontvang waarin hy meegedeel is dat hy nie langer voorsitter van die Raad van Fort Hare is nie. Dit het gebeur weens 'n hersamestelling van die Raad. Prof. Weiss was 12 jaar lid van die Raad en die afgelope jare voorsitter. Hy moes plek maak vir 'n man uit die private sektor.

Vir baie mense klink dit vreemd dat dit juis die voorsitter is wat in die slag moet bly by so 'n reorganisasie, veral aangesien die Minister besonder beïndruk was met die „bekwame en verantwoordelike wyse waarop u die belange van Fort Hare gedien het". ■

Minister Schoeman „bron van Orde-berig'

EEN van die sake wat prof. Weiss se afdanking onmiddellik voorafgegaan het en waarskynlik 'n groot rol daarin gespeel het, was 'n berig op 5 Oktober 1969 in Dagbreek. Daarin is beweer dat hy 'n lid van die Afrikaner-orde was.

Prof. Weiss sê dat hy die berig onmiddellik ontken het. Hy het mnr. Marius Jooste, besturende direkteur van die APB, geskakel. Intussen het hy vernoem dat voordat die berig verskyn het, dit met min. Ben Schoeman en mnr. Vorster bespreek is.

Later het dr. Piet Meyer aan hom gesê dat die berig in werklikheid van mnr. Schoeman kom en dat mnr. Dirk Richard dit geskryf het. In die week wat daarop gevolg het, het mnr. Vorster hom geskakel. Toe hy aan hom sê dat die berig foutief was, het die Eerste Minister geantwoord dat hy nie die feite voor hom gehad het nie. ■

BESWAARSKRIF...

Sekere mense wou hom weg hê

DIE vyf „senior" personeellede van die Afrika-Instituut wat die klagskrif teen prof. Weiss onderteken het, is dr. G. M. E. Leistner, dr. P. Smit, mnr. P. W. Esterhuyzen, mev. S. O. M. Cloete en mnr. C. F. de Villiers.

FUNKSIES

Die strekking van die beswaarskrif is dat prof. Weiss nie sy funksies as Direkteur behoorlik vervul het nie.

Die jongste van die vyf „senior" personeellede is mnr. De Villiers. Hy was ses maande in diens toe die klagskrif opgestel is. Sy funksie as assistent-redakteur van die Instituut se bulletin is om Engelse artikels te vertaal.

VERTALING

Toe prof. Weiss die klagtes voor die Uitvoerende Komitee beantwoord het, het hy onder meer na die geval verwys toe hy mnr. De Villiers berispe het oor sy swak vertaling van 'n besondere artikel. Hy was geskok toe hy die vertaling sien.

GESKOK

Een voorbeeld wat hy genoem het, is: „Africa became increasingly the centre of Portuguese preoccupation" Die vertaling het gelui: „Afrika het in toenemende mate die sentrum geword van Portugese vroeëre inbesitname."

IN ENGELS

By 'n ander geleentheid het dr. Smit gevra dat die Instituut sy publikasies hoofsaaklik in Engels moet uitgee. Die redakteur van die bulletin, mnr. F. R. Metrowich, was teenwoordig.

Volgens prof. Weiss het mnr. Metrowich gelag en gesê: „Ek sal baie liewer u Afrikaans in Engels vertaal, as om u Engels te korrigeer."

Dr. Smit het op 1 April 1965 by die Instituut begin werk.

DIE vyf „senior" personeellede van die Afrika-instituut het in hul klagskrif geïmpliseer dat prof. Weiss sy funksies nie behoorlik vervul het nie. Maar wat is die getuienis van een van die lede van die Uitvoerende Komitee van die Instituut?

Toe dr. T. E. W. Schumann prof. Weiss op 18 November 1969 by sy huis besoek het om hom te oorreed om vrywillig met pensioen af te tree, het hy gesê: „Ek het aan die lede gesê, sê nou iemand kom van buite en hy sê: Weiss was hier sewe jaar. Wat het die Afrika-instituut geproduseer? Dan moet jy die boom aan sy vrugte ken. Oor die algemeen kan mens hier kritiek hê en daar kritiek hê. Maar, het ek gesê, kyk, daar is die rekord. Hier kan ons niemand ontslaan nie op daardie rekord soos hy op die oomblik is nie. Daar is sekere mense wat van jou ontslae wil raak, in elk geval.

„En toe besluit die komitee dat ... ja, dit is eintlik 'n besluit wat gebaseer is, nie sodanig op regverdigheid nie, maar op ‚expediency', dat as jy daar bly, dat feitlik die hele staf die plek sal verlaat."

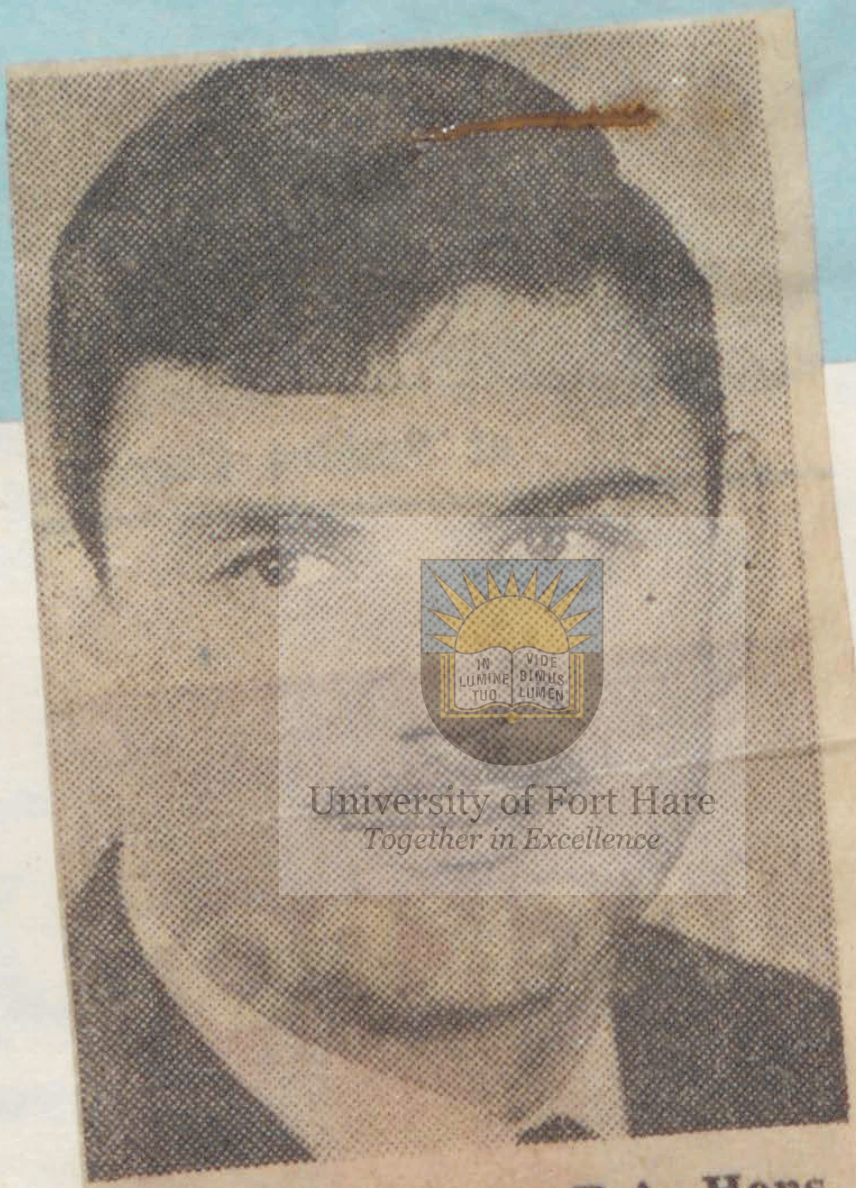
Dr. Schumann het bygevoeg: „Kyk daar was na jy weg is, wel, baie palawer gewees oor dat ons die Instituut moet red, ens. En toe het ek myself voorgeneem, kyk, op die getuienis voor ons sal ons ons blootstel aan geweldige kritiek." ■

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 JAN 1970

Date

E. L. Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. M. C. Eksteen, B.A. Hons., M.A., D. Phil., who has been appointed senior lecturer and head of the Department of Political Science at the University of Fort Hare.

15 JAN 1970

Date

WORLD

Fort Hare's record year

PORT ELIZABETH. — A record enrolment of between 500 and 600 students is expected at Fort Hare this year, the first year this institution — formally opened by General Louis Botha in 1916 — will operate as a fully fledged university. Hitherto it has been a university college.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 JAN 1970

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

LithoProof

Appointed to Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. M. C. Eksteen, B.A.Hons., M.A., D.Phil., a graduate of the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein, has been appointed senior lecturer and head of the Department of Political Science at the University of Fort Hare.

The thesis for his doctorate, which he obtained in 1968, was "Lesotho—a study in international relations". This will be published in book form

Date 3 FEB 1970

Queenstown Daily Representative

Fort Hare

Fort Hare, now a fully-fledged university, will celebrate autonomy on May 30. On the same day the last graduation ceremony under the University of South Africa will take place. The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. C. [illegible], will attend and formally declare Fort Hare an independent university. Top White and African Government officials and other well-known people will be invited The celebration includes dinner, but guests will be segregated. There will be no transition stage, according to the Registrar, Mr. J. du Preez. Fort Hare will proceed immediately with her own syllabus. Next year graduates will get University of Fort Hare degrees.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 JAN 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare — with 15 new lecturers —goes autonomous

ALICE — The University of Fort Hare will have 15 new staff members when it reopens as an autonomous university this year.

Many of the new appointments are highly qualified men recognised as authorities in their subjects throughout the Republic. There are four new professors Not all the vacancies have been filled but those already appointed include Professor B. H. Graven, MSc, Phd, who has been appointed Professor of Agronomy, who comes from the University of Natal where he was senior lecturer in agronomy. Professor Graven is considered one of the leading authorities on agronomy.

He studied at Stellenbosch University where he obtained a BSc and MSc in agriculture (cum laude). He furthered his studies in America and gained a Phd from Wisconsin University.

Professor Graven is well known in this part of the country for the work he did as Research Agronomist for the Eastern Cape region from 1935 to 1967.

He is married with three children.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EDITOR

Dr. B. J. Marais, BA, MA, BD, DTh, has been appointed Professor of Philosophy. He comes from Cape Town where he was a DRC minister serving as chaplain to the South African Railways.

Dr. M. C. Eksteen, BA, MA (Phil), has been appointed senior lecturer and head of the Department of Political Science. He is a graduate of the University of the Free State.

In 1964 he did a locum tenens for Professor Wessels in the Department of Political Science at the Free State University. A year later he was appointed overseas liaison officer for the South African Military Intelligence.

In 1966 he joined the SABC staff on the national news service. Before his appointment to Fort Hare he was senior Editor of Commando, the magazine of the South African Air Force.

Mr. L. Proctor, senior lecturer at the Johannesburg College of Education and well-known specialist of the new language laboratory, has been appointed director of the new language laboratory at Fort Hare.

Born in England, Mr. Proctor came to South Africa in 1950. He holds the degrees of BA, MA, in modern languages from Cambridge University and a Transvaal teacher's diploma.

He is one of the pioneers of language laboratory teaching in South Africa and has numerous publications to his credit.

Mr. Winston Trollope, BSc. Agriculture, who has been appointed Senior Lecturer in Pasture Science is a graduate of Natal University.

Mr. Trollope, who has been working for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in the Ciskei for four years, comes from a well-known farming family in Komga.

In 1963 he went to England and was employed by an agricultural firm for nearly a year. This was followed by six months at the Middlesex Hospital, London, doing research work.

Dr. J. A. T. Wentzel, BSc., BEd., MEd. and DEd., has been appointed Senior Lecturer in Didactics and Administration. He studied at Pretoria University, the University of South Africa and Potchefstroom University. He also has a teacher's diploma from the Pretoria College of Education.

EDUCATION

Mr. P. J. van Zyl, BA, formerly vice-principal of Lovedale Teachers' College, has been appointed a Lecturer in Education. He is married with three children.

A temporary appointment for two years as senior lecturer in Didactics and Administration is Mr. A. R. Wilke, MSc, MEd, who has been connected with education for 40 years, and is well known in the Border and the Eastern Cape.

Born and educated at Aberdeen, Cape, he studied at Stellenbosch University.

Mr. Wilke taught at Tarkastad for five years before returning to Stellenbosch to take his MEd. Thereafter he was principal of the Jamestown and Fort Beaufort High Schools. He retired in 1961 from school teaching but lectured at Fort Hare for four years in the Department of Education and Commerce.

Since 1961 Mr. Wilke has served on the Fort Beaufort municipal council as deputy mayor.—DDC.

2 FEB 1970

Date

Queenstown Daily Representative

ALICE — The University of Fort Hare will have 15 new staff members when it reopens as an autonomous university this year. Many of the new appointments are highly qualified men recognised as authorities in their subjects throughout the Republic.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 JAN 1970
P.E. EVENING POST

Big day for Fort Hare

FORT HARE, now a fully-fledged university, will celebrate autonomy on May 30.

On the same day the last graduation ceremony under the University of South Africa will take place.

Mr J. du Preez, Registrar of Fort Hare, said in a telephone interview this week that the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, would attend and formally declare Fort Hare an independent university.

Mr Du Preez said top White and African Government officials, Transkei Cabinet ministers, officials of the Ciskeian Territorial Authority and other well-known people, would be invited.

Segregated

The celebration, Mr du Preez said, included dinner, but guests would be segregated. The Whites would have dinner in an hotel at Alice and Africans would have their dinner at Elukhanyisweni Women's Hostel.

Mr du Preez said there would be no transition stage. Fort Hare would proceed immediately with her own syllabus. Next year graduates would get University of Fort Hare degrees.

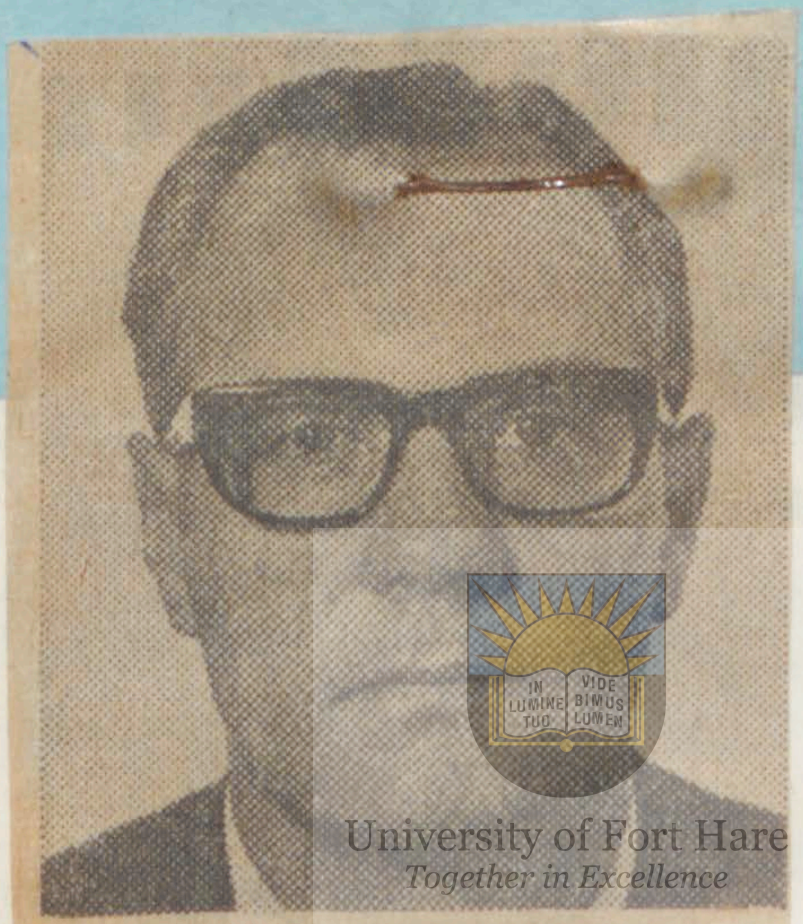
Replying to questions about conferment of honorary degrees to Africans, he said: "We will do that next year."

"The independent university will be of greater help to Africans", said Mr Du Preez. "It will sponsor research projects on many problems besetting them.

"This year it will have a new faculty of agriculture."

Date 19 FEB 1970

NATAL DAILY NEWS



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. J. J. Smith, B.Com., M.Com. U.Ed., and D.Comm., above, has been appointed Professor of Economics at the University of Fort Hare.

Professor Smith was appointed Head of the Department of Economics and Economic History at Fort Hare in 1961 and became the first Dean of the then newly instituted Faculty of Commerce and Administration.

Date 11 FEB 1970
ARGUS

What the student costs the State

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

Each student at the new Rand Afrikaanse University costs the State three times as much as each student at the University of the Witwatersrand and almost four times as much as at Pretoria University.

Details of Government subsidies to students at South African universities were given in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Education (Senator J. P. van der Spuy) in reply to a question from Mr. Etienne Malan (UP, Orange Grove).

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

Senator van der Spuy explained that the cost at the R.A.U. and at Port Elizabeth University (R1,669 per student) was much higher 'on account of the foundation subsidy which is paid to the universities.'

The universities and the subsidy costs given by Mr. van der Spuy were: Pretoria (R530), Witwatersrand (R613), R.A.U. (R1,895), Cape Town (R581), Free State (R583), Port Elizabeth (R1,669), Stellenbosch (R609), Potchefstroom (R597), Rhodes (R789), Natal (R659) and University of South Africa (R152).

The Minister of Bantu Education (Mr. M. C. Botha) told Mr. Malan that it cost R1,867 per student at Fort Hare, R1,433 at Zululand, and R1,072 at the University of the North (Turfloop). He said that these were provisional figures.

The Minister of Coloured Affairs (Mr. Marais Viljoen) told Mr. Malan that the cost to the State at the Coloured University of the Western Cape was R928.30c per student in the 1968/69 financial year.

Date 17 FEB 1970
ARGUS

This is not 'equal' education

SIR, — In spite of the Government's policy of equal but separate development, the African population is given 'universities' like Fort Hare.

First, a separate education is of necessity an unequal education. Second, the function of education is to give the fullest possible access to the common cultural heritage of mankind rather than of a particular ethnic group. Third, Fort Hare is entirely Government-controlled, which means that the staff, senate and council are appointments of the Minister of Bantu Education.

This results in a total lack of the academic freedom so essential to a university. There are so many student Government informers that a student cannot express his opinions even to his closest friend.

There is no contact between staff and students because there is no provision for a S.R.C. in the enabling Act and students dare not send elected deputations to the university authorities. This means that the views of the students studying at institutions like Fort Hare are disregarded.

The staff have autocratic powers over the students.

The university becomes daily more isolated. Fear, insecurity and mental paralysis are setting in more and more.

One finds it hard, if not impossible, not to believe that there is a deliberate campaign on the part of the Government to intimidate, indoctrinate and anything but educate African students.

FRANK MOLTENO
Heathfield

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 FEB 1970

NATAL WITNESS

Death of Dr. Kerr

ALICE — A pioneer of African higher education, Dr. Alexander Kerr, has died in Alice at the age of 85.

Dr. Kerr came to South Africa in 1915 to become the first principal of the University College of Fort Hare. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 FEB 1970

Date

DAILY DISPATCH

DAILY WITNESS

EDUCATION EXPERT DIES

ALICE—Dr. Alexander Kerr, a great authority and pioneer of African higher education, was buried at Alice yesterday. Dr. Kerr was the first principal of the University College of Fort Hare and held this position for 33 years.

Dr. Kerr was moderator of the South African Presbyterian Church, a rare appointment for a layman. He headed the commission which planned the setting up of the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and was also on the commission which started the Makerere University College in Uganda.

—Sapa.

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

Date 18 FEB 1970
HOOF STAD



Verskeie rektore van universiteite het Maandag die inhuldiging van die nuwe rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde op Turfloop naby Pietersburg bygewoon. Die Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling het die plegtigheid waargeneem. Op die foto staan prof. J. M. de Wet, Rektor van die Universiteit Fort Hare, prof. J. A. Maré, Rektor van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, mnr. J. H. van Dyk, voorsitter van die Raad van die Universiteit van die Noorde, prof. J. L. Boshoff, nuwe rektor van die Universiteit en dr. Piet Koornhof.

PROF. J. L. BOSHOFF NUWE SIENING

PIETERSBURG — As 'n universiteit nie die gekwalifiseerde mannekrag lewer wat deur die gemeenskap waarin hy bestaan, benodig word nie is dit sinneloos om groot somme geld te bestee om dit aan die gang te hou, het prof. J. L. Boshoff, nuwe Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde vandeesweek gesê.

Prof. Boshoff is Maandag amptelik deur die Adjunkminister van Bantoe-administrasie en Ontwikkeling, dr. Piet Koornhof, in sy amp bevestig. Prof. Boshoff wat voor sy aanstelling onder meer adjunk - sekretaris van Bantoe-onderwys was, is die eerste rektor van die Universiteit vandat dit 'n volwaardige Universiteitstatus gekry het.

'n Universiteit moet aan die een kant die soeke na waarheid van die universiteit en sy volksgebondenheid.

Die primêre behoeftes van die onwikkelende gemeenskap is die daarstelling van geleerde burgers wat die Staatsdiens en skole kan beman met waardigheid en integriteit. Daar bestaan 'n groter behoefte aan die algemene praktiese as aan die spesialiste wat net navorsing doen in die een of ander rigting. Die spesialiste is wel ewe belangrik, maar die universiteit moet versigtig wees om nie oorgekwalifiseerde mense op te lewer wat ondergemotiveerd is nie, het hy gesê.

Prof. Boshoff het ander Afrikaleiers aangehaal om aan te toon dat hierdie gesonde siening besig is om baie veld te wen. Die siening dat die universiteite hulle moet aanpas by die eise en behoeftes van Afrika sonder om standaard in te boet. Die universiteite moet mense oplei wat direk sal bydra tot die ontwikkeling van hul lande.

Prof. Boshoff het 'n oorsig gegee van die ontwikkeling van die universiteitswese in Afrika en daarop gewys dat die ontwikkeling in baie minder as een menslike geslag skouspelagtig was. Daar bestaan vandag 34 universiteite in Afrika hoewel hulle feitlik almal ná 1945 tot stand gekom het.

In die Republiek is daar drie Bantoeuniversiteite met 'n gesamentlike Studentetal van 1 430. Dan word daar egter nog mediese opleiding aan die universiteit van Natal gegee en terselfdertyd studeer meer Bantoes deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika as aan al drie die universiteite saam.

Die inhuldiging van Prof. Boshoff is ook deur etlike ander rektore van universiteite, die Sekretaris van Bantoe-onderwys, dr. J. van Zyl, Bantoesakekommisarisse, hoofmanne en ander hooggeplaasdes bygewoon.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Nuus uit die Noorde

bloot vir die verkryging van kennis aanmoedig, maar ook terselfdetyd die plig om by te dra tot die ekonomies en kulturele ontwikkeling van die volk wat hy dien, in gedagte hou, het hy gesê.

'n Nuwe siening ten opsigte van die taak van die Universiteit wat veel kan beteken vir die ontwikkeling van onderontwikkelde lande in Suid-Afrika is besig om na vore te tree. Dit gaan hier egter nie oor standaarde nie, maar oor die taak

Date 19 FEB 1970

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare names new Economic Department head

ALICE — Dr. J. H. Smith, B.Com., M.Com., U.Ed., D.Com., has been appointed Professor of Economics at Fort Hare University.

Among the first to congratulate Prof. Smith on his appointment was Prof. J. Tinbergen, of Holland, who, in 1969, became the first to be awarded the Nobel Prize for work in economics.

Dr. Smith studied economic planning and programming in developing countries under Prof. Tinbergen in Holland in 1964.

Prof. Smith's main interests are still the study of the economic growth and problems of developing countries.

Among his research and publications are works on the taxation of the Free State, the development of border industries in the Ciskei, and the external assistance given to the public sector of the Transkei.

At present Prof. Smith is completing a survey on the "Industrialisation of the Trans-

In 1969 Professor Smith was the first to receive a D.Com. in economics from the University of Port Elizabeth. The thesis for his doctorate was "African States and the Bantu Homelands — a Study in Economic Development Strategy."

In 1967 Professor Smith was appointed a director of the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Professor Smith came to Fort Hare in 1961 and was appointed head of the Department of Economics and Economic History. He became the first Dean of the then newly instituted Faculty of Commerce and Administration.

Last year he was again appointed dean of this faculty.

Professor Smith is married with five children. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 FEB 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD



Dr J. H. Smith, Professor of Economics at the University of Fort Hare.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
UNUM IN MULTIS VIDE OMNIS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Economics Prof for Fort Hare

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

DR J. H. SMITH, M.Com., U.E.D., D.Com., has been appointed Professor of Economics at the University of Fort Hare.

Among the first to congratulate Professor Smith on his appointment was Professor J. Tinbergen, of Holland, who in 1969 received the Nobel Prize for work in economics — an honour he shared with Professor R. Frisch, of Scandinavia. Dr Smith studied economics planning and programming in developing countries under Professor Tinbergen in Holland in 1964.

Research

Professor Smith's main interest is the study of the economic growth and problems of developing countries. Among his research and publications are works on the taxation of the Free State, the development of border industries in the Ciskei and the external assistance given to the public sector of the Transkei.

At present Mr Smith is completing a survey on the industrialisation of the Transkei.

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In 1961 Professor Smith was appointed head of the Department of Economics and Economic History at Fort Hare and became the first Dean of the then newly-instituted Faculty of Commerce and Administration. Last year he was again appointed Dean of this faculty.

Professor Smith is married with five children.

THE University College of Fort Hare is one of the most interesting and attractive university institutions in Africa. Its buildings, dignified and well planned, are set amidst attractive lawns and gardens, with the Tyumie River skirting its 1,600 acres.

By Raymond Burrows

The College lies in an area between the Great Fish and the Great Kei Rivers in the Eastern Province, where Christianity and Western civilization were first introduced to the Bantu. The world-famous Lovedale Institution was established in 1841, and around it developed several missions and schools, contributing to a large and unique concentration of Bantu education in the African continent.

As early as 1878 Dr. Stewart of Lovedale saw the need for university education but it was not until early in 1905 that the Colonial Native Affairs Commission recommended the establishment of a Native college to train teachers and give higher education to Native students and, late in the same year, an African convention resolved to petition for an inter-state Native college.

Encouraged by a gift of land from the Church of Scotland, a grant of £10,000 from the Transkeian Territories General Council and numerous other contributions from the Cape to the Zambesi, and after 10 years of planning and in spite of delays due to pre-occupation with the formation of Union and later the first world war, the South African Native College was opened on February 8, 1916, by General Louis Botha, Prime Minister.

Bungalow Start

The first college building was a small bungalow, and the full-time staff numbered two—Dr. Alexander Kerr and Professor Jabavu—to-day both living in retirement near the scene of their life's work.

From 1923, students were prepared for the degrees of the University of South Africa, a federal university of constituent colleges. Fort Hare, already enjoying some of their privileges, was on the point of qualifying as one such college when the University of South Africa disintegrated into a number of independent universities. One result was that early in 1951 Fort Hare was allied to Rhodes University, its nearest friend and neighbour. In the following year its name was changed to the University College of Fort Hare. Since then its students have followed the same courses and taken the same examinations as have Rhodes students, although the College is independently governed by its own Council and Senate. Then, under an Act of 1955, Fort Hare became a University institution with its administration, subsidies and staffing dealt with on the same basis as in the other Universities.

Since 1916 the College enrolment has grown from 20 high school pupils to 495 African, Coloured and Indian university students.

To Be Xhosa College

Unfortunately, however, such progress does not seem to be welcomed in official circles. As part of an overall scheme, an Act has been passed to close all White universities to non-White students (other than those completing their degree courses). The second step has been to authorize the establishment of five non-White colleges, for Xhosas, Zulus, Sotho, Coloured people and Indians. Fort Hare (or a new college in its stead), intended for Xhosa students, is to be ultimately controlled by a Xhosa Council and financed by the Xhosa people.

Yet no Xhosa students or indeed no Bantu students have been refused admission to Fort Hare except on the grounds of academic incompetency or too late application for admission. Xhosa students have always been more than 40 per cent. of the total students. It is true that Indians and Coloured people are now 34 per cent. of the total number of students, but they were 26 per cent. in 1923, and were even 18 per cent. only two years after the college had been founded. Moreover, Government would not allow science facilities to be established for Indians in Natal and diverted them to Fort Hart while the Natal Provincial Education Department has given bursaries to Indians to encourage them to come to Fort Hare. The Government now says that one of the reasons why they must take over Fort Hare is that the college admits Indians.

Church Co-operation

Racial harmony is being frowned upon. So apparently is religious harmony, at any rate as developed at Fort Hare in the internationally praised co-operation between various churches. An ill-advised government may make a serious mistake in eliminating an important field of theological training for the ministry. South Africa's reward for bringing Christianity and education to the Bantu, as well as for providing colleges, hostels and wardens and meeting half its current cost of housing students, is to deprive the Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches of their properties and of the valuable non-terminable leases granted to them by the College Council. And yet the Minister affirms that he wants no irreligious tendencies at Fort Hare!

At present, religious services play an important part in college life, but even in the hostels where they are held every day, they are not compulsory, and staff and students have complete freedom of religious belief and practice. But as most students come from Christian homes and schools, they value an opportunity of seeking human and divine aid at a critical stage of their intellectual and spiritual development.

"Expedient" Steps

There are certainly no academic grounds for interfering with Fort Hare's natural development towards full university status.

The preamble to the Transfer Bill outlines certain steps which are said to be expedient. As "expediency" has been defined as "politic rather than just" as well as "conducive to special advantage rather than to what is universally right" the preamble to that extent may be said to be proved.

Instead of becoming an independent university, it is faced with the prospect of a closely controlled and unworkable type of administration and the loss of highly qualified staff. The proposed transfer has been vigorously condemned by Council, Senate, Lecturers' Association and students both past and present.

Even if a new scheme had been intelligently devised by experts, there would still be a risk of introducing a too rapid change. But with no plans and no clear ideas of the future of university education for non-Whites, the outlook is inevitably bleak. Surely an essential prerequisite is a commission of experts in university education. Otherwise, something of great value may be destroyed without anything in any way comparable being built up in its place. A new Fort Hare may succeed in time but it may equally well be doomed to fail. The sponsors of the Bill agree that there is a great deal of suspicion and misunderstanding. Would it not be wise therefore to allay these doubts before rushing into unnecessary and grave risks as well as an unnecessary diffusion of skill and funds. Why rush into "government without consent"?

Feel Threatened

Fort Hare has been severely handicapped during the last few years. Development in many fields has been officially checked "owing to impending changes". Great courage and faith have helped the college in its determination to survive.

Yet all members of staff feel a threat to their future careers as university teachers as well as uncertainty concerning the degree of academic freedom and the future conditions of service. In addition, the non-White members are faced with a possible introduction of differential salary scales based on colour rather than on qualifications and experience.

At present the staff consists mostly of Europeans, English-speaking or Afrikaans-speaking, usually both. However, three heads of departments are Africans. All posts are open to qualified applicants from anywhere in the world and are filled without distinction of race, creed or colour. Yet in spite of wide differences of training, outlook and culture, the staff is a friendly and happy group—at any rate, it would be, if the clouds of impending legislation could be wafted away.

Confiscation of Assets

Apart from the confiscation of assets worth nearly £1m. (against which the college debt is only £6,000) and the transfer of control from an independent council to a Government-appointed council, there is to be an imposed system of internal *apartheid*. Instead of Council and Senate and various committees on which Whites and non-Whites share the same privileges and responsibilities, there is to be a cumbersome and meaningless duplication of racially-separated groups. Moreover, all the members of these bodies are to be appointed by the Minister and their duties and procedure rigorously prescribed. Also, for a very long time any remaining executive control will be in the hands of the White Council and the White Senate.

Little wonder that Fort Hare is not only shocked but alarmed.

Fort Hare has protested against such proposed legislation many times since 1956. Last year they pleaded more than once for an interview with the responsible authorities. It was only when the Minister of Native Affairs informed Fort Hare that it would come under the same control as the new colleges that the Afrikaans members of the staff wrote to the *Burger* pointing out the grave mistake of introducing dual Councils and dual Senates.

Many Resign

It is not surprising therefore that in a little over three years Fort Hare has lost 23 members of staff and that some successful applicants have not been willing to take up appointments in the college. In the present establishment of 44 permanent posts, there are nine vacancies. In addition, five members are resigning this month (including the only near-Xhosa member) and others will no doubt resign before the end of the year. Neither Fort Hare nor South Africa can afford to lose highly qualified and experienced staff, especially to other countries.

Moreover, loss of staff is placing an intolerable burden on those who remain. In one science department, which is losing two of its three staff this month, the remaining one is faced with the impossible problem of instructing 147 students in three different degree courses and practical work.

No academic or logical grounds have been shown why control should be changed. It is common cause that the College Council has done excellent work, that hostels are well run, that the Churches have done magnificently, and that the academic record and the achievement of past students are very impressive.

Percentage Passes

Fort Hare students have qualified for the following degrees after completing courses in the College:

Five M.A., five M.Sc., seven B.A. (Hons.), seven B.Sc. (Hons.), 652 B.A., 396 B.Sc., two B.Ed., 687 Education Diploma, 66 Theology Diploma or Certificates, 61 Agriculture Diploma (mostly the advanced diploma), 16 B.Sc. (Hygiene).

Indeed, last year's results showed that Fort Hare had the second highest percentage passes among South African universities. How, therefore, can an arbitrarily-appointed council, with only a fraction of the authority, power and prestige of the present Council, do any better, if, indeed, as well?

Moreover, where is the so-called linguistic handicap which must be removed, it is said, in favour of a straight-jacket of Xhosa or other home language? If there is such a handicap, how can we explain the less satisfactory results of White students?

It is difficult to know what is being offered in the place of the present Fort Hare. Apparently a new Fort Hare under the Department of Bantu Education is to arise to equip Xhosa people for a life of sophisticated modernized tribalism in a make-believe word of academic *apartheid*. It is true that Fort Hare adjoins the long-established Municipality of Alice—but it should not be assumed that this is "Alice in Wonderland"!

It will be an academic tragedy if anything is done to check the natural growth of Fort Hare, however well-intentioned (in theory, at any rate) it may be.

Still Planning

Why not merely require the College to be primarily for the Xhosa people (which, in any case, it is already) and allow it to develop slowly and naturally? Meanwhile, the proposed new colleges will have time to develop and to prove their value. Moreover, it will be a very long time before they can develop facilities comparable with those presently provided at Fort Hare.

Fort Hare's relations with other universities and with successive Governments and their various departments have, so far, been most cordial. Friendly and consistent interest has always been displayed in its management by a long succession of public-spirited Council members. In spite of difficult and troubled cross-currents of political and social changes the University College of Fort Hare is still planning to go forward with trust in the continued co-operation between Church, State and Community, and in the wisdom of those in control of State policy and public funds At the same time, the College needs all possible sympathy, goodwill and help in the task not only of defending its well-merited reputation but of being promoted to the front line of University education in the African continent.

Certainly, Fort Hare is ideally placed for the study of contrasting environments and cultures and in many ways its situation is unique among the university centres of the world. Its value to South Africa and to the rest of the Continent could become equally unique. Fort Hare is still a vital frontier post, but it needs reinforcements of goodwill and understanding—even in Parliament.

Deserves Full Status

Incidentally, the College has more than three times the number of students at the Federal University in Salisbury. Yet it is struggling along on a mere fraction of the support they receive.

In conclusion, Fort Hare, opened by General Botha—one-time Prime Minister—owes its existence to the co-operation between Christian churches, African communities, and various educational organizations from Cape Point to the Zambesi, and the State. It now deserves full University status. A decision to grant this would be acclaimed in all academic institutions in the Western world, and the College would be inundated with goodwill, ready assistance, and large-scale donations.

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Date 21 FEB 1970

STAR

Founder of Fort Hare dies at 85

ALICE.—A pioneer of African higher education, Dr. Alexander Kerr, has died in Alice aged 85.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LithoProof

Date 23 FEB 1970

RAND DAILY MAIL

First Fort Hare principal dies

ALICE. — Dr. Alexander Kerr, a pioneer of African education, has died in Alice, aged 85.

He came to South Africa in 1915 to become the first principal of the University College of Fort Hare. — Sapa.

LithoProof

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 FEB 1970

DAILY ARGUS

Date

A pioneer of education dies

ALICE, Monday. — A pioneer of African higher education, Dr. Alexander Kerr, has died here, aged 85.

Dr. Kerr came to South Africa in 1915 to become the first principal of the University College of Fort Hare.

Tributes paid to him on his 80th birthday said: 'Dr Kerr's name is a blessing to many generations of students and many who have laboured with him in the church.'

Dr. Kerr leaves his wife and two sons, Dr. Findlay Kerr of Scotland and Prof. Alister Kerr of Rhodesia University. — Sapa.

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

24 FEB 1970

P. E. EVENING POST

Dr Kerr funeral today

EAST LONDON. — The funeral of Dr Alexander Kerr, the first Principal of Fort Hare, who died in Alice on Saturday at the age of 85, takes place at the crematorium here at 2.30 p.m. today and a large crowd is expected.

A memorial service was to be held in the Presbyterian Church, Alice, this morning.

The late Dr Kerr, a great pioneer of higher education and founder and first-principal of the Fort Hare University College, came to South Africa in 1915 from Scotland to found a university college at Fort Hare.

The institution was presided over by the Rev. James Henderson, another great missionary.

The formation of the new university was backed by African leaders and chiefs with a group of Africans and Whites watching the starting of the college.

Gen. Botha

There were hopes of bursaries from the Native Affairs Department and the High Commission territories and the Government under General Botha who had promised his support.

The Lovedale Institution held the title deeds to part of the land and an old house at Fort Hare which was handed over to the new college.

Later General Botha visited the embryo college and addressed a gathering which was considered the official opening. Classes began the next day.

Thousands of non-Europeans have gone through the college since those early days and no man was more revered and respected by them than Dr Kerr.

Dr Kerr is survived by his wife and two sons, Dr Findlay Kerr, of Scotland, and Professor Alistair Kerr, of Rhodes University.

Date 24 FEB 1970

CAPE TIMES

Founder of Fort Hare College dies

Cape Times Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A pioneer of African higher education, Dr. Alexander Kerr, died in Alice at the week-end, aged 85.

Dr. Kerr was the founder and first principal of the University College of Fort Hare and lived to see the year in which this college became the first autonomous university on January 1, 1970.

He came to South Africa in October, 1915.

The Lovedale Missionary Institution then was presided over by the Rev. James Henderson, behind whom was a group of elderly African leaders and chiefs.

General Botha visited the embryo college and gave an address. This was the official opening and classes began the following day.

In a tribute on his 80th birthday, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Transkei's Chief Minister, said: "With Dr. D. D. T. Jabavu, Dr. Kerr pioneered the establishment of our university and their names will ever be associated with the intellectual development of the African people."

Dr. Kerr is survived by his wife and two sons, Dr. Findlay Kerr, of Scotland, and Prof. Alistair Kerr, of Rhodes University.

The funeral takes place to-day.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 FEB 1970

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Dr. J. H. Smith is aangestel as professor in ~~Ekonomie~~ aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LithoProof

Date 24 FEB 1970

P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare post for Dr Smith

ALICE. — Dr J. H. Smith, B.Com, M.Com., U.E.D. and D.Com., has been appointed Professor of Economics at the University of Fort Hare.

Among the first to congratulate him on the appointment was Prof. J. Tinbergen, of Holland, who last year became the first man to receive the Nobel Prize for work in economics.

In 1964 Prof. Smith studied economic planning and programming in developing countries, under Prof. Tinbergen, in Holland.

Among his research and publications is the development of border industries in the Ciskei and the external assistance given to the public sector of the Transkei.

At present he is completing a survey on the industrialisation of the Transkei.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 FEB 1970
PRETORIA NEWS

FORT HARE POST



● Dr. H. V. H. van der Watt, senior lecturer in soil science at the University of Pretoria for 10 years, who leaves on Thursday to take up an appointment as Professor of Agriculture at the University of Fort Hare.

● The Faculty of Agriculture is new at the University of Fort Hare, and Dr. Van der Watt said he was looking forward to his appointment as very little soil research has been done in the Eastern Cape.

● Born in 1934 at Dundee, Natal, Dr. Van der Watt matriculated at the Port Natal High School in 1951. He gained a B.Sc. (Agric.) at the University of Pretoria in 1956 and then spent four years in the United States where he gained a doctorate from the University of California for a thesis on the viscometric properties of clay.

Date 26 FEB 1970

E. L. Daily Dispatch

r. Kerr

THE University of Fort Hare will hold a memorial service on Saturday in honour of its founder, Dr. Alexander Kerr, who died in Alice at the week-end.

Dr. Kerr, as well as founding the university college for Africans (it was then known as the South African Native College), was also its first principal — a post he held for 33 years.

During his academic life, he was honoured by three universities: the University of South Africa awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws, St. Andrew's University, Scotland, made him an honorary Doctor of Divinity and Rhodes University also a Doctor of Laws.

For some years after his retirement he was editor of the S. A. Outlook.

He headed the commission which, among other things, planned the establishment of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and was also on the commission which started Makerere University College in Uganda.

Today, many of the students who attended Fort Hare under his principalship are African leaders of stature both in South African and in other African states.

LithoProof

Date 28 FEB 1970

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

SCHOLARSHIP FOR TWO AT FORT HARE

Herald Correspondent

TWO young men, Mr Max Madoda Ntshona and Mr Gladstone Nkhuleko Boltina, have been awarded the municipal university scholarships (R257 each) for this year.

Mr Ntshona, who was employed as a clerk at the Bantu Administration Department, New Brighton, will study for the B.A. degree in social science at Fort Hare University.

Mr Boltina, who is in his second year, is studying for the B.A. degree in public administration at Fort Hare University.

Mr Boltina is a former student of Cowan Secondary School.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 FEB 1970

P. E. EVENING POST

Memorial service

FORT HARE, Alice. — The University of Fort Hare held a memorial service here today to pay tribute to the first Principal of Fort Hare, Dr Alexander Kerr.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 2 MAR 1970

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare pays tribute to first principal

ALICE — The University of Fort Hare held a memorial service here at the week-end to honour and pay tribute to the first principal of Fort Hare, Doctor Alexander Kerr, M.A., D.D., L.L.D.

The service, to which all staff and students, past and present, were invited, was held in the Great Hall.

Doctor Kerr came to start Fort Hare in 1915 from Scotland. He was principal for 33 years.

His death at the age of 85 took place in the month that Fort Hare re-opened for the first time as an autonomous university.

This is the first university for Africans in the Republic.

The service was conducted by the Dean of the Faculty of Divinity at Fort Hare, Professor Rev. F. Hecht. The Reverend G. B. Molefe and Mr. Peteni, BA Hons., who were both students of Dr. Kerr, took part in the service. The Very Reverend Doctor R. H. W. Shepherd delivered the sermon in tribute to a life-long friend and colleague.

The rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, in a valedictory address said:

"We pay tribute to a pioneer and an undisputable authority in the field of education, an administrator, a true scholar and a christian who, with his faith, courage, and devotion to duty, has won the highest regard and esteem of all with whom he was associated.

Professor De Wet said Dr. Kerr had brought to Fort Hare, that was once the site of battle and dispute, a symbol of goodwill and co-operation between the Whites and the Xhosas. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 3 MAR 1970

DIE VADERLAND

DR. EN MEV. H. VAN H. VAN DER WATH van Pretoria, het na Fort Hare vertrek waar dr. Van der Wath as hoogleraar in die landboufakulteit van die universiteitskollege aangestel is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

thoProof

Date - 2 MAR 1970

ARGUS

Memorial service to principal

FORT HARE (Alice), Monday —The University of Fort Hare held a memorial service here to honour the first principal of Fort Hare, Dr. Alexander Kerr.

Dr. Kerr came from Scotland. He was principal for 33 years. His death, at the age of 85 occurred in the month that Fort Hare reopened for the first time as an autonomous university. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 09 MAR 1970

Queenstown Daily Representative

Fort Hare student killed

ALICE — A first-year Fort Hare University student, Mr. Temba Mtyeku, was killed in a motor accident here at the week-end when the truck he was driving left the road five miles out of Alice on the King William's Town national road.

The truck was completely wrecked.

Two passengers with Mr. Mtyeku escaped serious injury.

Mr. Mtyeku is the son of a prominent businessman in Duncan Village, East London.—Sapa.

LithoProof

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 FEB 1970
NATAL MERCURY

DON'T KICK OUT PARTY REBELS SAYS VETERAN MP

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

POLITICAL parties in South Africa are too rigid and there should be no need to kick out members who do not adhere strictly to the party line. This is the view of 78-year-old Philip Moore, veteran MP for Kensington for the past 21 years.

Teacher, stockbroker, war veteran, orator and politician Mr. Moore, who has the energy and drive of a man many years his junior, was non-committal about his political future.

I understand, that while he is unlikely to oppose the official United Party candidate as an Independent, there is talk of his going to the Senate.

"I'm sorry I can't get into the fight," he told me.

OUT OF LINE

A fighter for the status of the English language and the rights of English-speaking South Africans, Mr. Moore criticised the lack of freedom within the party system. This, he said, led to crises.

"When a member steps out of line there should be no need to kick him out. This is not the case in Britain or America and it should not be here." He recalled that backbenchers in the British Labour Party constantly criticised Mr. Harold Wilson without fear of being expelled.

In Mr. Moore's opinion there should have been no need for the Bailey Becker group, the Progressives or the Herstigtes to have been removed or to have broken away from their respective parties.

TOLERANCE

"As long as an MP stands by the general course set by the party, divergencies should be tolerated," he said.

Mr. Moore, seriously wounded in the chest in the East African campaign in World War I, was a president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and an inspector of schools in the Transvaal before entering politics.

Perhaps his greatest single achievement as a politician was his success in persuading the Government to introduce decimilisation in South Africa, earning him the title of "Father of Decimalisation."

Though this may have been his greatest Parliamentary achievement Mr. Moore considers that he had one "colossal failure" which worries him to this day.

SHOCKING

"I failed to get the Government to stick to its undertaking to give the lecturers of Fort Hare University College, who declined to stay on when the institution was taken over by the Government, adequate financial compensation. I blame Willie Maree, ex-Minister of Bantu Education, for this.

"We treated those lecturers in a shocking manner. For two or three years I tried to right this grievance, but failed. I keep thinking of great South Africans like Professor Z. K. Matthews (a former acting Principal of Fort Hare) a great gentleman and a great Christian, who was short-cut by thousands of rands."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 4 MAR 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.

'N KYKIE IN FORT HARE

Só lyk 'n universiteit vir Bantoes

Spesiale Verteenwoordiger
FORT HARE.

DIE Universiteit van Fort Hare vir die Kôsa-volkseenheid het volgens 'n wetgewing wat in April verlede jaar bekend gemaak is, volkome akademiese vryheid van Januarie 1970 ontvang.

Dit beteken dat hoewel die universiteit nog onder die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys resorteer, dit die vryheid het om self te besluit oor kursusse en grade wat aangebied word en ook sy eie finansies sal hanteer, het prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van Fort Hare, in 'n onderhoud gesê.

Die Universiteit van Fort Hare het op 8 Februarie 1916 tot stand gekom en so is die eerste fase van sy bestaan as 'n universiteitskollege onder die vleuels van die Rhodes-universieit ingelei.

Die tweede fase is in 1960 ingelei toe die universiteit deur die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys oorgeneem is. Dit het toe ook as 'n universiteitskollege bly voortbestaan en het onder leiding van die universiteit van Suid-Afrika gestaan.

BELOFTE

Die toekenning van akademiese vryheid op 1 Januarie 1970 was die begin van 'n derde fase wat vir die Kôsa-volkseenheid 'n groot belofte inhou.

Die grootste verandering wat aangebring is, is dat die senaat van die universiteit self oor die interne sake sal besluit. Dit hang ook van hulle af of die universiteit die gehalte van die vorige jare sal handhaaf. Aan die einde van 1970 sal dit wel bepaal kan word, omdat die eksaminatore nog deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika aangewys word.

Min mense het werklik 'n idee wat 'n universiteit vir Bantoes behels. Basies is alles dieselfde as aan 'n blanke universiteit, maar onderrig word gegrond op die volksgewoontes en agtergrond van die Bantoe. Dit bring nie mee dat die gehalte van die opleiding swakker is as die aan blanke universiteite nie. Inteendeel, dit is net so hoog as by enige ander universiteit.

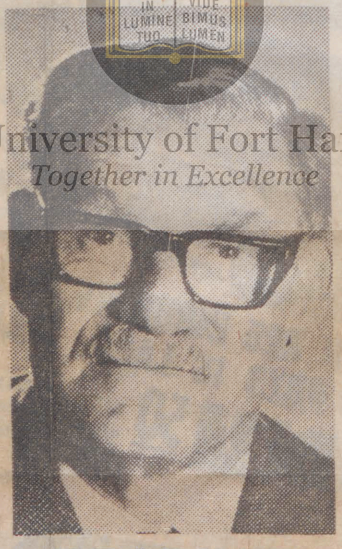
PERSONEEL

Die personeel van die universiteit staan so hoog aangeskrewe dat toe die regering van Malawi hulp gevra het vir die beplanning van die nuwe hoofstad, Lilongwe, 'n senior lektor in landmeetkunde, mnr. G. C. Olivier, van die universiteit vir die pos gekies is.

Omdat landbou die ruggraat van die tuislande is, is in 1969 ook twee landbougrade ingestel. Die eerste, B.Agric., is 'n driejarige kursus wat die algemene landboupraktyk op die voorgrond bring. Die tweede, B.Sc. Agric. sal die voornemende studente in staat stel om verdere landbounavorsing te doen of om nagraadse kursusse te volg. Albei kursusse word van die begin van 1970 aangebied.

PROF. THOM

In die tuislande bestaan ook 'n groot behoefte aan opgeleide landmeters en in 'n toenemende mate aan ingenieurs. Vir die landmeters is voorsiening gemaak toe in 1969 'n graadkursus in landmeetkunde ingestel is. 'n Graadkursus in ingenieurswese word in die nabye toekoms in die vooruitsig gestel.



PROF. J. M. DE WET

Prof. J. B. Thom het in 1969 van die Transkei se regering 'n versoek ontvang om ondersoek na 'n nuwe en meer omvattende strafreg in te stel. Die huidige is reeds in 1887 ingestel en het uitgedien geraak. Prof. Thom het reeds met die groot werk begin.

Die universiteit is ook 'n toonaangewende kultuursentrum vir die Kôsas. Die vyfde jaarlikse uitstalling van kontemporêre Bantoekuns is verlede jaar in Oktober aan die universiteit aangebied, waar die 17 bekendste Bantoekunstenaars hul werke vertoon het.

Die F. S. Malan-Etnologiese Museum van die universiteit is 'n belangrike vertoonvenster vir die Bantoes van Suider-Afrika. Meer as 1,000 stukke word reeds daar vertoon en dit sluit die Wells-versameling in wat soveel uiteenlopende menings uitgelok het. In 1969 het meer as 700 mense die museum besoek. Van hulle was 88 van oorsese lande soos Engeland, Duitsland, Swede, Denemarke, Australië, Amerika en die ander Afrikastate.

Verskeie versoeke om studiemateriaal is reeds van oorsee ontvang en ook verskeie navorsingspanne, onder meer die van die Suid-Afrikaanse Museum in Kaapstad, het die universiteit besoek. Prof. De Wet het gesê dat dit uniek en enig in sy soort in die wêreld is.

Talle beurse is aan studente toegeken. Aan 252 studente is beurse, waaroor die universiteit besluit het, ter waarde van R29,820 toegeken. Onafhanklike maatskappye het 141 beurse ter waarde van R20,505 aan studente toegeken. Doemprofete wat met die regeringsoorname in 1960 voorspel het dat die universiteit nie meer studente sal trek nie, kan nou sien dat hulle ver verkeerd was, sê prof. De Wet.

BEROEP

Omdat die universiteit nou sy eie finansies moet beheer en die studentetal jaarliks groter word, doen prof. De Wet 'n beroep op groter geldelike steun. Die insamelingspoging is verlede jaar deur die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys goedgekeur.

Ook wat navorsing betref, staan die personeel en studente van die universiteit nie stil nie. Verskeie groot projekte is al aangepak en elke jaar verskyn verskeie proefskrifte en verhandelings in gedrukte vorm.

Onlangs is 'n simposium oor die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die Transkei gehou. Dit was so geslaagd dat die Transkeise regering R500 aan die universiteit geskenk het om dit in boekvorm aan die lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering beskikbaar te stel. Kort kursusse word ook aangebied en verlede jaar is byvoorbeeld 'n kursus oor personeelbestuur vir Bantoe-personeelbeamptes aangebied.

Die Universiteit van Fort Hare vier die week van 25 tot 30 Mei sy onafhanklikheid. Dit sal insluit die laaste gradedag onder die toesig van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika en direk daarna die hoogtepunt as die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys die universiteit as onafhanklik verklaar. Ook die opening van die landbougebou word in die vooruitsig gestel.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 MAR 1970

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

University homage to first Principal

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

THE University of Fort Hare held a memorial service here on Saturday to honour and pay tribute to the first principal of Fort Hare, Dr Alexander Kerr, M.A., D.D., LL.D.

The service, to which all staff and students past and present were invited, was held in the Great Hall.

Dr Kerr came from Scotland to start Fort Hare in 1915. He was principal for 33 years. His death, at the age of 85, took place in the month that Fort Hare reopened for the first time as an autonomous university.

Fort Hare was the first university for Africans in the Republic.

The service was conducted by the Dean of the Faculty of Divinity at Fort Hare, Professor the Rev F. Hecht. The Rev G. B. Molefe and Mr Peteni, B.A. Hons, who were both students of Dr Kerr, took part in the service.

Friend

The Very Rev Dr R. H. W. Shepherd delivered the sermon in tribute to a life-long friend and colleague.

The Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, in a valedictory address, said: "We pay tribute to a pioneer and an indisputable authority in the field of education. An administrator, a true scholar and a Christian who, with his faith, courage and devotion to duty has won the highest regard and esteem of all. He will be remembered with gratitude by old and present students, staff and all those who have the Bantu people at heart."

Professor De Wet said Dr Kerr had made Fort Hare, once the site of battle and dispute, a symbol of goodwill and co-operation between the Whites and the Xhosa.

Extract from
Scotsman, Edinburgh

25 FEB 1970

OBITUARY

Dr Alexander Kerr

A664

Dr Alexander Kerr,, the first principal of the South African Native College, which later became the University College of Fort Hare, has died in South Africa. He was 84.

Born at Kilmarnock, he was appointed principal of the college in 1915, retiring in 1948. In 1937, the college was granted full university status, providing courses for the Bantu in South Africa and the Protectorates.

Ordained an elder of the Church of Scotland at Kilsyth, he was session clerk at Alice, Cape Province, from 1917 to 1948, and in 1942 was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, the first non-ministerial moderator.

Dr Kerr is survived by his wife and two sons.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 7 MAR 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Professor tells parents how to aid children's study

FORT BEAUFORT — The interest which parents themselves should take in the education of their children was stressed by Professor B. van der Merwe, Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Fort Hare, when he addressed the Fort Beaufort Parent Teacher Association here.

He said parents should not regard their children's education as the responsibility of the State.

At the same time, parents should not interfere with teaching methods and school syllabus which were aspects of education which were outside their sphere.

They should, he warned, "keep out of the classrooms."

But parents could and should take a real interest in the supervision of the child's homework and in encouraging study. This interest should not, of course, include doing the child's homework which was, unfortunately, often the case.

The parents' share in this aspect of education should be confined chiefly to laying down set times for study and enforcing strict adherence to such homework timetables.

Professor Van der Merwe attributed the high percentage of failures among first year university students to the fact that sound study methods were not cultivated in pre-university years. —DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 9 MAR 1970

Date 21 MAR 1970

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Two professors appointed

ALICE, Saturday. — The appointment of two professors to the faculty of agriculture at the University of Fort Hare was announced here yesterday.

Prof. E. H. Graven, a senior lecturer in the department of crop science at the University of Natal, has an M.Sc, from the University of Stellenbosch. He studied soil science and agronomy in the United States and is considered an expect on lucerne.

Prof. H. van der Watt comes to Fort Hare after 10 years as a senior lecturer in soil science at Pretoria University. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 9 MAR 1970

Date.....

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Student dies in smash

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

A FIRST-YEAR Fort Hare student, Mr Temba Mtyeku, was killed in a motor accident here at the weekend.

He was killed when the truck he was driving left the road five miles out of Alice on the King William's Town road.

The truck, which was the property of Mr L. Petzer, of Alice, was wrecked.

The dead student is the son of a prominent African businessman of Duncan Village, East London.

LithoProof

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 9 MAR 1970

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Role of parents in child's education

Herald Correspondent

FORT BEAUFORT.

PARENTS should not interfere with teaching methods and school curricula and should "keep out of the classrooms", said Dr B. de V. van der Merwe, head of the faculty of education at Fort Hare University College.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Addressing the Parent-Teacher Association of the Fort Beaufort High School on: "The Role of the Parent in his Child's Education," Dr Van der Merwe said parents could play an important part in encouraging their children to pursue wholesome study methods.

There should be a set time for homework and parents should see that their children adhered to the laid down time. "If the child had no homework, he should spend his time reading a library book. "It is the duty of parents to keep their children off the streets in the afternoons," he said.

Dr Van der Merwe said parents should not regard the education of their children as the responsibility of the State. He appealed to parents no to do their children's homework, something which often happened.

He called on the teachers to carry on studying new methods and keeping up to date so that they did not become stagnant. "Always remember, the child you teach today is tomorrow's citizen," Dr Van der Merwe said.

Date - 9 MAR 1970

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare man dies in crash

ALICE — A 21-year Fort Hare student, Mr. Temba Mtyeku, of Duncan Village, East London, was killed in a motor accident here on Saturday.

He is believed to have been killed instantly when the truck he was driving left the road five miles from Alice on the King William's Town national road.

Two passengers escaped serious injury. One was another Fort Hare student; the other has not been traced.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 MAR 1970

DIE VADERLAND

Fort Hare het 615 studente

ALICE — Die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gister met die rekordtal van 615 studente sy eerste jaar as 'n selfbesturende universiteit b[illegible]

Die inskrywingsyfer vanjaar is 23 persent hoër as verlede jaar toe dit nog 'n universiteitskollege was.

'n Biblioteek van vier verdiepings word vanjaar amptelik ingewy. Daar word ook nog gebou aan die landboufakulteit se gebou en bestaande geboue word vergroot om plek te maak vir die fakulteit handel en administrasie, berig Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 FEB 1970
WORLD

PIONEER OF FORT HARE COLLEGE DIES

DURBAN.— The funeral of the pioneer of African higher education in South Africa, Dr. Alexandra Kerr, took place in the border town of Alice. He died in the town last week at the age of 85.

Taking his M.A. with honours in classics at the University of Edinburgh, receiving his teachers training at the well-known college of Moray House in the same city, he came to South Africa in 1915 to take up the post of the first principal of the University College of Fort Hare.

He held this position for 33 years until his retirement in 1948.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DOCTORATES

During his academic life, Dr. Kerr was awarded three honorary doctorates — an LI.D. from the University of South Africa, a doctorate of Divinity from St. Andrews University in Scotland and an LI.D. from Rhodes University.

PLANNED

It was not only in South Africa that Dr. Kerr contributed to the educational development of the African.

He headed the commission which, among other things, planned the establishment of the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and was on the commission which started the Makerere University college in Uganda.

EDITOR

For some years after his retiremeint from Fort Hare, Dr. Kerr was editor of the publication, "S.A. Outlook."

A special memorial service will be held at Fort Hare on Saturday.

Date 17 MAR 1970

STAR

FORT HARE REBUFF

Another snub for Nusas

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Fort Hare University College has given the National Union of South African Students yet another snub.

The National President of Nusas, Mr. Neville Curtis recently made a visit to the campus of Fort Hare, which in January was officially declared a university, and as such an "autonomous" body.

According to Mr. Horst Kleinschmidt, vice-president of Nusas, Mr. Curtis, was kept waiting for about a half an hour for an interview with the Rector of the University, Prof. J. M. de Wet.

When he was eventually granted the interview, Professor de Wet was alleged to have stated: "Gentlemen, Nusas is not allowed on this campus. I therefore ask you to leave, good morning, Mr. Curtis."

A notice drawing the attention of the Fort Hare students to the prohibition of Nusas, seen on the campus by Mr. Curtis read: "The attention of all students is again drawn to the fact that Nusas is a prohibited organization as far as Fort Hare is concerned. Any students becoming a member of Nusas, or taking part in any activity of or sponsored by the Nusas organization, exposes him/herself to the danger of disciplinary action."

The notice was signed by the Registrar of the University, Mr. H. J. du Preez.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 MAR 1970

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Overseas men to talk at Fort Hare

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

THE University of Fort Hare is being visited by two distinguished professors from Europe this week.

Professor E. Bachman, Professor of Anthropology at Marburg University in Germany, is visiting South African universities on an exchange scheme.

Tonight he will speak at Fort Hare on the Bantu language and its influence on the development of Bantu thought. Tomorrow he will give an address on the translation of the Bible into Bantu languages.

The other distinguished academician is Professor A. Dihle, Professor of Classics at Koln University, Germany. He will deliver a public lecture at Fort Hare tomorrow on Greek and Christian concepts of justice.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 MAR 1970

PRETORIA NEWS

FORT HARE

The University of Fort Hare had begun its first year as an autonomous institution with a record number of 615 students, it was reported in Alice today. The enrolment at Fort Hare, formerly a university college, is 23 per cent above the number registered last year.

LithoProof

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 MAR 1978

THE FRIEND

ALICE.—The University of Fort Hare had begun its first year as an autonomous institution with a record number of 615 students, it was reported here. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LithoProof

Date 17 MAR 1970
D. L. Daily Dispatch

Visitors to speak at Fort Hare

ALICE — Two distinguished academicians from Europe will visit Fort Hare this week.

Professor E. Damman, formerly professor of African languages at the University of Hamburg and now professor of anthropology at Marburg University, Germany, is visiting universities in South Africa on an exchange scheme.

Today he will give an address on "The Bantu language and its influence on the development of Bantu thought" and tomorrow he will speak on "The translation of the Bible into Bantu languages."

The lectures are open to the public.

The other distinguished and widely travelled academician is Professor A. Dihle, professor of classics at Koln University, Germany.

Dr. Dihle, who is travelling under the auspices of the Department of Cultural Affairs, is to deliver a public lecture at Fort Hare tomorrow on "Greek and Christian concepts of justice." — DDC.

LithoProof

Date 17 MAR 1970
ARGUS

Nusas fails in Fort Hare contact bid

The National Union of South African Students, which has made several unsuccessful attempts to establish ties with Fort Hare University College, has failed in its latest attempt.

Mr. Neville Curtis (president of Nusas) recently visited Fort Hare, which in January was officially declared an 'autonomous' university.

When Mr. Curtis met the Rector of the University (Prof. J. M. de Wet), the professor is alleged to have said: 'Nusas is not allowed on this campus. I therefore ask you to leave.'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROHIBITION

A campus notice prohibiting membership of Nusas, reads:

'The attention of all students is again drawn to the fact that Nusas is a prohibited organisation as far as Fort Hare is concerned. Any student becoming a member of Nusas, or taking part in any activity of, or sponsored by, the Nusas organisation, exposes him/herself to the danger of disciplinary action.'

The notice is signed by the Registrar of the university, Mr. H. J. du Preez.

Date 18 MAR 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare goes autonomous with record 615 students

ALICE—The University of Fort Hare has commenced its first year as an autonomous university with a record number of students.

A total of 615 students has so far registered at Fort Hare of which 144 are women.

This is a 23 per cent increase in student numbers and a factor contributing towards this increase is the 55 per cent passes of African matriculants in 1968. Last year this number rose to 65 per cent.

If this tempo of growth can be maintained, the student numbers should within five years reach 1,600 or 2,000 if the university can provide necessary hostel accommodation and lecturing facilities.

The programme for the expansion of buildings and academic facilities has already been stepped up considerably. Some years ago the Department of Bantu Education instituted a planning committee to plan in advance and on a long term basis for the necessary expansion. This year an impressive four-storey library is to be officially opened, a new agricultural faculty block is under construction and extensions to accommodate the faculty of commerce and administration are being completed.

Iona men's hostel is to be enlarged this year to accommodate more students.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 MAR 1970

STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

FORT HARE REBUFF

Another snub for Nusas

From Our Correspondent

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According to Mr. Horst Kleinschmidt, vice-president of Nusas, Mr. Curtis, was kept waiting for about a half an hour for an interview with the Rector of the University, Prof. J. M. de Wet.

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The notice was signed by the Registrar of the University, Mr. H. J. du Preez.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 MAR 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Leading scientists are new Fort Hare professors

ALICE — The University of Fort Hare has appointed two new professors to its Faculty of Agriculture.

They are Professor Earl Graven, M.Sc. (Agric.) P.H.D., professor of agronomy; and Professor H. v. H. van der Watt, B.S.c. (Agric.), P.H.D., professor of soil science.

Professor Graven grew up in East London. He matriculated at the East London Technical College, where he was captain of the first XV.

In 1948 Professor Graven graduated from the University of Stellenbosch with a B.Sc. in Agriculture. He joined the Dohne Research Institute in the Eastern Cape in 1953 as an agronomist, specialising in the study of lucerne, potatoes and maize.

DISCOVERY

His research led to the interesting discovery of a large-scale molybdenum (trace element) deficiency in the Eastern Cape.

In 1957 he graduated from the University of Stellenbosch with a M.Sc. cum laude. For two years he worked for the Department of Agriculture before leaving for America in 1962 to further his studies.

In America Professor Graven studied under world renowned authorities on lucerne, Professors Dale Smith and O. J. Attoe. He obtained a doctorate in soil science and agronomy from the University of Wisconsin.

Today Professor Graven is considered one of the Republic's leading experts on lucerne.

Professor Graven's ability as a leading authority was acknowledged when he was sent to represent South Africa at the international Grassland Conference in San Paulo, Brazil in 1965.

MARRIED

Before his appointment to Fort Hare, Professor Graven was a senior lecturer in the Department of Crop Science at the University of Natal. Professor Graven is married with three children.

Professor Van der Watt graduated from Pretoria University in 1956 with a B.S.c in Agriculture

In 1956 he went to America to further his studies and gained a doctorate in soil science from the University of California.



Prof. E. H. Graven



Prof. H. v. H. van der Watt

On returning to the Republic, he was appointed senior lecturer in soil science at the University of Pretoria, a position he held for eight years until his appointment to the staff of Fort Hare.

Since 1962, Professor Van der Watt has served on the executive committee of the Soil Science Society of South Africa and is also on the executive committee of the Agricultural Division of the Suid Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns.

Professor Van der Watt has many publications to his credit on the composition and moisture properties of soils. He is particularly interested in the study of the soil fertility problems in the Transkei and Eastern Cape.

Professor Van der Watt is married with three children. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 MAR 1970
P. E. EVENING POST

READERS COMMENT

Dr Kerr's influence was not confined to S. Africa

To the Editor, Box 1121, Port Elizabeth

SIR, — When Dr Alexander Kerr, then Mr Alexander Kerr, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, decided in 1915 to accept the offer to become the first Principal and founder of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, it was a matter of great faith.

At that time it was generally held there were certain intellectual hurdles which were above the ability of the Africans.

This was the case in spite of the achievements of Africans at such institutions as Lovedale where they studied with some White students and did well in comparison with their White compatriots.

It therefore took a man of courage and great faith to undertake the training of Africans in higher education. This undertaking of faith became a wonderful success.

Well chosen

Under the great leadership and inspiration of Dr Kerr, Fort Hare became the symbol of a new era in which the suspicions, bitterness and hatred of the past were replaced by mutual respect and trust.

It became a centre from which the peoples of South Africa and neighbouring countries received their illumination.

For this to happen, the Principal had to be well chosen. Future years proved that those who chose Dr Kerr were truly guided by God.

In the early years, Dr Kerr concentrated upon the matriculation examinations of the University of South Africa. When, however, in year 1924, students completed the requirements of the University of South Africa for the Bachelor of Arts degree, there was much cause for rejoicing and celebrations among the Africans of South Africa.

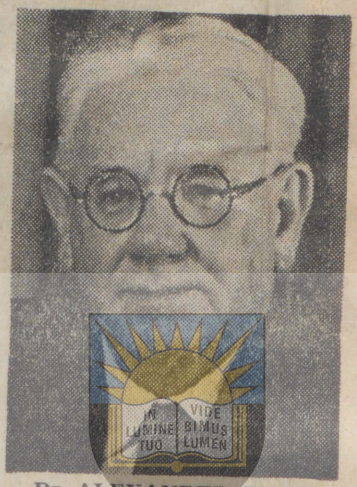
Graduands

Zackariah K. Matthews received the first B.A. degree at Fort Hare.

The myth of the inferiority of the Black mind was exploded. From 1924 there were regular annual graduation ceremonies.

By the time Dr Kerr retired from Fort Hare after 33 years as Principal, there were sometimes as many as 100 graduands at a graduation ceremony.

Under Dr Kerr, Fort Hare developed to a point where it amalgamated with the Rhodes University in Grahamstown. This association between Fort Hare and Rhodes meant that there was an exchange of academic experiences between the students of the two universities.



Dr ALEXANDER KERR

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Before this time there had been regular fraternisation at various levels of academic studies. There had also been regular debating contests between the students of Fort Hare and Rhodes.

It is believed that students of African and European descent benefited much from such contacts, and many would-be racialists were changed.

Widespread

It is to be regretted that this association was brought to an end in 1959 through the intervention of the present Government.

The influence of Dr Kerr and Fort Hare was not confined to South Africa. He was acknowledged as an educationist of the highest order beyond the frontiers of South Africa.

Through his students he influenced people as far afield as Kenya. There is even a former student of Fort Hare in Australia.

He was a member of the Royal Commission which was entrusted with the task of probing the possibilities of establishing a university college for the people of Uganda. He had the rare privilege of serving on that commission with a former student of his, Professor Z. K. Matthews.

So the people of East Africa can thank Dr Kerr for his part in the founding of Makerere College.

Dr Kerr was also asked to help in the founding of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He was thus an architect of the education of a continent.

From starting off as Kerr of Fort Hare, he ended up as Kerr of Africa. Africans named their children after him. One young man named after him who readily comes to mind is Kerr Siwisa. He has become a distinguished educationist in his own right.

Honoured

It was fitting that he should be thrice honoured by reputable universities. He was awarded honourary degrees by the University of South Africa, Rhodes University and the University of St Andrews in Scotland.

As a missionary his highest honour was to be elected Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

We thank God that he was able to write his book on Fort Hare before his death.

He will live in the hearts of the people of South Africa and those of the continent of Africa for many years. What monument can we erect for him other than to battle for a liberal education for the people of Africa. Lala ngxolo SKerekere. We salute a great Christian gentleman and pray for his peaceful rest.

Dr W. F. NKOMO.

Pretoria.

Date 18 MAR 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Expansion plans under way

BIG ENROLMENT AT FORT HARE

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

THE University of Fort Hare has commenced its first year as an autonomous university with a record number of students.

So far 615 students have registered. Of these 144 are women. This is a 23 per cent increase. A factor contributing to this increase is that 55 per cent of all Bantu matriculants passed in 1968 and last year the percentage rose to 65.

If this rate of growth is maintained the enrolment should reach 1 600 within five years.

A programme for the expansion on buildings and academic facilities has already been stepped up considerably.

Some years ago the Department of Bantu Education instituted a planning committee to plan on a long-term basis for the necessary expansion.

This year an impressive four-storey library is to be officially opened, a new Agriculture Faculty block is under construction and extensions to accommodate the Faculty of Commerce and Administration are being completed. The men's hostel is to be enlarged this year.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 4 APR 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Agricultural faculty

FORT HARE TO HAVE NEW BUILDING

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

A MODERN, fully-equipped Agricultural Faculty building is under construction at Fort Hare University. The building should be completed by the end of 1971 at a cost of about R400 000.

The Fort Hare Agricultural Faculty was established in 1966 under Prof J. van Wyk. At that time only diploma courses were offered. In 1969 the first student to take an agricultural degree was registered and this year 20 students are studying for the degree, although the diploma course is still available.

Four new staff members have been added to the faculty this year and a fifth is to commence duties in July. Professors E. Graven, M.Sc Ph.D. and H. H. van der Watt, Ph.D, who are the two new professors in the faculty, are considered leading scientists in their particular fields.



The staff of the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare University.
From left: Mr W. Trollope, Dr Deryk Brown, Dean of the Faculty, Professor E. Graven, Professor H. van der Watt and Mr J. Grey de Villiers.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Staff lecturers

Mr Winston Trollope, M.Sc, is the new senior lecturer in pasture science and Mr J. H. Grey de Villiers is the first lecturer in genetics to be appointed at Fort Hare. Next year, five more agricultural staff lecturers including a professor of animal science and a veterinarian are to be appointed.

The dean of the faculty of agriculture is Dr Deryk Brown, D.Sc Agric, who was awarded a doctorate from the University of the Orange Free State last week. His thesis was written on the "Study of the animal and crop production systems and potential of the Bantu Ciskeian territories".

Date - 1 APR 1970

NATAL DAILY NEWS

New building at Fort Hare

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

A R400,000, fully equipped building for the agricultural faculty of Fort Hare University is being built and is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

The faculty, established in 1966 under Prof. J. van Wyk, has forged ahead and this year there are 20 students registered for B.Sc. Agric. and B.Agric. degrees.

The lecturing staff of the faculty has also been increased by four this year. Prof. E. Graven and Prof. H. van H. van der Watt have joined the faculty together with Mr. W. Trollope and Mr. J. H. Grey de Villiers. Mr. de Villiers is completing a thesis for his M.Sc. A fifth lecturer, an agricultural economist, will join the university in July.

It is hoped to appoint a further five lecturers next year, including a professor of animal science. dean of the faculty is Dr. Deryk Brown. He was born in Natal and is a graduate of Natal University where he lectured before his appointment to Fort Hare in 1962.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 MAR 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Appointed to Fort Hare



Professor Earl H. Graven, one of South Africa's leading agronomists, has been appointed Professor of Agronomy at the University of Fort Hare. Before his appointment he was senior lecturer of crop science at the University of Natal.

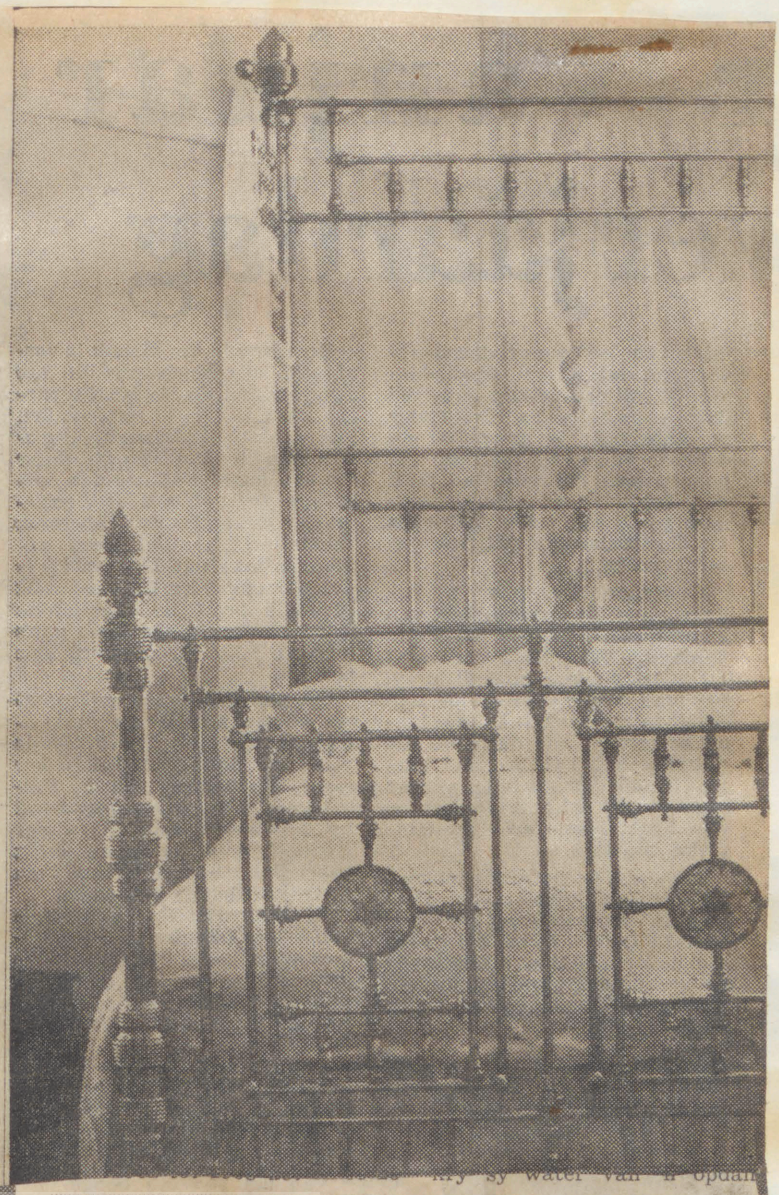
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Professor H. v. H. van der Watt has been appointed professor of soil science at the University of Fort Hare. For the past ten years he has been senior lecturer of soil science at the University of Pretoria.

Date 18 MAR 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.





Mnr. H. J. du Preez is die man wat baie gedoen het om die gevoel van wantroue in universiteitsopleiding vir Bantoes 'n nuwe vertroue te laat kry.

DIE GROOTSTE UNIVERSITEIT VIR BANTOES

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DIE Universiteit van Fort Hare is die grootste Bantoe-universiteit in Suid-Afrika. Dit het aan die begin van 1970 volkome akademiese vryheid gekry. Dit is denkbaar dat die universiteit en sy personeel 'n groot invloed op so 'n klein dorpie soos Alice uitoefen.

Aan die begin van sy bestaan was dit die enigste Bantoe-universiteit wat beskikbaar was om Bantoes van Suid-Afrika opleiding van 'n hoë standaard te bied. Die gevolg was dat Bantoes uit alle dele van die land daarheen gegaan het vir ouleiding. Vandag is dit veral vir die Kôsa-gemeenskap bedoel en word die toekomstige leiers van die Kôsa-volk hier opgelei.

Van 1960 val die Universiteit onder die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys en was dit veral die taak van mnr. H. J. du Preez, registrateur van die Universiteit om dit in die regte rigting te laat beweeg.

Baie mense praat van mnr. Du Preez as die man wat die grondslag van die universiteit. onder die nuwe bedeling gelê het. Dit was sy taak om die linksgesindheid onder baie van die voormalige lektore en professore te beveg en in die plek daarvan 'n stabiele akademiese Universiteit te stel.

Dat mnr. Du Preez 'n groot taak gehad het, is nie te betwyfel nie. Fort Hare was onder die ou bedeling as 'n Universiteit beskou waar linksgesindheid onder leerkragte en Bantoes hoogty gevier het. Dit is ook deur ander akademiese inrigtings en die mense van die omgewing met minagting en wantroue bejeen.

Mnr. Du Preez se groot taak was om die gesindheid ten opsigte van die Universiteit te verander. Hy het baie goed in sy taak geslaag.

Geld

Vandag is Fort Hare 'n universiteit met volle akademiese vryheid. Vir baie van die beoogde uitbreidings moet geld ingesamel word omdat dit net deur die staat gesubsidiëer word en nie ten volle gedra word nie. Daarvoor is 'n goeie gesindheid jeens die universiteit nodig.

Baie mense het ook nou as gevolg van mnr. Du Preez se werk 'n nuwe houding teenoor Fort Hare as 'n universiteit gekry. Dit het duidelik geword dat daar nou gewerk word vir die opvoeding van die Bantoe en nie net vir persoonlike oortuigings en vreemde idees nie.



Prof. Bertie Meiring is die man wat bekend staan as die patriot van Alice. Hy is ook 'n bekende in akademiese kringe oor die wêreld heen.

Prof. Meiring het diep spore getrap

PROF. BERTIE MEIRING, M.Sc., Ph.D., is seker die bekendste man op Alice. Hy staan bekend as 'n stoere Afrikaner wat ook in die jare toe Alice oorheersend Engels was, geveg het vir die Afrikaanse taal en kultuur.

Prof. Meiring het in 1938 vir die eerste keer sy opwagting op Alice gemaak toe hy aangestel is as senior lektor in dierkunde aan die destydse universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.

Hy was ook in die veertigerjare die eerste Afrikaanse burgemeester van Alice in 104 jaar. Vandag is hy die tweede keer Alice se burgemeester.

Prof. Meiring is deur die wêreld bekend as 'n argeoloog en 'n antropoloog. Sy naam sal altyd genoem word saam met die grotes soos Dreyer, Dart, Galloway en Drennan. Hy is een van die mense wat die voorgeskiedenis van Suid-Afrika tydens die „goue fase" bestudeer het.

Prof. Meiring was die stigter en voorsitter van die studiekring vir Afrikaans. Hy was ook 11 jaar voorsitter van 'n aktiewe kultuurvereniging. Hy was voorsitter van Alice se eeufeeskomitee, organiseerder van die plaaslike bydrae tot die Ossewatrek in 1938 en leier van die Oos-Kaaplandse motortrek na die onthulling van die Voortrekkermonument.

Hy het nou sy pos aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare neergelê, maar nie voordat hy 'n groot rol in die ontwikkeling van Fort Hare as 'n universiteit gespeel het nie. Baie van die geboue daar dra sy stempel en die pragtige tuine van die Universiteit is aan hom te danke.

In 'n huldigingswoord met prof. Meiring se aftrede, is in Fort Hare se amptelike blad, Fort Hare Papers, geskryf dat 'n seun van Suid-Afrika wat stil gebou het en sy stene stewig gelê het, gegroet word.

Dit is seker die grootste hulde wat mens kan betuig aan 'n man wat 'n groot deel van sy lewe gewy het aan die opbou van 'n universiteit en 'n dorp.

Date 27 MAR 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare is forging ahead in agriculture

ALICE — At a time when a more scientific and advanced study of agriculture is becoming increasingly necessary for the development of the agricultural potential of the Transkei and Ciskei, the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Fort Hare is forging ahead.

The Fort Hare Agricultural Faculty was established in 1966 under the late Professor J. van Wyk.

There was then a professor, a senior lecturer and an agricultural economist.

Only diploma courses were offered at this stage and due to financial restrictions, advancement of the faculty was slowed down.

ADDED

In 1969 the first student to take an agricultural degree was registered. This year there are 20 students doing B.Sc. Agric. and B.Agric degrees and although the diploma course is still availlable, students have all opted for degree courses.

Four new staff members have been added to the faculty this year, and a fifth, an agricultural economist, is to commence duties in July.

A part-time lecturer, Dr. B. du Casse, of Grahamstown, is also employed by the Faculty of Agriculture. The two new professors in the faculty, namely, Prof. E. Graven, M.Sc., Ph.D., and Prof. H. van H. van der Watt, Ph.D., are considered leading scentists in their particular field in South Africa.

Mr. Winston Trollope, M.Sc., is the new senior lecturer in pasture science, and Mr. J. H. Grey de Villiers, B.Sc., is the first lecturer in genetics and biochemistry to be appointed to Fort Hare.

At present Mr. De Villiers is completing a thesis for his M.Sc. Four of the five lecturers in the faculty are from the University of Natal.

A modern, fully equipped agricultural faculty building is at present under construction, and it should be completed by the end of 1971 at a cost of about R400,000.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 31 MAR 1970

DIE BURGER

Prof. E. H. Craven van die departement [redacted] akkerbou van die Universiteit van Natal is aangestel as hoogleraar aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Hy het die graad M.Sc. aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch verwerf. Hy het daar in grondkunde en in Amerika in akkerbou gestudeer. Hy word as 'n deskundige oor lusern beskou. Ook **prof. H. van der Watt** van die Universiteit van Pretoria is as hoogleraar in grondkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare aangestel.

LithoProof

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 APR 1970

NATAL MERCURY

'Commando' editor

PRETORIA.—Mr. I. D. van der Walt has been appointed senior editor of the S.A. Defence Force's monthly publication, "Commando," succeeding Dr. Mike Eksteen, who has taken up a senior lectureship at the University College of Fort Hare.—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 8 APR 1970

Date

WORLD

Scholarships will help two students

PORT ELIZABETH.—Two young men, Mr. Max Madoda and Mr. Gladstone Nkululeko Boltina, have been awarded municipal university scholarships (R257 each), for this year.

Mr. Ntshona, who was employed as a clerk at the Bantu Administration Department, New Brighton, will study for a B.A. degree in Social Science at Fort Hare University.

Mr. Boltina, who is in his second year, is studying for a B.A. degree in Public Administration at Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 APR 1970
Date
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Dr. Rousseau kanselier

Eie Beriggewer

PORT ELIZABETH. — Die raad van Fort Hare het gister by 'n vergadering in Pretoria vir dr. P. Etienne Rousseau, M.Sc., lid van die Instituut vir Chemiese Ingenieurs, voorsitter van Sasol en direkteur van maatskappye, as eerste kanselier van die Universiteit van Fort Hare gekies.

Die eerste gradedag van hierdie onafhanklike universiteit sal gehou word in die laaste naweek in Mei, waartydens dr. Rousseau in sy amptelike hoedanigheid sal optree, hoewel grade van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika toegeken sal word.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 APR 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch



Dr. D. Brown, D.Sc., dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare University, has been awarded a doctorate from the University of the Orange Free State. His thesis was written on the "Study of the animal and crop production systems and potential of the Bantu Ciskeian territories." Dr. Brown, born in Natal and a graduate of Natal University, lectured in Kenya and at the University of Natal before his appointment to Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare faculty one of country's best

ALICE — When the new R400,000 Agricultural Faculty Building under construction at Fort Hare is completed towards the end of 1971, it will be one of the most modern of its kind in the country.

The new building will help advance the study of agriculture which has become increasingly necessary for the development of the agricultural potential of the Transkei and Ciskei.

The Fort Hare Agricultural Faculty was established in 1966 under Professor J. van Wyk.

There was then a professor, a senior lecturer and an agricultural economist was added to the staff in 1967. Only diploma courses were offered at this stage and due to financial restrictions, advancement of the faculty was slowed down.

In 1969 the first student to take an agricultural degree was registered. This year there are 20 students doing B.Sc. Agric. and B.-Agric. Degrees and although the diploma course is still available, students have all opted for degree courses. — SAPA.

Date 31 MAR 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

GRAHAMSTOWN

Branch Office: Old Mutual Buildings, 67 Church Square
Telephone: Editorial 5141, Advertising and Circulation 3211

Contributions of Fort Hare to sciences

PROFESSOR J. M. de Wet, Head of Fort Hare, on a recent visit to Grahamstown, said more than 200 reports on research and other contributions in the field of pure and applied science as well as the humanities had emanated from the University College of Fort Hare which had been accorded full university status at the beginning of this year.

One of the major projects was an extensive and comprehensive socio-economic survey of the Ciskei undertaken by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology with the co-operation of several other departments. This research project was to be regarded as a pioneer effort and was made possible by a liberal grant from the Human Sciences Research Council.

The compilation of a new Xhosa - English - Afrikaans dictionary undertaken by the University College of Fort Hare was still in progress. Inspector Pahl had been seconded by the Department of Bantu Education as chief editor and had been working with a full-time staff of eight. Most, and in some cases all, the work on the letters from A to G had been completed.

Professor J. B. Thom, Head of the Department of Public Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law and previously Government law advisor had been instructed by the Transkeian Government to inquire into the feasibility of a new and more comprehensive penal code for the Transkei to replace the existing code which was adopted in 1887.

Transkei soil

In the Faculty of Commerce and Administration research was being carried out in regard to Bantu co-operative movements and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture had completed an extensive investigation into the agricultural potential of the soil of the Transkei.

Professor De Wet said the homogeneous social climate for Bantu students attending their own university made more complete participation in all student activities possible. It reduced to a great extent problems of adaption and personal difficulties which were considerable for a Bantu student at a White university.

Only one out of every 660 Bantu scholars in the sub-standards at present would reach university he said. If the same percentage of Bantu as White children reached university there would be about 60 000 first year students alone. This showed that once the percentage of Bantu children reaching university rises rapidly there would be an explosion of students at the university.

He went on to say that the number of students at the university of Fort Hare in six to ten years time might easily increase to 2 000. He said it was clear, however, that the future of the university not only deserved but demanded the serious interest and study of the authorities concerned and the Xhosa people.

Professor De Wet pointed out that in the shaping of a student into a "whole man" student life and student organisations had a cardinal task and these organisations should be vigorously extended in all directions. All the necessary facilities for student activities and student recreation would have to be provided for. A building for this purpose was essential and was already receiving attention.

Professor De Wet said the particular task for the staff of the University of Fort Hare would be to ensure that the educational, administrative and psychological problems of the next stage of the institution's career were properly solved so that it would eventually provide fully for the needs of the population of the Transkei and Ciskei.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 APR 1970

DIE BURGER

Kommando se Redakteur

PRETORIA. — Mnr. I. D. van der Walt is aangestel as die hoofredakteur van Kommando, die maandelikse publikasie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag, het genl. R. C. Hiemstra, Kommandant-generaal van die Weermag, gister hier aangekondig. Die aanstelling het op 1 April van krag geword. Mnr. Van der Walt sal die rang van kommandant ontvang. Hy volg dr. Mike Eksteen op, wat as senior lektor aan die Jniversiteitskollege van Fort Hare aangestel is. — (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 MAR 1970
NOORDWESTER.

Aanvaar Professorraat

DR. D. J. L. Jacobs, skakelbeampte van die N.W.K. op Lichtenburg, vertrek die einde April na die Kaap waar hy by Fort Hare as professor in Bedryfsekonomie aangestel is.

Dr. Jacobs, het in Januarie verlede jaar na Lichtenburg verhuis vanaf Potchefstroom. Hy was toe senior lektor in Ekonomie aan die Onderwyskollege. Dr. Jacobs was in die jaar hier op Lichtenburg baie aktief en het op heelparty rade en verenigings gedien. Hy is 'n ou skut en het reeds 3 keer vir Wes-Transvaal met die .303 geskiet in Interprovinsiale byeenkomste.

Dr. Jacobs praat met groot lof van Wes-Transvaal se boere en hoe vooruitstrewend hul is. Hy en sy gesin was baie gelukkig op Lichtenburg. Sy hele gesin vertrek saam met hom na Allis in die Kaap en sy hoërskoolkinders sal op King Williamstown skoolgaan. Ons beste wense vergesel hulle na hul nuwe tuiste.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. D. J. L. JACOBS

15 APR 1970
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



DR. ROUSSEAU

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ROUSSEAU IS EERSTE KANSELIER

PRETORIA. — Die raad van Fort Hare het gister by 'n vergadering in Pretoria vir dr. P. Etienne Rousseau lid van die Instituut vir Chemiese Ingenieurs, Voorsitter van Sasol en direkteur van maatskappye, as eerste kanselier van die Universiteit van Fort Hare gekies.

Die eerste gradedag van hierdie onafhanklike Universiteit sal gehou word in die laaste naweek in Mei, waartydens dr. Rousseau in sy amptelike hoedanigheid sal optree, hoewel grade van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika toegeken sal word. — (Eie Beriggewer).

Date 16 APR 1970

DIE TRANSVALER

Sasolhoof word kanselier

Deur 'n Verslaggewer

Dr. P. E. (Ettienne) Roussouw, voorsitter van Sasol, is gister aangewys as kanselier van die Bantoe-universiteit Fort Hare.

Dr .Roussouw het aan Die Transvaler gesê dit is vir hom 'n besondere eer om in die hoedanigheid aan die inrigting, wat die oudste Bantoe-inrigting vir hoër onderwys is, te kan dien.

Fort Hare is nie net belangrig vir Suid-Afrika nie, maar ook 'n vesting van geleerdheid vir die Bantoe van die res van Afrika, waarvandaan talle studente al gekom het.

Die bekende Afrikaner was tot onlangs lid van die Raad van die Brandstofnavorsingsinstituut, en is nog lid van die Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsingsraad, die Akademie, die Suid-Afrikaanse Chemiese Instituut, die Institution of Chemical Engineers en Fellow of the Institute of Petroleum.

y het uitgebreide reise na verskeie dele van Afrika, Europa, Australië, en Noord- en Suid-Amerika onderneem.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 APR 1970

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Mnr. I. D. van der Walt is met ingang 1 April aangestel as senior redakteur van Kommando, die maandblad van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag. Hy volg dr. A. Nike Eksteen op, wat 'n pos as senior lektor by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare aanvaar het.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 APR 1970
Date
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD
LithoProof

Language link with culture explained

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

"THE main aim of language learning should be to bridge the cultural gap between different cultures," said Mr Leslie Proctor, director of the new language laboratory at the University of Fort Hare.

Mr Proctor said a language was the expression of a culture using that language and, just as languages differ, so did cultures.

No language was inferior to or better than another, said Mr Proctor. South Africa, where many cultures existed side by side in close contact with each other, was a linguist's and anthropologist's paradise.

Mr Proctor came to South Africa from England in 1950. He is one of the pioneers of language laboratory teaching in South Africa and has numerous publications to his credit in this field.

He has been chairman of the South African Study Group for Language Teaching for a number of years and, since 1963, has been the editor of Symposium, a journal of education for Southern Africa.

Date 17 APR 1970

S.A. DIGEST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The newly-completed library of the University of Fort Hare situated at Alice in the Eastern Cape Province. Fort Hare is a Bantu seat of higher learning for the Xhosa peoples of the Transkei and Ciskei principally. The library incorporates the most modern book storage and retrieval systems, with study and research facilities of the highest order

Date 23 APR 1970
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Raadslede vir universiteite vir Bantoes

PRETORIA. — Aanstellings deur die Staatspresident van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, die Universiteit van Zoeloeland en die Universiteit van die Noorde, is gister bekend gemaak deur die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys, mnr. M. C. Botha.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. J. J. Gerber van die Universiteit Rhodes is aangestel as voorsitter van die raad van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, en prof. P. J. Coetzee van die Universiteit van Pretoria is die voorsitter van die raad van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland.

'n Vormalige sekretaris van Bantoe-onderwys, mnr. J. H. van Dyk, is aangestel as voorsitter van die Universiteit van die Noorde by Turfloop se raad.

— Sapa.

Date 26 APR 1970
WORLD

Enrolment record

Weekend World Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH. — The University of Fort Hare has reached its highest enrolment ever — 601 students. Ten years ago enrolment was 360. It fell to its lowest point of 239 in 1963 with the opening of two other African university colleges.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 APR 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Fort Hare council named by Botha

PRETORIA.

APPOINTMENTS by the State President of members of the university councils of the University of Fort Hare, the University of Zululand and the University of the North, were announced by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha.

The appointments, which are for four years from January, are:

Professor Gerber, Rhodes University (chairman); Prof J. A. van Eeden, Potchefstroom; Prof G. van N. Viljoen, Rector, Rand Afrikaans University; Prof A. A. Theron, Stellenbosch; Dr C. H. Badenhorst, Mission secretary for the D.R.C. of Southern Transvaal; Dr G. de V. Morrison; Mr F. H. Y. Bamford, director of companies; Mr Justice Munnik; Mr J. M. Christopher, director of companies; Dr H. J. van Zyl, Secretary of Bantu Education (ex-officio); Mr J. P. Dodds, Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development (ex-officio); Mr J. L. K. Heystek, Secretary for Education of the Transkei (ex-officio); Dr G. R. Goosen, Director of Education and Culture, Ciskei Territorial Authority (ex-officio).

Zululand

Prof P. J. Coertze, University of Pretoria (chairman); Prof C. J. M. Nienaber, University of Natal; Prof P. S. Dreyer, University of Pretoria; Mr B. Pienaar; Mr J. H. van Dyk, former secretary for Bantu Education; Mr G. R. L. Canning, businessman; Mr G. G. Lund, businessman; Mr P. R. Steenkamp, Mayor of Empangeni; Mr C. H. Stuart, University of Pretoria Dr H. J. van Zyl, Secretary for Bantu Education (ex officio); Mr J. P. Dodds (ex officio); Mr F. W. C. Eveling, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Natal (ex officio); Mr J. H. Dugard, Regional Director of Bantu Education, Natal (ex officio).

North

Mr J. H. van Dyk, former Secretary for Bantu Education (chairman); Professor H. J. J. Bingle, Rector, Potchefstroom; Professor D. Ziervogel, University of South Africa; Rev P. E. S. Smith, Mission secretary for the General Synod of the D.R.C.; Mr A. S. D. Erasmus; Dr P. J. Quin, businessman; Mr J. A. Botes, Town Clerk of Pietersburg; Mr M. T. Kneen, attorney, Pretoria; Dr H. J. van Zyl (ex-officio); Mr J. P. Dodds (ex-officio); Mr P. A. Hoffmann, Director of Education and Culture, Lebowa Territorial Authority (ex-officio); Mr W. D. Jensen, Director of Education and Culture, Tswana Territorial Authority (ex-officio).—Sapa.

Date 23 APR 1970

NATAL DAILY NEWS

University Council appointments

PRETORIA, Thursday. — Appointments by the State President of members of the university councils of the university of Fort Hare, the University of Zululand, and the University of the North for the South Sotho, were announced today by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha.

Prof. J. J. Gerber, of Rhodesia university, has been appointed chairman of the council of the University of Fort Hare.

Prof. P. J. Coertze, of the University of Pretoria, has been appointed chairman of the council of the University of Zululand.

Mr. J. H. van Dyk, former secretary for Bantu education, has been appointed chairman of the University of the North at Turfloop.

University of Zululand appointments (effective for two years) are: Prof. P. J. Coertze, University of Pretoria (chairman); Prof. C. J. M. Nienaber, University of Natal; Prof. P. S. Dreyer, University of Pretoria; Mr. B. Pienaar; Mr. J. H. van Dyk, former Secretary for Bantu Education; Mr. G. R. L. Canning, general manager, Natal Building Society; Mr. G. G. Lund, General Manager of Huletts, Empangeni; Mr. P. R. Steenkamp, Mayor of Empangeni; Mr. C. H. Stuart, University of Pretoria; Dr. H. J. van Zyl, Secretary for Bantu Education (ex officio); Mr. J. P. Dodds, secretary for Bantu Administration and Development (ex officio); Mr. F. W. C. Aveling, Chief Bantu Affairs Commisioner, Natal (ex officio); Mr. J. H. Dugard, Regional Director of Bantu Education, Natal (ex officio).

University of Fort Hare
Inspiring Excellence

Date 21 APR 197

RAND DAILY MAIL

Unisa degrees for 400

Staff Reporter

THE graduation ceremony for White students of the University of South Africa will take place in the Pretoria City Hall at 8.45 a.m. on April 25. A total of 886 students will receive degrees, diplomas and certificates.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hilgard Muller, will address the graduates and about 1 500 guests.

About 400 students will get degrees.

Degrees, diplomas and certificates will be conferred on 603 Non-White students at the University College of Zululand on April 18, the University College of the North on May 2, the University College of the Western Cape on May 9, the Indian University College, Durban, on May 23, and the University of Fort Hare on May 30.

WOMEN

The number of successful doctoral students at the University of South Africa has almost doubled since last year. This year doctorates will be conferred on 27 White students and three African students of whom 14 used English and 16 Afrikaans.

The only two women who will receive doctorates from the University of South Africa are Mrs. M. A. Hyam, of Johannesburg, and Mrs. J. M. Z. Michau, of Maritzburg.

Mr. Lawrence H. Marton, of Houston, Texas, will fly to South Africa to receive a B.A. degree.

In addition to his major subjects, he also passed introductory Afrikaans.

Date 16 APR 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Universiteit van Fort Hare

STUDENTETAL IS DIE HOOGSTE NOG

Van Ons Eie Beriggewer

DIE grootste aantal studente sedert die oordrag van Fort Hare aan die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys in 1959 is vanjaar ingeskryf aan hierdie universiteit.

Die inskrywings sedert 1960 was soos volg:

Jaar	Mans	Vroue	Totaal
1960	308	52	360
1961	304	40	344
1962	207	35	242
1963	198	41	239
1964	210	62	272
1965	245	72	317
1966	318	84	402
1967	334	102	436
1968	350	101	451
1969	376	111	487
1970			601

Die daling in die aantal inskrywings in die eerste paar jaar is verwag na aanleiding van die stigting van twee ander universiteitskolleges vir die Bantoe, en die Universiteitskollege vir Kleurlinge in Bellville en vir Indiërs in Durban.

Die laagwatermerk is in 1963 bereik. Sedertdien was daar 'n aansienlike styging in die getal inskrywings vanweë die feit dat die aantal Kósasprekende studente wat in die hoër skole vir registrasie gekwalifiseer het, baie vinnig vermeerder het.

Volgens onlangse berigte in die pers het 55 persent van alle Bantoe-Matrikulante in 1968 geslaag, en die syfer het gestyg na 65% aan die einde van 1969.*

Die studentetal het aan die begin van hierdie jaar met 23% toegeneem. As hierdie groeitempo gehandhaaf word, behoort die studentetal van Fort Hare binne vyf jaar tot tussen 1,600 en 2,000 te styg, mits die nodige koshuis- en lesingkamergeriewe verskaf kan word.

Nuwe geboue vir die fakulteit van landbou en vir die fakulteit van handel en administrasie is in aanbou en daarvan behoort aanstaande jaar in gebruik geneem te word. 'n Nuwe dameskoshuis is verlede jaar in gebruik geneem, wat die huisvestingsgeriewe vir vroulike studente grootliks uitgebrei het, maar in die toekoms sal toelating van groot getalle bykomende manstudente alleen oorweeg kan word as verdere koshuisgeriewe geskep kan word.

Die aanbou van 'n nuwe vleuel vir die koshuis Iona sal eersdaags begin (dit is sedert die skielike toename in getalle op hoë voorrang geplaas).

Die getal Bantoe-matrikulante wat einde 1968 in Matriek geslaag het, het sedert 1964 verdubbel, terwyl die aantal leerlinge wat geslaag het, met bykans 70 persent sedert 1960 toegeneem het. Die persentasie Matriekleerlinge wat in 1968 geslaag het, was bykans drie keer hoër as 1960 s'n.

Volgens gegewens maak die grootste aantal studente wel van beurse en/of lenings gebruik. Die beurse en/of lenings wat toegeken word, is in die meeste gevalle groot genoeg om minstens die helfte van universiteitsgeld te dek as aangeneem word dat verblyf- en klasgelde en eksamengelde alles tesame tussen R150 en R205 p.j. per persoon varieër, afhangende van die kursus wat gevolg word. Talle studente onderneem egter vakansiewerk vir 'n bykomstige verdienste.

Die personeel van Fort Hare het in die laaste paar jaar weinig omset getoon, wat in sigself daarvan getuig dat die opvoeding van die Bantoe hul erns is en dat hulle in 'n gesamentlike poging wens om hierdie inrigting uit te bou tot een waarop die Kôsa-volk met reg trots is.

Van 1968 tot 1970 het die akademiese personeel met sowat 18 persent toegeneem, hoofsaaklik om tred te hou met nuwe studierigtings wat ingestel is. Die huisvestingsprobleem vir blanke personeel word stelselmatig oorkom deurdat meer en meer personeellede private huise laat oprig in Alice, wat onlangs tot grensnywerheidsgebied verklaar is. Die meerderheid van die personeel is egter in staatshuise op of naby die kampus gevestig.

Hierdie inrigting ag homself gelukkig deurdat dit hoogs bekwame en ervare dosente hierheen kan trek. Die twee jongste aanstellings is dié van prof. D J. L. Jacobs en prof. H. v. H van der Watt. Prof Jacobs is aangestel as hoogleraar in bedryfsekonomie met ingang van Mei 1970. Hy het in 1969 'n D Comm.-graad aan die Universiteit van Potchefstroom behaal. Sy skripsie het oor landboufinansiering gehandel.

Hy was 22 jaar aan die onderwys verbonde, het 6 jaar gedien as deeltydse dosent in ekonomie aan die Universiteit van Potchefstroom en was voor sy aanstelling hier skakelbeampte by die Noord-Westelike Kooperatiewe Landboumaatskappy Beperk op Lichtenburg. Hy is getroud, met drie kinders.

Prof. van der Watt (36) is aangestel as hoogleraar in bodemkunde met ingang van Maart 1970. Prof. Van der Watt was voor sy koms hierheen senior lektor in bodemkunde aan die Universiteit van Pretoria. Hy het sy doktorsgraad in bodemkunde behaal aan die Universiteit van California in Amerika. Hy is getroud, met drie kinders.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 APR 1970

UMAFRIKA.

TWO PROFESSORS APPOINTED

The appointment of two professors to the faculty of agriculture at the University of Fort Hare was announced in Alice recently. Prof. E. H. Graven, a senior lecturer in the department of crop science at the University of Natal, has an M.Sc., from the University of Stellenbosch. He studied soil science and agronomy in the United States and is considered an expert on lucerne. Prof. H. van der Watt comes to Fort Hare after 10 years as a senior lecturer in soil science at Pretoria University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 APR 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Language can help bridge cultural gap says lecturer

ALICE — The main aim of language learning should be to bridge the cultural gap between different peoples, the director of the new language laboratory at the University of Fort Hare, Mr. J. Proctor said in an address here.

Mr. Proctor said a language was the expression of a culture utilising that language and, just as languages differed, so did cultures. No language is inferior to or better than another.

He said South Africa, where so many cultures existed side by side in close contact with each other, was a linguist's and anthropologist's paradise.

Mr. Proctor, MA, came to South from Britain in 1950. He is one of the pioneers of language-laboratory teaching in South Africa and has numerous publications to his credit in this field.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TEACHING

He has been chairman of the South African study group for language teaching for a number of years and since 1963 has been the editor of Symposium, a journal of education for Southern Africa.

Before his appointment to Fort Hare this year, Mr. Proctor was senior lecturer at the Johannesburg College of Education. — DDC.

Date 22 APR 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Rousseau is appointed Fort Hare's Chancellor

ALICE — One of the Republic's leading industrialists, Mr. Pierre Etienne Rousseau, has been appointed the first Chancellor of the autonomous University of Fart Hare.

Doctor Rousseau holds the degrees of M. Sc., D. Sc. Honoris Causa from the University of Stellenbosch.

He is the chairman of Sasol, Sentrachem and the Federale Group, and is also a director of the South African Reserve Bank, Amkor, Foskor Dunlop SA, Dorman Long and Santam.

Dr. Rousseau serves on the Scientific Advisory Council of the South African Academy and is a member of the South African Chemical Institute, the Institute of Chemical Engineers and a fellow of the Institute of Peroleum.

Born in Worcester in the Cape, he was inducted at the Universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town. Dr. Rousseau had an outstanding academic career.

CHAIRMAN

He was appointed managing director of Sasol in 1950 and in 1961, and became the chairman.

Dr. Rousseau helped to found Sentrachem and Volksbeleggings and joined the board of Federale Volksbeleggings in 1965. He was appointed chairman of the Federale Group in 1969.

Dr. Rousseau will hold the position of chancellor of Fort Hare University for seven years. During this time he is the titular head of the university and will confer all the university's degrees.

Speaking of the honour conferred on him, Dr. Rousseau said it was not his intention to be a figurehead only. He intends taking an active interest in the development of the university and in the welfare of the students. — DDC.

Date 22 APR 1970

E. P. HERALD

Industrialist to be Fort Hare Chancellor

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

ONE of the Republic's leading industrialists, Dr Pierre Etienne Rousseau, has been appointed the first Chancellor of the auonomous University of Fort Hare.

Dr Rousseau holds the degrees of M.Sc, D.Sc (honoris causa) from the University of the Orange Free State and D.Sc (honoris causa) from the University of Stellenbosch.

He is chairman of Sasol, Sentrachem and the Federale Group. He is also a director of the South African Reserve Bank, Amkor, Foskor, Dunlop S.A., Dorman Long and Sanlam.

Dr Rousseau is on the Scientific Advisory Council of the South African Academy and is a member of the South African Chemical Institute, the Institution of Chemical Engineers and Fellow of the Institute of Petroleum.

Born in Worcester, Cape, and educated at the Universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town, Dr Rousseau had an outstanding academic career. He was appointed managing director of Sasol in 1950 and in 1961 became the chairman.

Dr Rousseau helped to form Sentrachem and Volksbeleggings and joined the board of Federale Volksbeleggings in 1965.

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Dr Rousseau will hold the position of Chancellor of Fort Hare University for seven years. During this time he will be the titular head of the university and will confer all the university's degrees.

Speaking of the honour conferred on him, Dr Rousseau said it was not his intention to be a figure-head only. Dr Rousseau said he intended taking an active interest in the development of the university and in the welfare of the students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1970
ARGUS

UNIVERSITY COUNCILS SELECTED

PRETORIA, Thursday.

APPOINTMENTS by the State President of members of the University Councils of the University of Fort Hare, the University of Zululand, and the University of the North for the South Sotho, have been announced by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha.

Prof. J. J. Gerber, of Rhodes University, has been appointed chairman of the Council of the University of Fort Hare.

Prof. P. J. Coertze, of the University of Pretoria, has been appointed chairman of the Council of the University of Zululand.

Mr. J. H. van Dyk, former Secretary for Bantu Education, has been appointed chairman of the University of the North at Turfloop.

The appointments, which are for four years with effect from January 1, 1970, are:

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

Prof. J. J. Gerber, Rhodes University (chairman); Prof. J. A. van Eeden, Potchefstroom University for C.H.E.; Prof. G. van der Vyver, Rector, Rand Afrikaans University; Prof. A. A. Theron, University of Stellenbosch; Dr. C. H. Badenhorst, mission secretary for the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk of Southern Transvaal; Dr. G. de V. Morrison; Mr. F. H. Y. Bamford, director of companies; Mr. Justice G. G. A. Munnik, Supreme Court, Grahamstown; Mr. J. M. Christoffel, director of companies; Dr. H. J. van Zyl, Secretary for Bantu Education (ex officio); Mr. J. P. Dodds, Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development (ex officio); Mr. J. L. K. Heystek, Secretary for Education of the Transkeian Government (ex officio); Dr. G. R. Goosen, Director of Education and Culture, Ciskei Territorial Authority (ex officio).

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND

Prof. P. J. Coertze, University of Pretoria (chairman); Prof. C. J. M. Nienaber, University of Natal; Prof. P. S. Dreyer, University of Pretoria; Mr. B. Pienaar; Mr. J. H. van Dyk, former Secretary for Bantu Education; Mr. G. R. L. Canning, general manager, Natal Building Society; Mr. G. G. Lund, general manager of Huletts, Empangeni; Mr. P. R. Steenkamp, Mayor of Empangeni; Mr. C. H. Stuart, University of Pretoria; Dr. H. J. van Zyl, Secretary for Bantu Education (ex officio); Mr. J. P. Dodds, Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development (ex officio); Mr. F. W. C. Aveling, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Natal (ex officio); Mr. J. H. Dugard, Regional Director of Bantu Education, Natal (ex officio).

UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH

Mr. J. H. van Dyk, former Secretary for Bantu Education (chairman); Prof. H. J. J. Bingle, Rector, Potchefstroom University for C.H.E.; Prof. D. Ziervogel, University of South Africa; the Rev. P. E. S. Smith, mission secretary for the General Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk; Mr. A. S. D. Erasmus; Dr. P. J. Quin, former general manager of the Zebediela Estates; Mr. J. A. Botes, Town Clerk of Pietersburg; Mr. M. T. Kneen, attorney, Pretoria; Dr. H. J. van Zyl, Secretary for Bantu Education (ex officio); Mr. J. P. Dodds, Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development (ex officio); Mr. P. A. Hoffmann, Director of Education and Culture, Lebowa Territorial Authority (ex officio); Mr. W. D. Jensen, Director of Education and Culture, Tswana Territorial Authority (ex officio).

In addition to the above-mentioned appointments, the three Rectors — Prof. J. M. de Wet (University of Fort Hare), Prof. J. A. Mare (University of Zululand) and Prof. J. L. Boshoff (University of the North) are ex officio members of their councils.

The Senate of each of the three universities designates two professors from among its members as members of the council. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 APR 1970

CAPE TIMES

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

PRETORIA. — Appointments by the State President of members of the university councils of the University of Fort Hare, the University of Zululand and the University of the North for the South Sotho, were announced yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha.

Prof. J. J. Gerber, of Rhodesia University, has been appointed chairman of the Council of the University of Fort Hare.

Prof. P. J. Coertze, of the University of Pretoria, has been appointed chairman of the Council of the University of Zululand.

Mr. J. H. van Dyk, former Secretary for Bantu Education, has been appointed chairman of the University of the North at Turfloop.—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 2 MAY 1970

UMAFRIKA.

ENROLMENT RECORD

The University of Fort Hare has reached its highest enrolment ever — 601 students. Ten years ago enrolment was 360. It fell to its lowest point of 239 in 1963 with the opening of two other African university colleges.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LithoProof

Date 23 APR 1970
RAND DAILY MAIL

African universities — council members

APPOINTMENTS BY the State President of members of the university councils of the University of Fort Hare, the University of Zululand and the University of the North for the South Sotho, were announced by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, yesterday.

Professor J. J. Gerber, of Rhodesia University, has been appointed chairman of the Council of the University of Fort Hare.

Professor P. J. Coertze, of the University of Pretoria, is chairman of the Council of the University of Zululand.

Mr. J. H. van Dyk, former Secretary for Bantu Education, has been appointed chairman of the University of the North at Turfloop.

The appointments are for four years with effect from January 1, this year. Other appointments to the three university councils are:

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE: Professor J. H. van Eeden (Potchefstroom University); Professor G. van N. Viljoen (rector, Rand Afrikaans University); Professor A. A. Theron (University of Stellenbosch); Dr. C. H. Badenhorst (mission secretary for the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk of Southern Transvaal); Dr. G. de V. Morrison; Mr. F. H. Y. Bamford; Mr. Justice G. G. A. Munnik (Supreme Court, Grahamstown); Mr. J. M. Christopher; Dr. H. J. van Zyl (Secretary for Bantu Education — ex officio); Mr. J. P. Dodds (Secretary for Bantu Administrations and Development — ex officio); Mr. J. L. K. Heystek (Secretary for Education of the Transkeian Government — ex officio); Dr. G. R. Goosen (Director of Education and Culture, Ciskei Territorial Authority — ex officio).

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND: Professor C. J. M. Nienaber (University of Natal); Professor P. S. Dreyer (University of Pretoria); Mr B. Pienaar; Mr. J. H. van Dyk (former Secretary for Bantu Education); Mr. G. R. L. Canning (general manager, Natal Building Society); Mr. G. G. Lund (general manager, Huletts, Empangeni); Mr. P. R. Steenkamp (mayor of Empangeni); Mr. C. H. Stuart (University of Pretoria); Dr. H. J. van Zyl (Secretary for Bantu Education — ex officio); Mr. J. P. Dodds (Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development — ex officio); Mr. F. W. C. Aveling (Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Natal — ex officio); Mr. J. H. Dugard (regional director of Bantu Education, Natal — ex officio). — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 APR 1970

Date - 4 MAY 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Al hoe meer mense gaan na Alice

ALICE.

WEENS die woningstekort vestig al hoe meer inwoners van Fort Hare hulle op Alice wat verlede jaar tot grensnywerheidsgebied verklaar is.

Met die 1960-sensus het Alice 'n inwonerstal van 748 blankes gehad en Fort Hare 65. Na skatting woon 1,000 blankes nou op Alice en ongeveer 160 op Fort Hare. Mense van Fort Hare wat op Alice woon, maak tien persent uit van Alice se bevolking maar dié persentasie behoort binne die volgende twee jaar te styg.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Ongeveer 40 personeellede van Fort Hare woon op die universiteitskampus. Huisvesting word ook aan konstruksie- en instandhoudingspersoneel gegee.

Tien gesinne van Fort Hare woon in huise van die universiteit op Alice en 18 in hul eie huise. Vier huise van personeellede is in aanbou en nog meer is in die beplanningstadium.

Baie van Fort Hare se personeellede wat nie verblyfplek op Alice kon bekom nie, woon op omliggende dorpe soos Fort Beaufort en Middeldrift. Een professor woon tydelik by die Fort Cox-landbouskool.

Die blanke akademiese personeel van Fort Hare sal gedwing word om eie wonings op Alice te kry omdat die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys geen verdere huise vir hulle op Alice of Fort Hare gaan bou nie. — (Eie Beriggewer.)

Date 28 APR 1970
HOOF STAD

BANTOE-UNIVERSITEITE: RAADSLEDE BEKEND

DIE Staatspresident het pas die name bekendgemaak van die rade vir die verskillende Bantoe-universiteite. Hulle word vir 'n tydperk van vier jaar aangestel. Die rade bestaan uit:

Universiteit van Fort Hare:

Proff. J. J. Gerber Rhodes-universiteit (voorsitter); J. A. van Eeden, Universiteit van Potchefstroom; G. van N. Viljoen, die rektor van die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit; A. A. Theron, Universiteit van Stellenbosch; drr. C. H. Badenhorst, sending-sekretaris van die N.G. Kerk van Suid-Transvaal; G. de V. Morrison, L.V.; mnr. F. H. Y. Bamford, direkteur van maatskappye; dr. H. J. van Zyl, sekretaris van Bantoe-onderwys (ampshalwe); mnre. J. P. Dodds, sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling (ampshalwe); J. L. K. Heystek, sekretaris van Onderwys van die Transkeise Regering (ampshalwe) en dr. G. R. Gosnell, direkteur van Onderwys en Kultuur van die Ciskeise Gebiedsowerhede (ampshalwe).

Universiteit van Zoeloeland:

Proff. P. J. Coertze, Universiteit van Pretoria (voorsitter); C. J. M. Nienaber, Universiteit van Natal; P. S. Dreyer van die Universiteit van Pretoria; mnre. B. Pienaar, L.V.; J. H. van Dyk, voormalige sekretaris van Bantoe-onderwys; G. R. L. Canning, hoofbestuurder van 'n bouvereniging; G. G. Lund, algemene bestuurder van 'n suikermaatskappy; P. R. Steenkamp, burgemeester van Empangeni; C. H. Stuart, Universiteit van Pretoria, dr. H. J. van Zyl, sekretaris van Bantoe-onderwys (ampshalwe); mnre. J. P. Dodds, sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling (ampshalwe); F. W. C. Aveling, Hoof-Bantoesakekommissaris van Natal (ampshalwe); en J. H. Dugard, streekdirekteur van Bantoe-onderwyser in Natal (ampshalwe).

Mnr. J. H. van Dyk, voormalige sekretais van Bantoe-onderwys (voorsitter); proff. H. J. J. Bingle, rektor van die Universiteit van Potchefstroom; D. Ziervogel, Universiteit van Suid-Afrika; ds. P. E. S. Smith, sen-Sinode van die N.G. Kerk; mnr. A. S. D. Erasmus, L.V.; dr. P. J. Quin, voormalige hoofbestuurder van Ziebediela Landgoed; mnre. J. A. Botes, stadsklerk van Pietersburg; M. T. Kneen, 'n prokureur van Pretoria; dr. H. J. van Zyl, sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling (ampshalwe); mnre. J. P. Dodds, sekretaris van Bantoe - administrasie en -ontwikkeling (ampshalwe), P. A. Hoffman, direkteur van Onderwys en Kultuur van die Lebowa-gebiedsowerheid (ampshalwe); W. D. Jensen, direkteur van Onderwys en Kultuur, Tswana - gebiedsowerheid (ampshalwe).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 MAY 1970

NATAL DAILY NEWS

STUDENT HITS AT FORT HARE

Daily News Reporter

LECTURERS and ministers of religion at the Xhosa university of Fort Hare are engaged in an all-out attempt to indoctrinate students with Nationalist propaganda, according to an article in the latest Nusas newsletter.

The article, by a Fort Hare student (writing under a pseudonym), calls the Government's decision to grant autonomy to the African universities "nothing but a colossal sham."

It adds that the aim of the Government "is to ruin the up-and-coming African intellectuals. . .to carry out a continual drag to Black progress and development."

Other grievances listed are:

- The "no unauthorised person" sign at the entrance to the college in Alice.
- The complete ban on Nusas membership or affiliation among Fort Hare students.
- The lack of accommodation, causing common rooms to be converted into dormitories.
- The "intolerable conditions of oppression" which are said to prevail on the Fort Hare campus.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INDOCTRINATION

Referring to the alleged indoctrination of students, the writer claims:

"With Fort Hare granted 'university status,' the administration and the lecturers are thus put in a protected position for propagating and promoting a nationalistic type of thinking which would establish loyalty to the Republican Government.

"For instance, the offices of most lecturers at Fort Hare are decorated with Nationalist propaganda and include large pictures of Cabinet Ministers."

The writer invites readers to attend graduation ceremonies and church services conducted by "their" ministers.

"You will often hear a repetition of the following: 'The Nationalist Government is the highest form of democracy' or 'We will raise the honour of the Republican Government still higher.' "

Prof. J. M de Wet, rector of the university, said yesterday: "I can say without fear that this article is completely untrue However, if you would send me the article in question I would like to see it before making any further comment."

FOOTNOTE: Fort Hare has often been the scene of unrest among students. No mass meetings are allowed, the students have no SRC and sit-down strikes (followed by mass, temporary "expulsions") have often flared up.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
1, Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1.

Extract from
Daily Telegraph, London

24 APR 1970

Black side of Africa's war

A6614

By IAN COLVIN in Dar-es-Salaam

A COMMITTEE of seven African nations has opened an inquiry into the lack of success of the Organisation of African Unity liberation movement working into Southern Africa from Tanzania and Zambia.

It will also investigate the diminishing enthusiasm of O A U members for this cause and their failure to maintain contributions to the special fund of the Liberation Committee.

The committee of inquiry is composed of Algeria, Senegal, the Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Morocco and Kenya.

I set out in advance of its inquiry to see what are the activities and morale of the men who are working behind barred windows in the suburbs of Dar-es-Salaam in the cause of African freedom.

Politeness and a willingness to talk to a journalist were shown at the headquarters of the Front for Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo). But since I was last there some drastic changes have taken place. Eduard Mondlane, the father figure, has been killed by a bomb in unexplained circumstances. His lieutenant, Uriah Simango, a clerk from Beira, has just left town. "He has defected," said the spokesman, Mr Chissano.

"The armed struggle is going fast," he says, however, "under the leadership of Marcelino dos Santos. We operate now in the daytime inside the territory of Mozambique."

I receive this time the same offer as when I visited Frelimo in 1965, a conducted tour over the Ruvuma river into Portuguese Mozambique, to show that Frelimo has a foothold in that territory. But I am told that it would take time to arrange permission from the Tanzanian Government to enter the area.

Shadow of Lenin

Unlike Frelimo, where a metal statuette of Lenin stands on the desk, the office of the African National Congress displays no international loyalties in its interior decoration. Its walls show photographs of the ANC leaders detained on Robbin Island by the South African Government and of Oliver Tambo. He is carrying on their struggle for equality from a headquarters in Lusaka with the connivance of the Zambian Government.

His deputy in Dar, who does not care to be named, is a more interesting phenomenon than the well-groomed *Assimilados* of Frelimo who have rejected assimilation. This pure-bred African Bantu is an articulate product of job apartheid. He is a disappointed man of the rising African middle class, the men who are being turned out in hundreds by Fort Hare University.

"My father was a carpenter. He rose by degrees, if you can call it such, to being a postman, a schoolteacher and then a minister of religion. I received a good education, went to Fort Hare and got a B.Sc. degree of Rhodes University. I then wanted to work in metallurgy and answered an advertisement in a Johannesburg newspaper for men of my qualifications starting a career. The answer came back: 'These vacancies are not open to natives.'

"I tried to enter Birmingham University. This took a long time and meanwhile there was an offer to take a diploma in chemistry at Moscow University. There for the first time I felt I was a human being."

Invasion pact

I asked this African National Congress spokesman what the achievements of his movement have been. He claimed that there was a compact with the Zimbabwe Peoples Union (Z A P U) and S W A P O in South West Africa for armed incursion into Southern Africa.

My information is that the Rhodesian guerrillas in Tanzanian and Zambian holding camps are now reduced to about 200 strong after losses of some 170 since warfare began against the Rhodesian armed forces. The A N C numbers are about 600, and they use Rhodesia and Botswana as an infiltration route into South Africa.

A pause in our conversation and the spokesman asks me a question: "And how is the Youth Movement doing in Britain?"

It is evident that he regards the demonstrations in Britain as a necessary substitute for the agitation and demonstration that cannot be, or is no longer, carried out in South Africa itself. I say that the Youth Movement is going great guns, much to the annoyance of many who consider that Britain has really no part in African quarrels. The A N C reply is that Britain still has a responsibility, since by the South Africa Act in 1909 she abandoned the African and Coloured people to domination by Europeans.

As for his ultimate hopes, these are expressed in one poignant sentence: "If you see Mr Vorster, ask him to enter talks with us."

Not the right moment, I think, for Mr Vorster with an election on his hands and Lesotho acting like a grumbling appendix. But no harm in passing on the message.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date APR 1970
CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Date 27 APR 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Dr. Alexander Kerr

(Continued from page 5)

in the year 1924 two students completed the courses for the B.A. degree, there was much cause for rejoicing and celebration amongst the Africans of South Africa and their missionary friends and others. Zackariah Matthews received the first B.A. degree at Fort Hare. Edwin Ncwana who completed the degree courses together with Z. K. Matthews was given a Licentiate in Arts, as he owed some subjects for the matriculation examinations. Thereafter, there were annual graduation ceremonies held at Fort Hare. People from all over South Africa attended the graduation ceremonies as a mark of interest in the achievements of the students of Fort Hare. By the first time that Dr. Kerr retired, after thirty-three years of principalship of Fort Hare, there were sometimes as many as one hundred graduands at the annual ceremonies.

Under Dr Kerr Fort Hare developed until it amalgamated with the Rhodes University in Grahamstown. This association between Fort Hare and Rhodes meant that the white students of Rhodes had the opportunity of sharing the scholastic experiences with the Fort Harians. It is to be regretted that in the year 1959 this happy association

Date

Tribute

Dr. Alexander K

WHEN in the year 1915, Dr. Alexander Kerr, then Mr. Alexander Kerr, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, holding the degree of Master of Arts, with honours in Classics, and a teacher's certificate of Moray House in Edinburgh, decided to accept the offer to become the first principal and founder of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, it was a matter of great faith. At that time there was much talk of the mental arrest of growth of the intelligence of the Africans.

It was generally held there were certain intellectual hurdles which were above the ability of the Africans. This was the case in spite of the achievements of Africans at such institutions as Lovedale where Africans studied with some white students and did well in comparison with their white compatriots. It, therefore, took a man of courage and great faith to undertake the training of Africans in higher education.

This undertaking of faith became a wonderful success and in many ways God honoured the effort with many blessings.

This was also an act of faith on the

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Date 15 MAY 1970

E. P. HERALD

Visit by Messiah choir

Herald Correspondent

EAST LONDON.

THE famous Messiah choir from Johannesburg will be giving a recital at Fort Hare University on May 29.

They were unable to come to East London, owing to "practical problems", according to the secretary of the Music Committee of Fort Hare, Mr B. Victor.

Mr Victor said: "We have been trying for some months to get places for the members to stay while in East London, but have run up against some snags. We are very disappointed about it."

The 110-strong choir, which sings extracts from classical works, Negro spirituals and the famous "Messiah" by Handel, will also appear at Zwelitsha, near King William's Town.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 MAY 1970
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG P.E.

FORT HARE GAAN VANJAAR GROOT FEES VIER

ALICE.

DIE Universiteit van Fort Hare vier vanaf 25 Mei tot 30 Mei sy selfstandigwording. Die finale program vir die feesviering is bekend gemaak. 'n Groot aantal gaste word verwag, onder wie verteenwoordigers van die Transkeise regering en van die Ciskeise Gebiedsowerheid, asook rektore en oud-rektore van alle universiteite in Suid-Afrika.

Die program vir die fees is soos volg: Maandag 25 Mei: Prof. Walter Battist, hoof van die departement kuns aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, sal die openingsrede by die kunsuitstalling in die nuwe teekamer in die Henderson-saal lewer. Grafiese beeldhou- en skilderkuns van Bantoes sal uitgestal word. Hy sal 'n oorsig van kuns in Afrika gee.

Op Donderdag 28 Mei word 'n vleisbraaiery gehou vir personeel en studente en die dag word afgesluit met 'n vuurwerkvertoning. Die Bantoepolisieblaasorkes van Benoni, wat uit 31 man bestaan, sal die agtergrondmusiek by die geleentheid verskaf.

Mnr. S. S. Guzana, lid van die adviserende raad, sal by die opening van die nuwe biblioteek op 29 Mei praat. Die hoeksteenlegging van die landbougebou sal direk daarna deur mnr. M. S. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie- en ontwikkeling, waargeneem word.

Die aand sal die bekende Messiaskoor van Johannesburg se Bantoe-musiekvereniging, wat uit 110 lede bestaan, in die Groot Saal optree. Uittreksels uit die Messias van Händel en verskillende operas sal aangebied word.

Saterdag 30 Mei word die hoogtepunt van die fees bereik met die gradeplegtigheid in die nuwe Groot Saal wat ongeveer 'n 1,000 mense kan huisves.

Die verrigtings sal uit drie dele bestaan, nl. die gradeplegtigheid deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika (Fort Hare-studente het nog verlede jaar aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika eksamen geskryf). Daarna sal die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika vir sy leiding en beheer die afgelope 10 jaar bedank word. Proff. J. Gerber, voorsitter van die Raad van Fort Hare, en J. M. de Wet, die rektor, sal die bedankings doen.

Laastens sal die formele aankondiging van die verkryging van universiteitstatus en die instelling van die nuwe kanselier, dr. Etienne Rousseau, voorsitter van Sasol, plaasvind.

Saterdag sal daar verskeie noenmale vir die eregaste aangebied word.

Professore van die teologiese fakulteit, bygestaan deur 'n oudstudent van Fort Hare, sal die wydingsdiens waarneem wat op Sondag, 31 Mei, om 10.30 vm. in die Groot Saal gehou sal word. — (Eie Beriggewer.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 MAY 1970

DIE VOLKSBLAD

P.U. ken 271 grade en diplomas toe

Wes-Transvaalse Verteenwoordiger

POTCHEFSTROOM. — Altesaam 271 grade en diplomas word more hier deur die kanselier van die Potchefstroomse Universiteit, sen. Jan de Klerk, aan studente toegeken in 'n aanvullende gradeplegtigheid op die van 10 Desember 1969. Toe is 527 grade en honderd diplomas toegeken.

Die gradeplegtigheid wat op die sportterein van die Potchefstroomse Onderwyserskollege gehou word, begin om 9.30 vm. Dr. P. E. Rousseau, voorsitter van Sasol en nuwe kanselier van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is die geleentheidspreker.

Van die grade wat more toegeken word, is dertien doktorsgrade, 64 magistergrade en 108 honneursgrade. Ses studente ontvang hul nagraadse diplomas, 25 hul voorgraadse diplomas, terwyl 54 baccalaureusgrade toegeken word.

'n Ere-doktorsgraad in die natuurwetenskappe sal by die geleentheid toegeken word aan professor Helmut Pichler, 'n Wes-Duitse hoogleraar in Chemie en Tegniek van Gassteenkool die Aardolie. Hy het 'n groot rol gespeel in die ontwikkeling van Sasol.

Van die dertien doktorsgrade wat toegeken word, is drie met onderskeiding verwerf deur mnre. J. H. van Wyk, senior lektor in Interfakultêre Wysbegeerte, A. S. van Zijl, senior lektor in Sosiologie, en mej. M. E. Botha, junior lektrise in Kultuurkunde, al drie van die P.U. vir C.H.O.

Drie predikante ontvang ook more hul doktorsgrade. Hulle is ds. P. W. Buys van Potchefstroom, ds. O. C. O. Erasmus van Delareyville en ds. D. J. Hattingh van Stellenbosch. Ander doktorsgrade is verwerf deur mnre. G. F. Olivier, H. D. Catling, G. J. Kruger, A. M. van den Bergh, J. Arangies, E. de Villiers en P. B. Fourie.

Op gradedag verlede jaar is tien doktorsgrade aan studente van die Universiteit toegeken.

University of Fort Hare

Date 16 MAY 1970

DIE BURGER

Eiselen Word Kanselier

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr. W. W. M. Eiselen, kommissaris-generaal van die Noord-Sotho's, is aangestel as Kanselier van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

Hierdie universiteit en die Universiteit van Fort Hare het op 1 Januarie vanjaar akademies onafhanklik geword. Dr. Ettienne Rousseau, voorsitter van Sasol, is die Kanselier van laasgenoemde universiteit. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 MAY 1970

WORLD

Fort Hare to celebrate

PORT ELIZABETH. — The University of Fort Hare celebrates its independence from May 25 to May 30. A large number of guests are expected, including representatives of the Transkei Government and Ciskei Territorial Authority, as well as rectors and former rectors of all universities in South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 APR 1970

E. L. Daily Dispatch



PROFESSOR P. J. DE VOS

De Vos gives inaugural address

ALICE — Professor P. J. de Vos, professor of sociology and social work at the University of Fort Hare, delivered the first inaugural address to be given at Fort Hare, now an autonomous university, this year.

Professor De Vos has had a brilliant academic career. After matriculating at the Potchefstroom High School he studied at the universities of Pretoria, Bonn and Jena in Germany, and at the University of Utrecht in Holland.

He obtained both BA and MA degrees with distinction and in 1944 was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Pretoria, also with distinction.

REFORMATORY

After doing social work in Durban, Professor De Vos was appointed a lecturer in sociology at the University of Natal. Later he was appointed senior lecturer, head of the department, and then Dean of the Faculty.

He left Natal University to work at the Constantia Reformatory for five years, before being appointed chief research officer of the National Bureau for Educational and Social Research.

He joined the staff of Fort Hare in 1962.

Professor De Vos has played an important and leading role in the socio-economic survey of the Ciskei, which has been conducted by the University of Fort Hare. The findings of the survey are due to be published shortly.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 MAY 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch



Prof. B. de V. van der Merwe

Fort Hare man gives crisis talk

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Professor B. de Villiers van der Merwe, D. Education, M.A. Philosophy, Professor of Philosophy of Education at the University of Fort Hare delivered his inaugural address to the University on the subject "Crisis in Authority."

Born in Somerset East and educated at the University of the Orange Free State, Professor Van der Merwe received his Doctorate in Education in 1965 and an MA in Philosophy with distinction in 1967. He has made a special study of the structure and function of modern universities as well as modern trends in teacher training.

This year he will visit Rhodesia, and in 1971 Britain and the Netherlands, to follow up his studies.

He has been awarded a visitorship by the British Council and is keenly interested in didactics and modern teaching methods, including television. — DDR.

Date 1 MAY 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

BOOK REVIEWS

The Transkei development analysed

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRANSKEI. The Fort Hare Economic Society.

THIS publication, edited by Dr. W. Backer, of Fort Hare University, is a must for every library. It comprises papers read during a symposium at Fort Hare by professors from different universities and other experts in economics, education, finance and commerce.

FORT Hare University, situated on the threshold of the independent homeland of the Xhosa tribes — the Transkei — has set itself the task to give direction and guidance to not only the political development of the Transkei, but also to the economic and social progress of the territory

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Where Learning is an Experience

WIDE FIELD

The papers cover a wide field of study. The theme of the opening address by the Chief Minister of the Transkei is the actual contribution of every citizen of the Transkei by strenuous personal exertion an diligence in the general development of the Transkei.

In more than one paper, attention is paid not only to the general tendencies of the present nature and pace of development, but also to future prospects with regard to the economic development of the Transkei.

A careful analysis is made of the financial assistance given to the Transkei to keep the State machinery going and to stimulate economic growth.

Six years have elapsed since the first Transkeian Government occupied the Bungu, and the Economic Society of Fort Hare considered this to be its task to create an opportunity during which the economical development of the Transkei could be examined and discussed critically from different points of view.

This symposium has also been organised in order to make the Transkeian inhabitants conscious of what already has been accomplished economically, and what would be expected of them regarding their contribution to the economic growth of their homeland.

This further serves as a source of information to those interested in the development of the Transkei.

JOB CHANCES

The role of the Xhosa Development Corporation in the Development of the Transkei is emphasised in several papers. Particular attention is given to the relationship between economic development, education and agriculture.

The paper on employment opportunities for graduates in the Transkei is of particular importance in the planning of manpower required for the development of the homeland.

Students who study the problems of the Transkei as well as planners of development of other homelands in South Africa will find this publication most useful.

J. v W.

Date 16 MAY 1970
CAPE TIMES

APPEAL FOR STUDENT DIALOGUE

LACK of contact between students of different races in South Africa posed "one of the greatest dangers —if not the greatest—facing our country", a student from the University of Stellenbosch said in Cape Town yesterday.

Addressing a national conference of students called to set up a new student organization, Mr. Geoff McMinn, conference chairman, said: "If it is desirable that the Afrikaans and English sections of the student community should be invovled in a process of constructive dialogue, is it not just as necessary that representatives from the Universities of Fort Hare, Western Cape and Turfloop should be involved too?

"We all have an equal interest in the future of our country and should, in our dialogue, involve representatives from all sections of the student community."

Mr. McMinn, who is also deputy chairman of the Stellenbosch Students' Representative Council, said it was vital that opportunities be created for the development of understanding and respect between all sections, especially in the university community.

UNDER A DELUSION

"Of course there will be those who will say to you that conditions are not yet ripe for conversational departures of this kind, that we should wait awhile, until the various sections of our community reach some kind of cultural equilibrium.

"If there is one thing I would say with emphasis, it is that time, in South Africa, is not on our side, and that this kind of complacency represents one of the greatest, if not the greatest dangers facing our country."

Those who said it was not yet time to accept the full dignity and humanity of all people in South Africa, were "under a perilous delusion".

"If they have their way they will lead our country into a vale of incalculable tragedy."

Mr. McMinn said opportunities had to be created for the elected leaders of all students to meet.

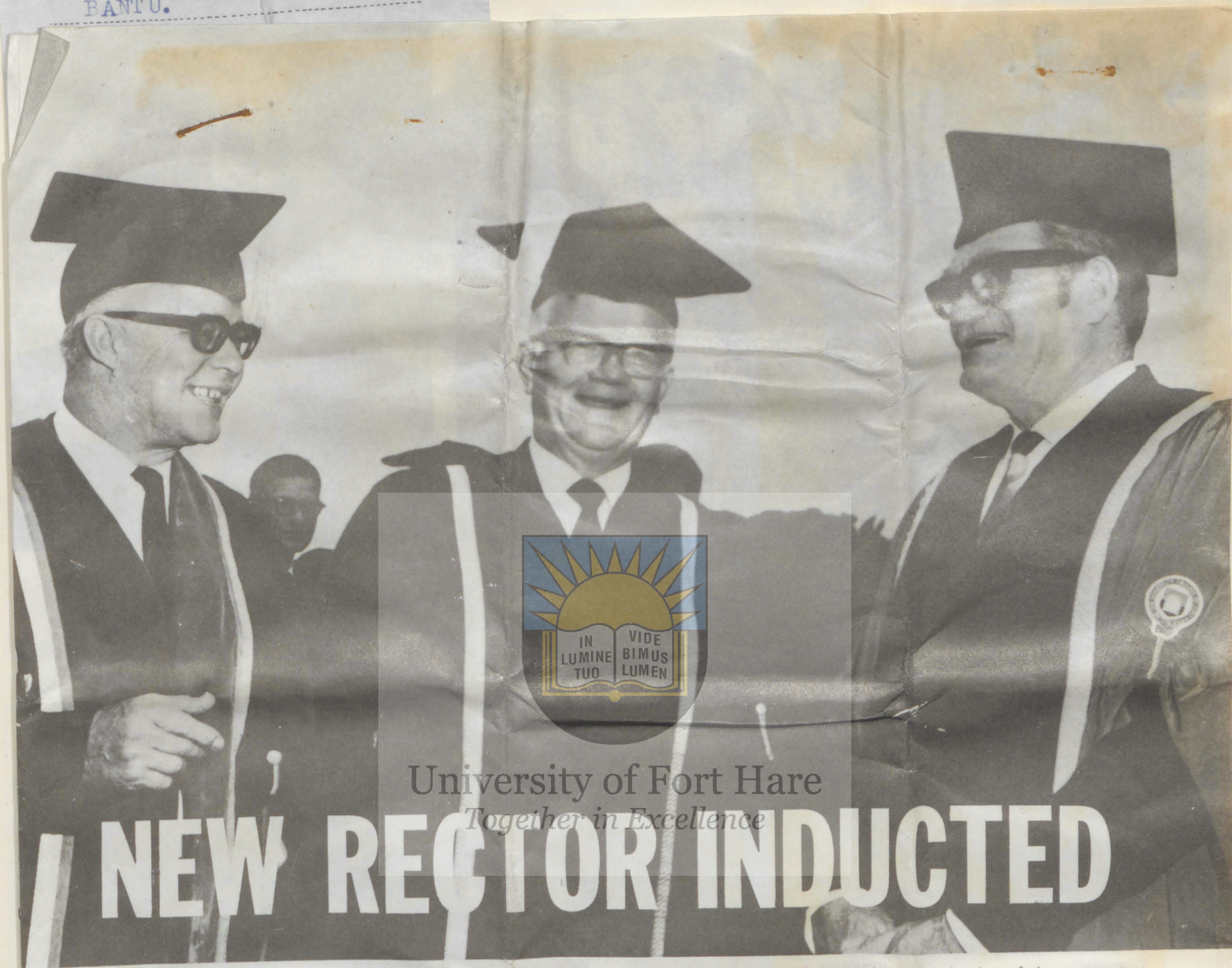
"It is not enough that relations should be conducted through the post or by way of the telephone —a truly human dimension must be introduced into our relations."

He proposed the formation of a federation of English and Afrikaans students, which would regularly organize a Southern African universities conference, to which all the universities of Southern Africa, White and non-White, would be invited.

Earlier, Dr. Dennis Worrall, senior lecturer in political science at the University of South Africa, said students should have a greater say in determining certain aspects of university policy.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date APR 1970
BANTU.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

NEW RECTOR INDUCTED

The rectors of the two other Bantu universities attended the induction of the new rector, Prof. J. L. Boshoff (centre). They are Prof. J. A. Maré (University of Zululand) and Prof. J. M. de Wet (right) of the University of Fort Hare (K223/9)



LEGISLATION for granting autonomy to the three Bantu university colleges in South Africa (Fort Hare, Turfloop and Zululand) was submitted and passed during the 1969 session of parliament. In terms of this legislation (The University of the North Act, 1969) the University College of the North at Turfloop, near Pietersburg, Northern Transvaal, is an autonomous university as from this year.

Like any other university in the Republic, the University of the North now stands on its own academically. It draws up its own syllabuses, conducts its own examinations and confers its own degrees.

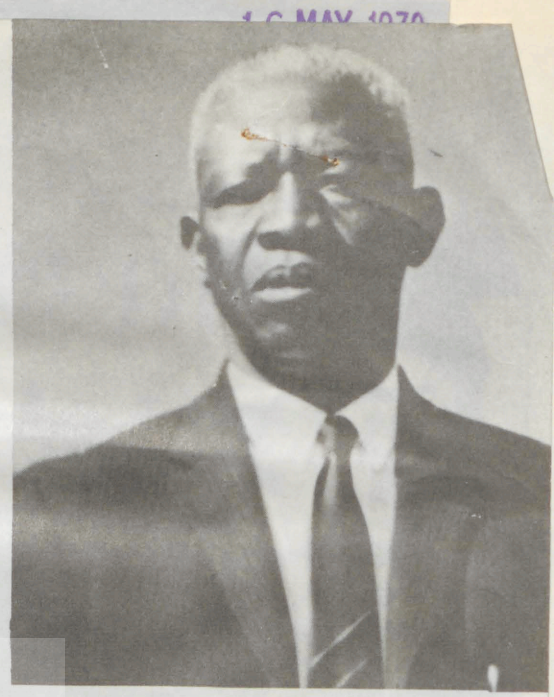
Up to the end of last year the University College of the North was linked academically with the University of South Africa. This meant that the courses, syllabuses, standards, examination requirements and degrees were those of the University of South Africa.

At the beginning of the 1970 academic year the first rector of the autonomous University of the North, Prof. J. L. Boshoff, was officially inducted by the Deputy Minister of

Date 1 MAY 1970



The Executive Council of the Tswana Territorial Authority. On the extreme right is the Chairman, Chief J. Serobatse, and on his left Chief Councillor Lucas M. Mangope (opposite mace), and members of the Executive Council (G444/6)



Chief Ushona Shiimi, Chief Councillor of the Ovamboland Legislative Council of South West Africa. The Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, opened the first session of the Legislative Council held at Oshakati in October 1968

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



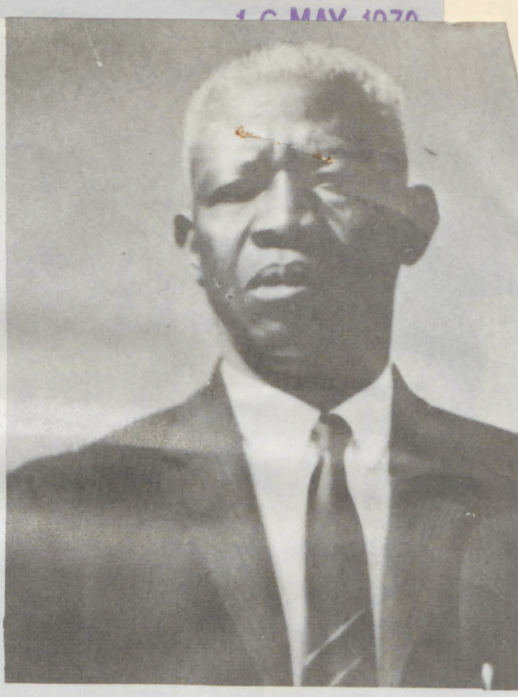
Prof. H. W. E. Ntsanwisi, Chief Councillor of the Machangana Territorial Authority. Professor Ntsanwisi, a member of the Tsonga nation, is Professor in the Department of Bantu Languages at the University of the North, near Pietersburg, Northern Transvaal (G789/9)

The mere fact that a Bantu did not have a certificate of citizenship would not constitute a criminal offence. The Bill did not even provide for the surrender of certificates. Bantu would still be required to possess identity books with identification particulars.

Mr Botha said the original draft Bill comprising the same principles was discussed with the executive councils of the various territorial authorities, and all of them had agreed with it enthusiastically. The Bill was also submitted to the Transkeian cabinet in its present form and they had expressed their satisfaction with it.

16 MAY 1970







IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
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University of Fort Hare
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Dr P. G. J. Koornhof, Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, in conversation with the new rector of the University of the North, prof. J. L. Boshoff (right), at the induction ceremony (K223/7)

Prof. T. M. H. Endemann represented the Senate of the local university at the ceremony (K222/7)

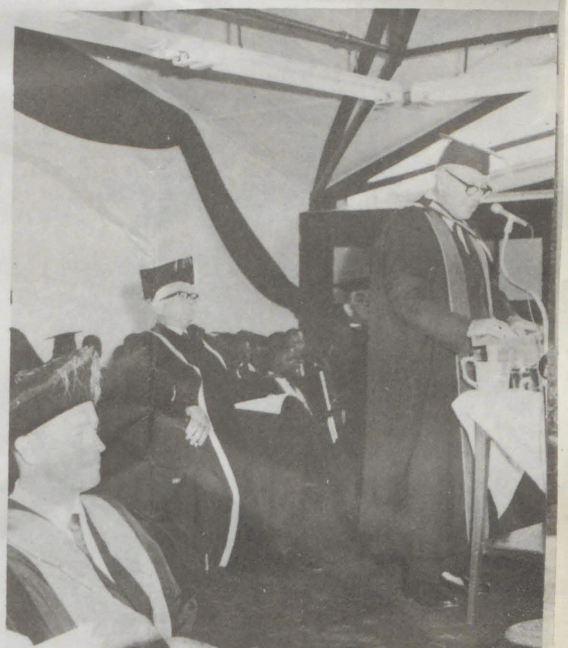
Bantu Education, Dr P. G. J. Koornhof.

The task of a university, Dr Koornhof said at the induction ceremony, was not to conduct scientific research only and to publish the results thereof or to preserve and extend knowledge only. A university should also be in the service of a specific community. The University of the North should provide in the needs of the particular Bantu communities in whose service it stood.

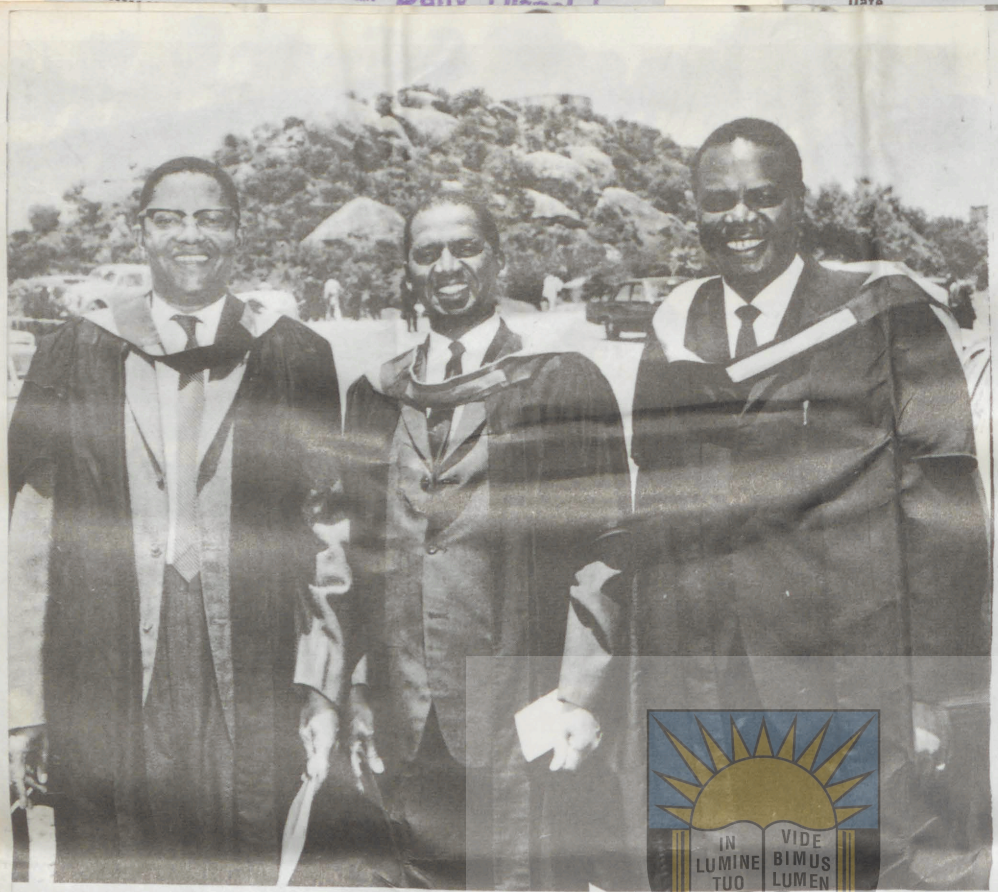
If the Bantu universities wanted to retain their standards, they would have to rely on support from their White neighbours for a long time to come, he said.

In this country, Dr Koornhof added, the Bantu were in the fortunate position of making use of the help of their White colleagues, while at the same time establishing their own intellectual style and their own techniques.

This gave them the opportunity of reaching intellectual maturity and not being recipients only but also contributing to the common knowledge. The achievements of some Bantu academicians in recent years indeed



Date 1 MAY 1970
S. L. Daily Dispatch





The three Bantu professors of the University of the North who attended the ceremony. They are from left, Prof. W. M. Kgware, Prof. E. P. Lekhela and Prof. H. W. E. Ntsanwisi (K218/3)

proved that they were contributing to this common stock of knowledge.

"A university is in the first instance a community of people engaged in a mutual task of a particular nature, and at the head of the implementation of this mutual and responsible task of the university is the rector."

The main task of the rector was to clearly state the mission of the university.

The rector was the defender of the university, Dr Kloppers said. He should be in the forefront of the fight for freedom — freedom with responsibility.

"The university campus is and should be the place where ideas are welcome, be they comforting or provocative. It is the place for the innovator. It is a place where the search for truth must be unchallenged even though the concept of responsibility poses a fine line of adjustment between freedom and licence."

In his reply Professor Boshoff said that as he saw it the duty of universities on the continent of Africa, including the University of the North, was to reconcile in the performance of their task objectivity, intellectual honesty, the pursuit of knowledge and truth for the sake of knowledge and truth on the one hand, with on the other hand, the obligation to contribute to the economic and cultural development of the countries and nations they were serving.

This was by no means an easy task but no good purpose could be served if universities were to avoid the issue, "May this university be equal to this challenge," Professor Boshoff added.

Prior to his appointment as rector of the University of the North at the end of last year, Professor Boshoff was





Mr W. N. Galloway, registrar of the university, was in charge of the arrangements for the induction ceremony. Seen with him are Prof. E. P. Lekhela and Prof. H. W. E. Ntsanwisi (K223/5)

Deputy Secretary for Bantu Education. He served as Secretary of Education in the Transkei from 1965 to 1968.

He succeeded Prof. E. F. Potgieter as rector of the University of the North. Professor Potgieter was appointed chief government ethnologist last year after having been rector of the University College of the North since its establishment in 1959. Professor Potgieter is to commence duty as Commissioner-General for the Tsonga national unit on May 1, 1970.

The University of the North which serves the North Sotho, South Sotho, Tsonga, Tswana and Venda national units had a total of 671 students on May 1 last year, with a lecturing staff of 88, and a non-lecturing staff (instrument makers and senior laboratory assistants) of 6. The administrative staff totalled 39, the library staff 8, and the hostel staff 39, while a total of 51 persons were employed as campus staff and labourers.

* * * *

At last year's graduation ceremony for the first time a doctor's degree and a master's degree were awarded to students who had largely been trained by the University College of the North and for whom members of the college staff had acted as promotors.

The doctor's degree was awarded to Dr P. F. Mohanoe of the Department of Empirical Education. His promotor was Prof. J. C. Steenkamp of the college staff, and Prof. E. H. Venter of the University of South Africa acted as co-promotor.

In 1959 Dr Mohanoe obtained the B.Sc. degree and the University Education Diploma of Rhodes University, Grahamstown, after which he started teaching. In 1962 he won the Special Commonwealth Scholarship to study in Canada where he obtained the M.Ed. degree at Ottawa in 1963. He was appointed lecturer at the University College of the North in 1965, and commenced his doctoral studies in 1966.

Mr A. J. Moloi, lecturer in South Sotho at the college since 1966,



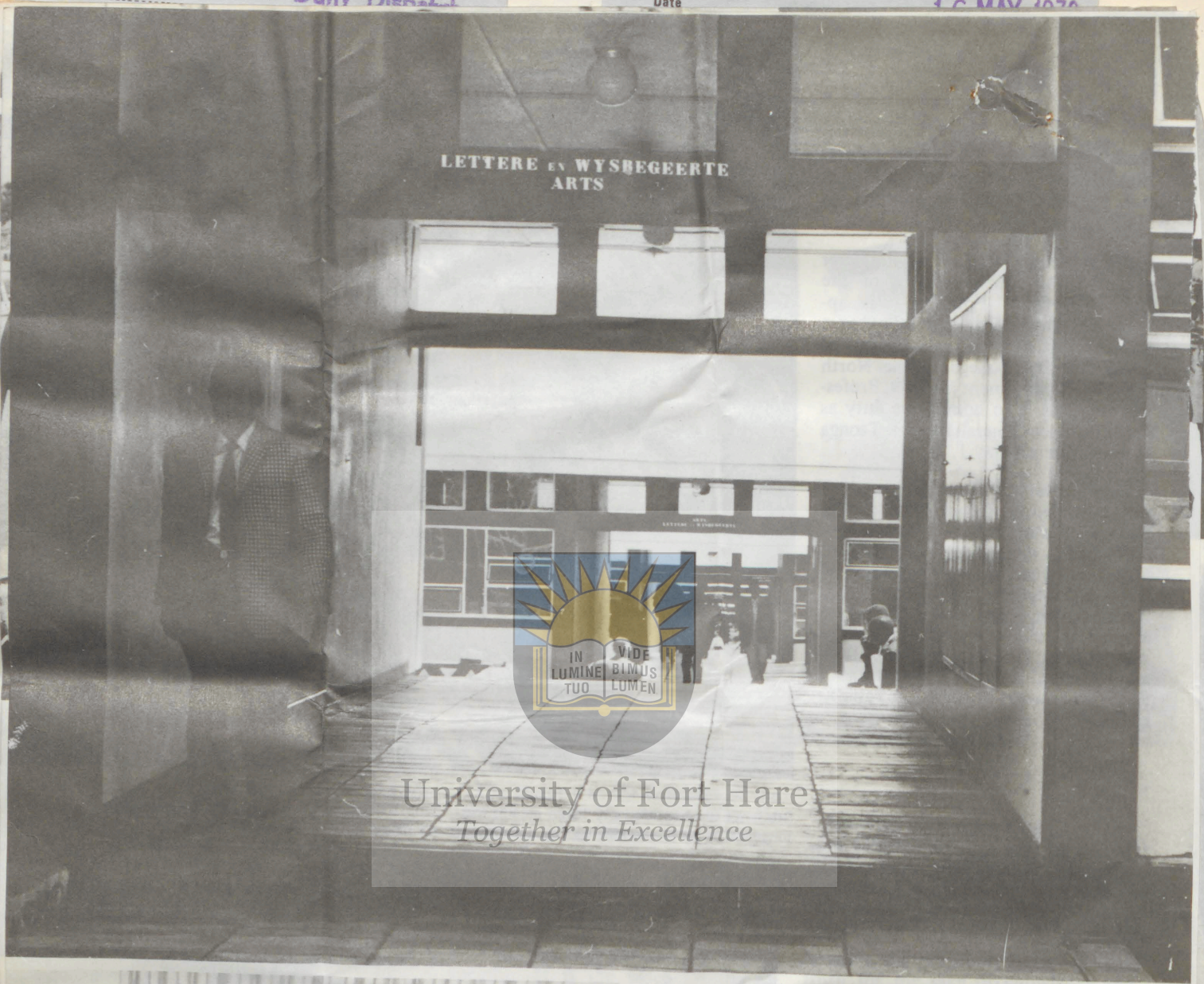
Students of the university listen attentively to speeches delivered during the ceremony (K222/3)

One of the impressive lecture halls on the campus of the University of the North (K217/5)

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence



Date - 1 MAY 1970
S. L. Daily Dispatch
Date 1 6 MAY 1970



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

Neatly constructed corridors connect the lecture halls (K221/2)

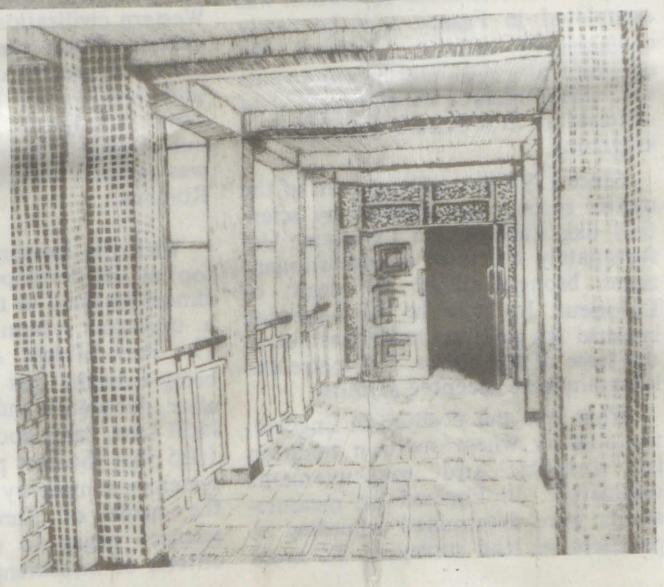


Mr A. J. Moloi who received his M.A. degree last year, together with his family (Photo: Unikon)

received his M.A. degree in Bantu Languages. In 1966 he obtained the Hons. B.A. in History, and in 1967 the Hons. B.A. in Bantu Languages. He gained his Secondary Teacher's Diploma at the college at the end of 1961, and taught in Johannesburg and Botswana until his appointment as lecturer at the University College of the North.



Dr P. F. Mohanoe with Prof. F. J. Engelbrecht who acted as rector of the University College of the North last year (Photo: Unikon)



The open door. An aspect of the new Arts block (Photo: Unikon)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
1, Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1.

Extract from
Financial Times, London

29 APR 1970

Security for Rhodesia

Sir,—In your leading article of April 21 you ask what inducement a British Government could offer Smith to persuade him to accept a settlement on the lines of the "Fearless" talks. The brief answer is security, security for the European population against external attack, and security for the African population against murderous political strife in the townships. The issue was made perfectly clear to me by Afrikaner professors at Fort Hare whom I met while lecturing there in August, 1964. There was no problem about giving the vote to Africans of the standard of their students, but if this were to open the way to the Europeans being overwhelmed by the votes of the mass of rural Africans in a comparatively short time, their Government would have to be assured of complete defensive support from Britain and America. It is precisely the same with the Rhodesians.

Unrealistic though such pleas may be, they correspond to deeply held attitudes. They remind us that in any policy towards Southern Africa the counterpart to disapproval and sanctions must be both economic and defence inducements to change. The Simonstown agreement and our continued presence in the Indian Ocean may in the end prove more powerful influences towards winning acceptance of the Six Principles than the continuation of existing sanctions.

W. H. C. Frend.

The University,
Glasgow, W.2.

Date 19 MAY 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Lovedale student sets new javelin record

ALICE — A Lovedale Training School student, Mr. J. Batyi, a member of the Ciskeian athletics team, was awarded a first prize for javelin throwing at the South African Bantu Games held at Soweto, Johannesburg at the week-end.

Mr. Batyi, who broke the existing record with a 54.4 metre throw, is to be awarded a R50 scholarship prize.

This has been donated by the Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, to the first student from either Fort Hare or Lovedale or Fort Cox Agricultural College to gain a first prize at the South African games.

Another Lovedale student, Miss B. Nkani won a bronze medal in the discus event.

Mr. W. van der Merwe, Principal of Lovedale Training College, who was in charge of the Ciskeian team said competition at the games was very keen. The Transvaal team excelled in most events. For the Ciskeian team, their first visit to the South African Games and for some their first visit to a large city was rather overwhelming.

The team coped well however, although some members, mainly long-distance runners, complained of the effect of the higher altitude in Johannesburg. In spite of not winning, Mr. Van der Merwe said the visit had been a wonderful experience for each member of the 28-strong Ciskeian team. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 01 JUN 1970

DIE TRANSVALER

Kansellier ontvang grondwet

ALICE

DIE GRODWET van die Universiteit van Fort Hare is die naweek hier aan die eerste kansellier van die Universiteit, dr. P. E. Rousseau, oorhandig.

Die oorhandiging is gedoen deur die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, mnr. M. C. Botha, by 'n gradeplegtigheid wat deur belangrike besoekers van oor die hele land bygewoon is.

Dr. Rousseau is as kansellier ingehuldig deur die Minister. Die hele seremonie, waartydens 93 grade en 100 diplomas toegeken is, is op toekring-televisie na studente buite die saal oorgedra.

Die vise-kansellier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, prof. S. Pauw, het gesê die opvoeding van Bantoes ontwikkel baie vinnig. — (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 MAY 1970
P. E. EVENING POST

Plants can beat soil erosion

ALICE.—A leading U.S. expert on soil erosion, Prof. Harold Heady, says the building of dams, large earthworks and contour banks are not the only solution to soil erosion.

He suggests that a good plant cover is the only [illegible] solution.

Prof. Heady addressed students, staff and local farmers at the University of Fort Hare. He is Professor of Forestry and Pasture Science at the University of California.

Prof. Heady who has just compleated a tour of Australia, and recently visited Saudi Arabia, says rapid recovery of denuded veld is one of the ways of combating soil erosion.

He said it was sometimes necessary to remove all stock from the grazing for periods of two to three years.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 1970

E. P. HERALD

Professor designs robes

PROFESSOR SMITH of the Department of Commerce in Rhodes University and author of the comprehensive reference work, Academic Dress and Insignia of the World, has designed academic robes for dignitaries in the University of Fort Hare.

These are being made in Grahamstown at the biggest robe-making factory in South Africa. Robes are being made for the chancellor, vice-chancellor and advisory council.

The factory will also supply the university with undergraduate gowns.

The firm is also making a hand-embroidered banner for the university hall.

This will be contrived from gold-bordered blue velvet with the university arms in the centre.

The embroidery is being done by Mrs D. C. Botha, who worked on the State President's robes.

The chancellor's robe has gold-lined sleeves with gold chevrons tassels and braiding.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 1 JUN 1970
Date
STAR

Fort Hare has 612 students

ALICE. — South Africa now had more than 7 000 non-White university students, more than the total number of White and non-White students at South African universities in 1930, the vice-chancellor of the University of South Africa, Prof. S. Pauw, said here.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor Pauw was addressing a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare.

Some had said the growth in the number of White university students was nearing saturation point. The fact was that the growth potential for non-White universities was greater than that of White universities, he said.

This year, 612 students enrolled at the University of Fort Hare, compared with 487 enrolled last year. It would not be many years before Fort Hare became a big university.

Those entrusted with African education had a great responsibility. The question was not one of academic accomplishment but of what use graduates would make of the knowledge they had gained.

Date 20 MAY 1970

CAPE TIMES

Stowed away to keep up studies

A FORMER student of Fort Hare University College, Eastern Cape, stowed away on the American "floating campus" ship Ryndam while the vessel was in Cape Town last month, according to a report in the University of Cape Town students' newspaper *Varsity*.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The man left the ship at Freetown, capital of the West African republic of Sierra Leone, according to the report.

A spokesman for the ship's agents said in Cape Town yesterday that he had received no report about a stowaway on the vessel, which left Cape Town on April 25 for Dakar.

Any report of a stowaway would normally be sent to the ship's principals or owners in Rotterdam. It was also possible that the matter would be reported to Chapman College, Los Angeles, to which Ryndam was attached.

A spokesman at the American Consulate-General in Cape Town said that the matter had not been reported to him. Almost all of the students on the vessel, which serves as a sea-going campus for the Los Angeles college, are American citizens.

Varsity names the stowaway as Lincoln Tenna, who is reported to have left Fort Hare some time ago and to have been working in a city office when he boarded the ship.

The report adds that he is now at a West African university and will study there till he can go to England.

Date 28 MAY 1970

E. L. Daily Dispatch

New Senate meets for first time

ALICE — The new enlarged Senate of the University of Fort Hare met for the first time this week.

Many travelled from different towns in the Republic to attend and will be remaining in the town of Alice for the Fort Hare graduation ceremony and celebrations to mark the gaining of University status at the week-end.

The new members of the University of Fort Hare Senate are Prof. S. J. Schoeman of University of Port Elizabeth Faculty of Arts; Prof. E. O. J Westphal, University of Cape Town Faculty of Arts; Prof. W. P. Robbertse, Potchefstroom University Faculty of Science; Prof. J. G. C. Small, University of Port Elizabeth Faculty of science; Prof. A.G. Rooks, University of Natal Faculty of Theology; Prof R. G. McMillan, University of Natal Faculty of Education; Prof F. C. Beuthin, Rhodes University Faculty of Law; Prof D. Hobart Houghton, Rhodes University Faculty of Economics; Prof J. A. Cilliers, University of South Africa; Prof. G. D. B. de Villiers, University of the OFS. Faculty of Agriculture. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 MAY 1970
THE DAILY DISPATCH E. L

Dr. Eksteen's lecture

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir — It was with great interest that I read the editorial of the Daily Dispatch and saw the reaction to Dr. M. C. Eksteen's lecture on the crisis in Lesotho, a lecture which, judging from the amount of discussion on the campus which followed, was not only greatly enjoyed by the students, but proved stimulating to them as well.

Naturally I may have spoken to and heard only those students who are biased in favour of the "Nationalist line" as you call it! This editorial reaction was neither unsuspected nor contrary to what normally happens. It is, of course, impossible for the Daily Dispatch to accept that anyone could be sincere when he expresses an opinion which does not happen to agree with that of your paper.

I can assure you that Dr. Eksteen was neither "damning" nor "peddling" any particular line. Both staff and students know Dr. Eksteen too well as an academician of the highest integrity to have accused him of such a deed. Besides, I can assure you that Dr. Eksteen has too high a regard for the intelligence of Fort Hare students to attempt this sort of stunt. But then, he is in continuous contact with them and does not view them only from a distance.

Even a purely academic matter has to be contaminated by your sickening authoritarian attitude, which I am sure does not impress the majority of Africans in the least. Why motives have to be read into Dr. Eksteen's lecture which were certainly never intended and never interpreted as such by the audience of African students, I do not know. You are insulting the intelligence and capacity for reasoning of African students, Mr. Editor. This lecture was meant as a discourse on academic level; one in which students were fully permitted to express their opinions, and which they did in a manner far more dignified than you.

Perhaps you should cease regarding Africans as docile little people who are unable to see things for themselves, and who have always to be guided by the editor of a provincial newspaper. Why don't you learn something from them occasionally, namely that views can be exchanged on a reciprocal basis in an academic and dignified manner?

I am proud of our students and of the way in which they are able to express their opinions, even although these may sometimes be contrary to their own sentiments. It illustrates that we, at Fort Hare, are succeeding not only in turning them into academicians who can think of themselves, but also into personalities who can respect the opinion of others without suffering from a complex of wanting always to read sinister motives into what others say and do.

I also find it rather presumptuous and audacious of you to call Dr. Eksteen's view "complete and utter nonsense." When all is said and done, he has spent many years of patient research on the matter and the results of his research, passed by various experts during the course of his studies, have had a most favourable reception from those certainly better qualified to judge them than you. Please bear in mind that his research is also based on the views of some of the leaders of Black African states. Such experts can, of course, express appreciation for Dr. Eksteen's work because their capacity to do so is not biased by sentiment and emotional issues.

Prof. E. J. de Jager,
University of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 MAY 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



PROF. SMITH

Platteland het dié seuns nodig

DIE ekonomiese lewe van die Republiek is 'n belangrike struikelblok in die weg van die bevordering van wêreldkommunisme, het prof. J. H. Smith, dekaan van die fakulteit handel en administrasie van Fort Hare, aan 'n rapportryergehoor gesê.

Suid-Afrikaanse handel is in meer as een opsig sy eerste verdedigingslinie teen die kommunisme. Handelsvennote oral in die wêreld sal om die goeie rede van die gewin, die Republiek bystaan om vrede te verseker en handelsbetrekkinge verder uit te brei.

Dit is nodig dat ons handelsbanke meer Suid-Afrikaans moet word. Die buitelands beheerde banke kan vanuit hul magsposisie in die finansiële sektor, die optrede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank wat daarop gemik is om die landsbelange te bevorder, grotendeels ongedaan maak.

Ons ekonomie kry 'n groot terugslag wanneer daar so baie van ons seuns na landbouskole gedwing word. Die platteland veral het daardie seuns nodig in die sakesektor te help.

Ons jong manne moet opgelei word om die hoogste posisie in die handelswêreld te beklee.

Die vyandige pers — binnelands en buitelands, wat gedurig probeer om ons ekonomiese beeld af te takel, moet met meer possitiewe beriggewing bevee word.

Prof. Smith het afgesluit deur te sê dat daar probeer moet word om maksimum werkvoorsiening in Suid-Afrika te bewerkstellig omdat 'n groot ekonomiese gevaar onder die werkloses in veral die laer vlakke van die samelewing vir ons lê en wag.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 MAY 1970

E. P. HERALD

Battiss to open big art exhibition

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

AN African artist living in Scandinavia and other well-known African artists in South Africa and South-West Africa have sent entries to the exhibition of contemporary African art at the University of Fort Hare.

The exhibition, to be held in the A. J. D. Meiring Art Gallery, will be opened on Monday at 7.30 p.m. by the well-known South African artist, Professor Walter Battiss.

Professor Battiss will deliver an address on "Wider perspective of African art."

Africans

Among the exhibitors are well-known African artists, D. Mbeli, from Johannesburg, J. Mafenjengo, from South-West Africa, and Michael Zondi, the internationally acclaimed sculptor who lives in Durban.

Mr A. Mbali, who is at present furthering his art studies in Scandinavia, has sent his exhibits from Sweden.

A large crowd is expected to attend the opening of the exhibition, which marks the beginning of celebrations at Fort Hare on the university gaining its autonomy.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 MAY 1970

Date

Da

P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare to mark status

FORT HARE, which became a full - fledged university from January 1, will celebrate its autonomy next Saturday.

The last graduation ceremony under the University of South Africa will take place on the same date in the New Great Hall.

Mr S. S. Ngcume, students registration officer, said today there would be preliminary functions during the week.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The programme is:

On Monday, there will be an art exhibition in the old library. The speaker will be Professor Walter Battiss. He will speak on "A Wider View on Art in Africa".

Police orchestra

On Thursday there will be a braaivleis for the staff and students at 4 p.m. In the evening there will be a fireworks display.

Afterwards the African police orchestra from Johannesburg will entertain the staff and students.

On Friday, the famous Messiah choir from Soweto, Johannesburg, will give a recital in the New Great Hall. The 110-strong choir sings extracts from classical works, Negro spirituals and the famous "Messiah" by Handel.

On Saturday the last graduation ceremony under the University of South Africa will take place in the New Great Hall.

The celebrations will wind up with a thanksgiving service on Sunday morning.

25 MAY 1970
Date
P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare results

THE following are examination results released by the University of Fort Hare.

B.A. degree: M. S. Bonkolo; S. S. Jwili; W. W. M. Mabuza; B. Makoba; V. N. Malotana; L. M. Maqwathi; P. N. Mayaba; J. B. Mbanjwa; L. L. Mkentane; F. L. Mniki; S. M. M. Ngcelwane; D. D. Nokwe; H. T. Sogoni; and M. N. Zembe.

B.A. (Social Science): V. K. Hlabi; A. N. Jordan, M. W. Makalima; V. M. Matela; J. N. Phayane.

B.Sc: S. D. Kwinana, H. E. M. Magojo; J. J. Matlhoko; M. May; H. G. N. Mnqonywa; D. W. S. Motse; S. Mtshemla; R. M. Njisane; Z. T. Nomvalo (distinction in Chemistry); F. M. Saba; V. M. Santsho; S. S. Seko; G. S. Sibiya and L. T. Zwane.

B. Com: R. D. Majodina and M. Marole.

B. Juris: Z. Carrina and J. F. T. Vilakazi.

B.A. (Hons.): M. M. Kunene, A. Z. Mrara and N. Nogwebu.

B.A. Social Science (Hons.): N. W. Kuyasa and S. Mafanya.

B.Sc. (Hons.): C. P. Madiba, A. M. Sipamla and C. F. Tshabalala.

M.Sc.: J. W. Makhene and B. H. Raseroka.

B.Ed.: C. Z. Gebeda and L. N. Nyati.

M.Ed.: E. P. Ndaba.

Attorney's admission

Attorneys Admission Examination: C. D. J. Pakade.

Public Service Law Examination: J. M. Lekoloane, T. D. Makubalo, I. K. Mamabolo; C. T. Sangoni and E. M. Sivuku.

University Education Diploma (graduate): E. W. M. Jijana, L. M. Kakaza, C. M. Lamla, C. T. Nokwe, D. E. N. Lokwe, P. P. Z. Mashiqa, E. T. Mji, G. V. Mqingwana (distinction in philosophy of education), A. Ntlantsana, A. G. Seyisi, A. T. Sijadu, V. J. T. Soul, K. T. Vabaza and G. Yantolo (distinction in philosophy of education).

University Education Diploma (non-graduate): A. Kahuika, M. Ndima, R. Ngambu, Z. Nyati, C. Tsutsu and K. H. M. Xoza.

South African Teachers Diploma: N. F. Bodlani, M. M. Jaca, N. L. P. Konyana, L. H. Mabutyana, M. L. Makubalo (dis. in school hygiene), F. L. Matyumza, N. Mgoduso, H. B. Mgwebi, M. Ndima, L. Ndlovu, N. N. Panyana, E. Pukwana, M. Mqengwa, K. Tshanyela, B. S. Xoseka.

Special One Year Diploma in Agriculture: H. M. Gidi.

Advanced Diploma in Agriculture: W. N. Maditsi.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 MAY 1970

E. P. HERALD

Graduation at Fort Hare

ALICE.

NINETY-THREE undergraduate and post-graduate students will be capped by Prof S. Pauw, Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, at the University of Fort Hare's graduation ceremony here tomorrow.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

These will include a master's degree in education, two master's degrees in science, two bachelor of education degrees with distinctions in philosophy of education, and a bachelor of science degree with distinction in chemistry.

This will be the last graduation under the University of South Africa.

From 1971, Fort Hare University will be autonomous, granting its own degrees.—Sapa.

Date 25 MAY 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Fort Hare ken 50 grade toe

Van Ons Eie Beriggewer

ALICE.

ALTESAME 50 grade en 43 diplomas en sertifikate word Saterdag, 30 Mei, aan studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare toegeken. Dit sal ook die laaste keer wees dat die toekenning van grade deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika geskied.

Volle akademiese vryheid is van 1 Januarie vanjaar aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare toegeken. Daarom word die gradeplegtigheid deur 'n week van feesvierings voorafgegaan.

Prof. Walter Battiss sal vanaand 'n uitstalling van Bantoe-skilderkuns en houtsneewerk in die Hendersonsaal van die Universiteit open. Hy praat oor die breër siening van kuns in Afrika. Woordvoerders van die universiteit berig dat dit een van die beste uitstallings ooit sal wees.

Donderdagaand hou die personeel en studente saam braaivleis. 'n Vuurwerkvertoning volg daarna, asook 'n uitvoering deur die Bantoe-polisieorkes.

Mnr. S. S. Guzana, voorsitter van die adviserende raad van die Universiteit, sal Vrydagmiddag die nuwe biblioteekgebou open.

Mnr. Guzana is 'n bekende sakeman in die Ciskei.

Een van die hoogtepunte van die week se verrigtings is die opening van die nuwe landbougebou deur mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-onderwys.

Ongeveer 100 lede van die Bantoe-musiekvereniging van Johannesburg sal Vrydagaand die Messias van Händel in die nuwe Grootsaal van die Universiteit opvoer.

KANSELIER

Die openingsrede met die gradeplegtigheid, Saterdagoggend, word deur prof. S. Pauw, visekanselier en prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika gelewer.

Ná die toekenning van die grade, sal prof. Francois de Villiers, kanselier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, die kanselierskap van die Universiteit van Fort Hare amptelik aan dr. Etienne Rousseau oorhandig. Dr. Rousseau is onlangs as die nuwe kanselier van die Universiteit van Fort Hare aangewys.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 MAY 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch



Professor E. de Jager, left, with Professor Walter Battiss.

Prof. Battiss opens Fort Hare art exhibition

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Professor Walter Battiss, the well-known South African artist, opened an exhibition on contemporary African art at Fort Hare University here.

He said the art of the African was still to make a vital contribution to world art, because what the African artists express is completely new and refreshing.

Prof. Battiss said African art had grown out of the 20th century and was deeply rooted in the circumstances and times of our age.

He said he was glad African artists didn't imitate European art — but used European media to create works of great strength, vision, pathos and feeling in a manner typical of Africa.

SINCERITY

Exhibits from African artists from many parts of the Republic, South West Africa and Scandinavia were on display at Fort Hare and will be until Saturday.

Professor Battiss said if this collection was exhibited in Paris or London it would be received with great enthusiasm by art art critics who could not fail to be struck by the sincerity and honesty of the African artist, which made their work so appealing.

Some of the exhibits, he said, were among the best in the world and certainly the best in Africa.

He emphasised the high quality of the sculpture of African artists. Among the exhibits was a figure of a woman in wood, by internationally acclaimed African sculptor Michael Zondi, who lives in Durban.

The exhibition opening was well attended and marks the first of the functions to celebrate Fort Hare gaining university status. — DDC.

Date 30 MAY 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

University status today for Fort Hare

FORT HARE attains university status today.

From small beginnings in 1916, as a result of persistent missionary endeavour, it has grown over the years to full stature.

Dr. Alexander Kerr was its first principal and his name will always be associated with Fort Hare and the advancement in higher education of the African people. In a recent report the rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, paid tribute to him and all others who had been concerned with the growth of Fort Hare since its inception in 1916.

My Alice correspondent tells me the student roll at Fort Hare for 1970 as a university for the Xhosas alone exceeds the number of students in 1959 when it served as the only university college for all five non-European population groups.

Since 1960 the number of students at the three university colleges for Africans has increased by about 400 per cent. This sudden increase is highly significant and the rapid development of the five non-European university colleges indicates that their attainment of university status cannot be delayed any longer.

Professor de Wet says he firmly believes that academic autonomy is an essential step to provide more adequate and effective university training for the African and to eliminate the limitations and anomalies that arise from the attendance and alliance with other universities.

Today, 93 students will receive their degrees and diplomas at the Fort Hare graduation ceremony. The degrees will be conferred by Professor S. Pauw, Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa. Immediately after the graduation ceremony, a Cabinet Minister, Mr. M. C. Botha, will deliver the charter of university status. It will be received by Dr. P. E. Rousseau, the first Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare.



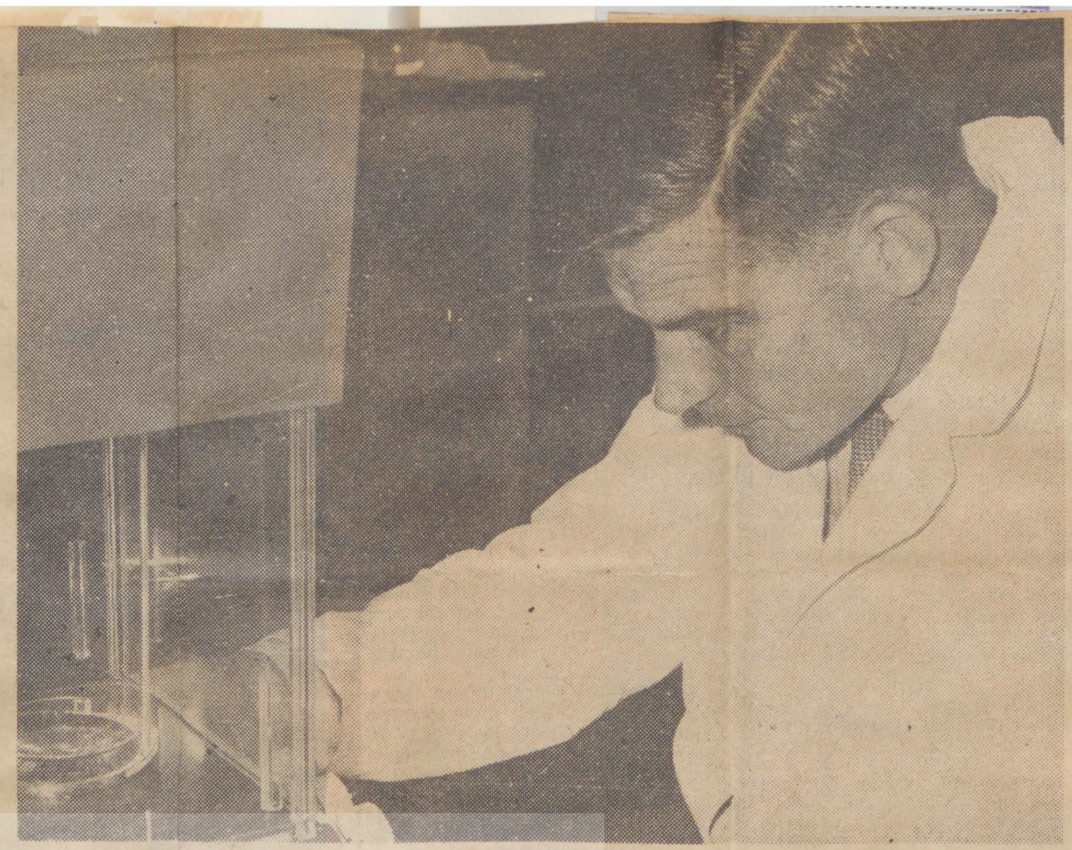
Dr. Rousseau, who is a brilliant academician and one of the Republic's leading industrialists, is to be the titular head of the University of Fort Hare and will in the future confer the degrees of the new university.

Tomorrow there will be a service of dedication in the new Great Hall of the University of Fort Hare.

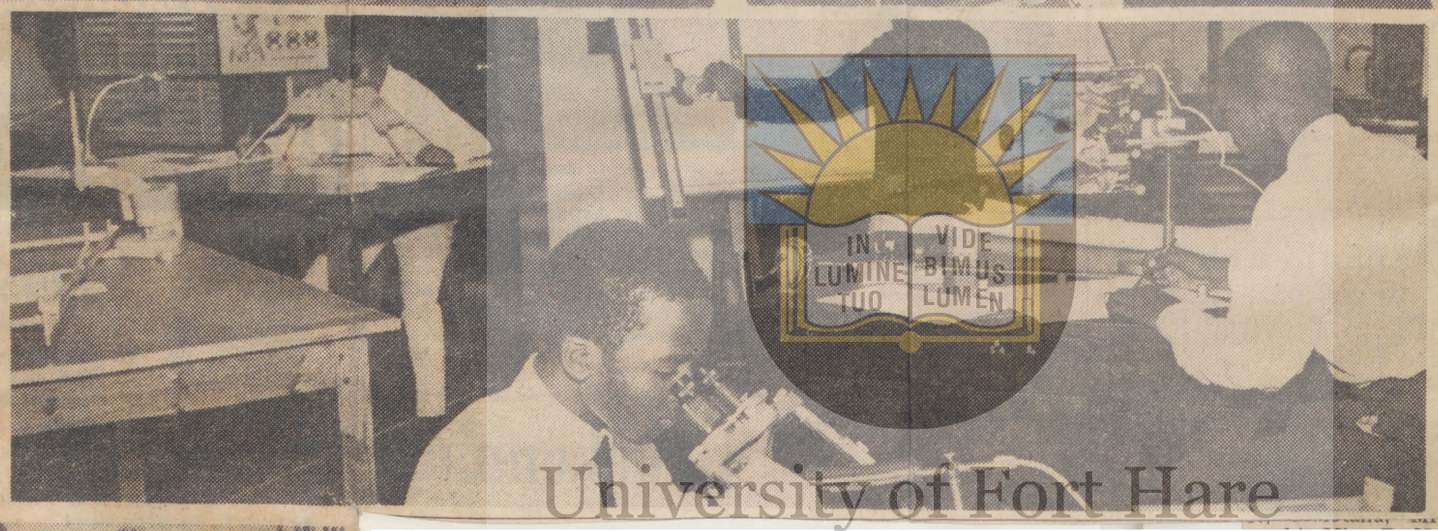
Date 27 MAY 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



Dr. W. Backer, senior lektor in bedryfsielkunde, beduie aan mnr. Q. Mjoli, 'n B.A. (Hons.)-student, hoe die audiometer werk. Dié apparaat word by gehoortoetsing gebruik. Dit is deel van die opleiding van toekomstige personeelbeamptes wat by nywerhede in die Bantoegebiede in diens geneem sal word. Hulle word ook na nywerhede in King William's Town en Oos-Londen geneem waar hulle praktiese onderrig in personeelsake ontvang. Die laboratoriums van die afdeling bedryfsielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare beskik oor 'n aantal apparate wat vir die opleiding gebruik word.



Dr. J. E. Saayman, 'n parasitoloog aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, meet met 'n elektriese skaal die dieet van 'n vis. Die skaal is so fyngevoelig dat dit tot .001 van 'n gram kan meet. Die doel van die meting van die vis se dieeet is onder meer om te bepaal wat die tussengashere van parasiete in die ingewande van 'n vis is en hoe dit beheer kan word.



Studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare besig met apparaat van die aardrykskundedepartement. Voor in die middel 'hanteer 'n student die stereoplotter om kontoere te teken, heel regs 'n Aero-Scetch Master om data van lugfoto's op 'n basiskaart oor te plaas, in die middel agter 'n tekenkaart en links agter word 'n lugfoto deur middel van 'n stereoskoop ontleed.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Die kleredrag van die Bantoe het oor die laaste paar dekades baie verander. Die Bantoe het die blanke se kleredrag aangeneem hoofsaaklik omdat dit meer prakties is. Hier kan die tradisionele kleredrag van 'n Kosa-vrou gesien word. Die F. S. Malan-museum aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare het baie uitstallings soos dié. Veral nadat die „Estelle Hamilton-Welsh versameling" aan die universiteit geskenk is, spog hulle met die beste versameling van Africana in die land. Selfs oor die res van die wêreld bestaan nie 'n soortgelyke versameling nie.

Date 29 MAY 1970

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. Barend de Villiers van der Merwe wat nou as professor by die Universiteit van Fort Hare aangestel is. Dr. Van der Merwe was onder meer vyf jaar lank die hoof van die Hoërskool President Steyn en toe die hoof van die hoër skool op Harrismith. In 1965 is hy aangestel as senior lektor in opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Date 1 JUN 1970
DIE VADERLAND

NIE-BLANKE STUDENTETAL IN S.A. IS NOU 7000

ALICE — Suid-Afrika het nou meer as 7000 nie-blanke studente op universiteit. Dit is meer as die totale aantal blank en nie-blanke studente wat in 1930 op universiteit was, het prof. S. Pauw, die vise-kanselier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, gister hier gesê, berig Sapa.

Prof. Pauw was die spreker op 'n gradeplegtigheid by Fort Hare wat deur vooraanstaande gaste vanoor die Republiek bygewoon is.

Hy het daarop gewys dat sommige mense sê dat die getalle van blanke studente op universiteit naby hul toppunt is. Feit is dat die groeipotensiaal vir nie-blanke universiteite groter is as dié vir blanke universiteite.

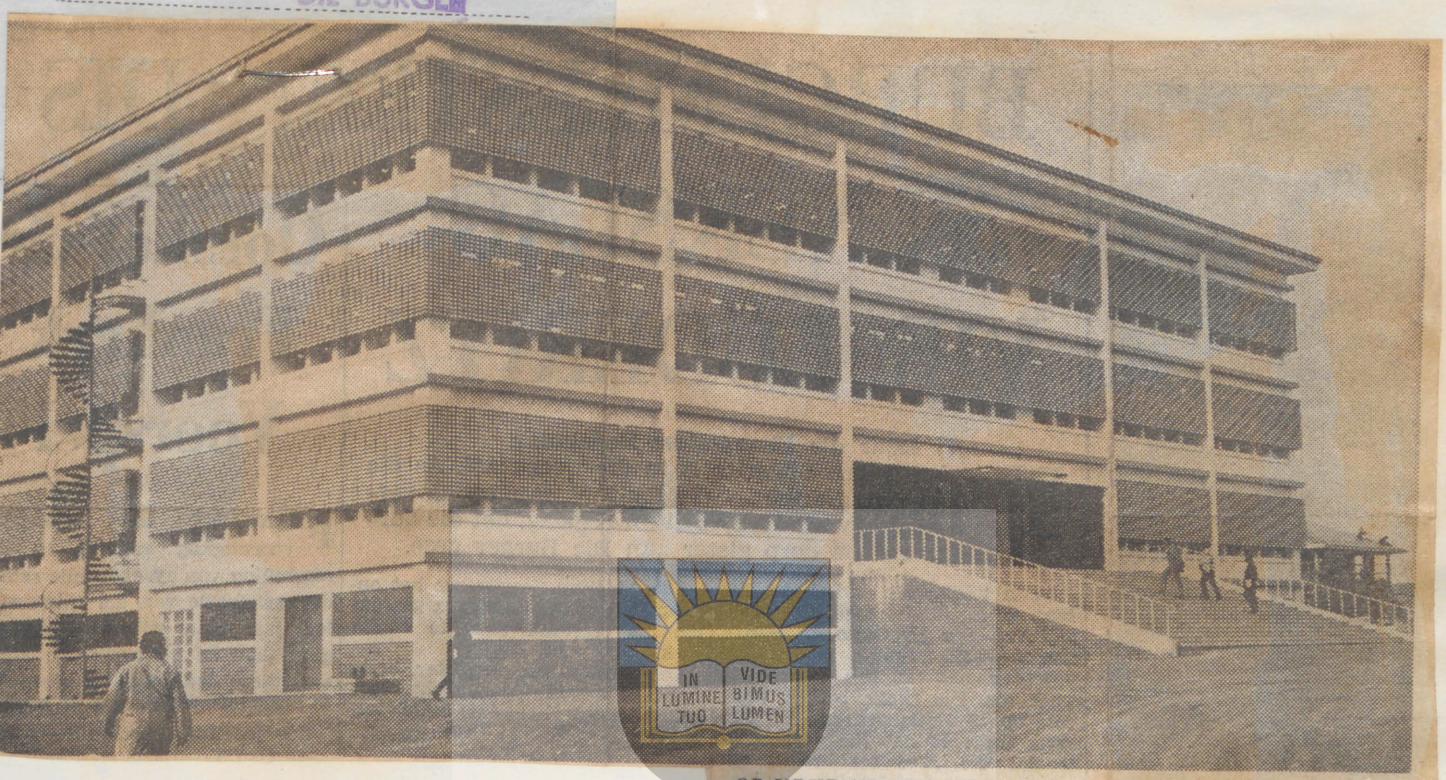
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Vanjaar het 612 studente by die Universiteit van Fort Hare ingeskryf in vergelyking met 487 verlede jaar. Dit is 'n toename van meer as 25 persent in een jaar. Dit sal dus nie lank duur voordat Fort Hare 'n groot universiteit is nie.

Diegene aan wie die opvoeding van die Bantoe toevertrou is, het 'n groot verantwoordelikheid. Die vraag is nie een van akademiese prestasies nie, maar watter gebruik die gegradueerdes gaan maak van die kennis wat hulle bekom het.

Prof. Pauw het voorts gesê dat die aantal leerlinge in Bantoeskole vermeerder het van 1 miljoen in 1955 tot 1.5 miljoen in 1960, 1.96 miljoen in 1965 en 2.7 miljoen in 1970.

Date 27 MAY 1970
DIE BURGER



OP VRYDAG, 29 Mei, word die nuwe biblioteek van die Universiteit van Fort Hare (bo) as deel van die selfstandigheidswording van dié Bantoe-universiteit ingewy. Die gebou is toegerus met 83 000 boeke, 1 000 verskillende tydskrifte, fotokopiëringmasjiene en mikroleës- en ander apparate. 'n Aparte vleuel huisves oorspronklike dokumentasie oor die Trans- en Ciskei.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare Vier Sy Selfstandigheid

Van Ons Korrespondent
ALICE.

DIE Bantoe-universiteit Fort Hare vier vandeesweek sy nuwe selfstandigheid. Die universiteit kry Saterdag amptelik volle universitêre status.

Maandag het prof. Walter Battiss, hoof van die departement van kuns van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, die Bantoekuns-uitstalling geopen. Hy het gepraat oor Kuns in Afrika. Môre-aand word 'n groot vleisbraaiery en vuurwerkvertoning vir die personeel en studente gehou. 'n Bantoe-blaasorkes van 31 man tree dan ook op.

Vrydag word die nuwe biblioteek ingewy en die hoeksteen van die nuwe landbou-gebou deur die Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling, mnr. M. C. Botha, gelê. Vrydagaand lewer die bekende Messiaskoor van die Johannesburgse Bantoe-musiekvereniging uittreksels uit die Messias van Händel, operas en Negergesange.

Die hoogtepunt van die feesvierings is Saterdag met die drieledige plegtigheid in die groot saal. Die gradeplegtigheid van Unisa, waarvan Fort Hare tot einde verlede jaar deel was, word gevolg deur 'n dankbetuiging aan Unisa vir sy leiding en toesig die afgelope tien jaar.

Die formele aankondiging van universitêre status aan Fort Hare word dan ook gedoen. Hierby word die nuwe Kanselier, dr. Etienne Rousseau, voorsitter van Sasol, in sy amp bevestig.

Die minister teenwoordig, die hoofminister van die Transkei, die hoof- uitvoerende beampte van die Ciskei, rektore en oud-rektore van ander universiteite kry daarop geleentheid om gelukwensinge oor te dra.

Saterdagmiddag word noenmaal gehou en Sondag word die vierings afgesluit met 'n wydingsdiens in die groot saal.

Date 30 MAY 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

93 will get degrees at Fort Hare

ALICE — Ninety-three students and post-graduate students will receive degrees or diplomas at the University of Fort Hare graduation ceremony.

Students who will receive degrees are:

BA degree: Mr. M. S. Bonkolo, Mr. S. S. Jwili, Mr. W. W. M. Mabuza, Mr. B. Makoba, Miss V. N. Malotana, Mr. L. M. Maqwathi, Miss P. N. Mayaba, Miss J. B. Mbanjwa, Miss L. L. Mkentane, Mr. F. L. Mniki, Mr. S. M. N. Ngcelwane, Mr. D. D. Nokwe, Mr. H. T. Sogoni, Miss M. N. Zembe.

BA degree (social science): Miss V. K. Hlabi, Miss A. N. Jordan, Mr. M. W. Makalima, Miss V. M. Matela, Mr. J. N. Phayne.

BSC degree: Mr. S. D. Kwinana, Mr. H. E. M. Magoja, Mr. J. T. Matiboko, Mr. M. May, Mr. H. G. N. Mnqonyawa, Mr. D. W. S. Motse, Mr. S. Mtshemla, Mr. R. M. Njisane, Mr. Z. T. Nomvalo (distinction in chemistry), Mr. F. M. Saba, Mr. V. M. Santho, Mr. S. S. Seko, Mr. G. S. Sibiya, Mr. L. T. Zwane.

B comm degree: Mr. R. D. Majodina, Mr. M. Marole, Mr. B. Iuris, Mr. Z. Garrina, Mr. J. F. T. Vilakazi.

BA (hons): Mr. M. M. Kunene, Mr. A. Z. Mrara, Mr. N. Nogwebu.

BA (hons) (social science): Miss N. W. Koyana, Mr. S. Mafanya.

BSC (hons): Mr. C. C. P. Madiba, Mr. A. M. Sipamla, Mrs. C. F. Tshabalala.
hene, Mr. B. Raseroka.

B Ed. degree: Mr. C. Z. Gebeda, Miss L. N. Nyati.

M Ed degree: Mr. E. P. Ndaba.

Attorney's admission examination: Mr. C. D. J. Pakade.

Public service law examination: Mr. J. M. Lekoloane, Mr. T. D. Makubalo, Mr. I. K. Mamabolo, Mr. C. T. Sangoni, Mr. E. M. Sivuku.

U Ed. (graduate): Mr. E. W. M. Gijana, Mr. L. M. Kakaza, Mr. C. M. Lamla, Miss C. T. Lokwe, Miss D. E. N. Lokwe, Miss P. P. Z. Mashiqa, Mr. E. T. Nji, Mr. G. V. Mqingwana (Distinction in Philosophy of Education), Mr. A. Ntlantsana, Mr. A. G. Seyisi, Miss A. T. Sijadu, Mr. V. J. T. Soul, Miss K. T. Vabaza, Mr. G. Yantolo (Distinction in Philosophy of Education),.

U Ed' (non-graduate): Miss A. Kapuika, Mr. M. Ndima, Mr. R. Ngambu, Mr. Z. Nyati, Mr. C. Tsutsu, Mr. K. H. M. Xoza.

S.A. Teachers' Diploma: Miss N. F. Bodlani, Mr. M. Jaca, Miss N. L. P. Koyana, Mr. L. H. Mabutyana, Mr. M. L. Makubalo (Distinction in School Hygiene), Mr. Excell Matyumza, Miss N. Mgoduso, Mr. H. B. Mgwebi, Mr. M. Ndima, Mr. L. Ndlovu, Miss N. N. Panyana, Miss E. Pukwana, Mr. K. Tsanyela, Mr. B. S. Xoseka.

Advance Diploma in Agriculture: Mr. W. N. Maditsi.—DDC

University of Fort Hare Together in Excellence

Date 1 JUN 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

M.C. BOTHA LÊ HOEKSTEEN BY FORT HARE

Basis van ontwikkeling in tuisland is landbou

Van Ons Spesiale Verteenwoordiger

DIE groeikrag van enige land, veral die van ontwikkelende lande, is afhanklik van 'n goed geïntegreerde en georganiseerde landbou. Landbou-ontwikkeling in die tuislande is dus die beginpunt vir verdere nywerheid en kommersiële vooruitgang.

So het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en van Bantoe-onderwys, gesê toe hy die hoeksteen van die landbougebou van die Universiteit van Fort Hare gelê het.

Die nuwe gebou word teen 'n koste van tussen R400,000 en R500,000 op die kampus van die Universiteit van Fort Hare opgerig. Dié bedrag sluit ook die koste van die toerusting wat in die gebou gebruik gaan word in.

Mnr. Botha het gesê dat die behoefte aan versnelde landbou-ontwikkeling in die Bantoegebiede nog steeds bestaan omdat enige vertraging die verswakte toestand van die bodem onhoudbaar sal maak. Die probleme wat in die Ciskei en Transkei ondervind word is nie onoorkombaar nie.

Die beperkende faktor in landboukundige selfversorging in dié gebiede is hoofsaaklik menslik van aard, het mnr. Botha gesê.

SKEPTIES

Bantoeboere is nog tradisiegebonde wat akkerboukundige en veekundige praktyke betref, en 'n bestaansboerdery - benadering word nog onder die Bantoeboere aangetref. Daarby staan hulle nog skepties teenoor enige veranderinge.

Dit is lank reeds duidelik dat

versiteit nodig. Mnr. Botha het die Bantoe-owerhede aangemoedig om studente vir die landboufakulteit te werf en oor te haal om in die landbourigting te studeer.

ONDERHOND

Dit sal die owerhede jaarliks ongeveer R57,000 kos om die universiteitsplaas en personeel te onderhou en daarby kan nog die R35,000 wat vir onkostes in 1970 opsy gesit is, gereken word. Daarom kan die belegging alleenlik winsgewend benut word as die Bantoes ten volle daarvan gebruik maak.

Die hooftaak van die universiteits- en Bantoeowerhede sal

wees om voornemende studente soveel moontlik aan te moedig om die landbou te bestudeer, hul te behoorlik op te lei en te inspireer om hulle toe te wy aan die verbetering van landbou in die tuislande. Die ingebore liefde vir die grond, plante en diere moet uitgebou word, het mnr. Botha gesê.

ALICE.
UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Together in Excellence



Dr. D. L. Brown, dekaan van die landboufakulteit van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, aan die woord tydens die hoeksteenlegging van die nuwe landbougebou. Hy het die noodsaaklikheid dat studente vir die landboufakulteit gewerf word, benadruk en die Bantoe-owerhede gevra dat hulle 'n daadwerklike poging aanwend om jong mense aan te moedig om in die landbourigting te studeer. Regs is prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die universiteit en mnr. S. Vanqa, uitvoerende lid van die Ciskeise departement van landbou.

Date 30 MAY 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Jailed students to miss Fort Hare graduation

ALICE — Two men imprisoned on Robben Island are among the 65 students who will be capped at the University of South Africa graduation ceremony at Fort Hare here today.

Both will receive their degrees in absentia.

Mr. Govan Archibald Mbeki, who was sentenced to life imprisonment after the Rivona treason trial will receive his B. A. Hons. degree in social sciences while Mr. Andrew Lasondo, a former Fort Hare lecturer, will receive his B. Sc. Hons. degree.

Another batch of 49 students will receive diplomas in various fields of education.

The vice-chancellor of the University of South Africa, Professor S. Pauw, will deliver the graduation address.

Yesterday, Afrikaners reacted strongly to the use of Afrikaans at two ceremonies at the so-called Xhosa University of Fort Hare here yesterday.

They expressed the opinion that Fort Hare, which has now been given an autonomous status, should have its gatherings addressed in the language the people knew best.

Ther was no aplause from top officials of the Ciskeian Territorial Administration or the Transkeian Government after Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Education had finished his speech which in the main was delivered in Afrikaans.

It is understood the question of Government officials adressing gatherings at Fort Hare in Afrikaans has been debated at the advisory council of the University of Fort Hare.

The function was attended mostly by Whites who packed the hall. Most non-Whites had to hear Mr. Botha's speech through a public address system outside the hall.

Mr Botha, will confirm the charter that has granted the University of Fort Hare autonomy at the graduation ceremony here today.

Mr Botha will also induct the chancellor of the University of Fort Hare, Dr. P. E. Rousseau.

Congratulatory messages will be delivered by Paramount Chief Kaiser Mantanzima, chief minister of the Transkei, Chief Justice Mbandla, chief executive officer of the Ciskeien territorial administration, former rectors of the University of Fort Hare and rectors of other universities. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 3 JUN 1970
DIE BURGER

Geleerde Nie-Blankes

DIT is indrukwekkende syfers wat prof. Samuel Pauw Saterdag by die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare genoem het om te toon hoe die onderwys van nie-blankes gevorder het.

Op die laagste onderwysvlak is daar vandag byna drie keer soveel Bantoekinders op skool as in 1955. Aan die universiteite is 7 000 nie-blanke studente, wat meer is as die totale aantal blanke en nie-blanke universiteitstudente in die hele land in 1930.

Die syfers getuig enersyds van 'n toenemende leergierigheid by die nie-blankes, andersyds van besliste optrede deur die owerheid om in die onderwysbehoeftes van die mense te voorsien.

Dit bied nog geen rede vir selfgenoegsaamheid nie. Daar is nog baie wat op die gebied van onderwys vir die nie-blankes gedoen moet word, maar Suid-Afrika kan vandag met trots op die syfers wys: hy het meer tot stand gebring as party ander lande wat in die voorste gestoelte van die kritici sit.

Terselfdertyd moet nie uit die oog verloor word nie dat die snelle vordering van die nie-blankes op onderwysgebied, deur eie inspanning en met behulp van die staat, nuwe vraagstukke skep. Hoewel hulle baie welkomer is as die probleme van massale ongeletterdheid, wat vir die land en sy mense ernstige geestelike en stoflike nadele inhou en hom aan nydige verwyte blootstel, kan die probleme wat deur die vooruitgang van die nie-blankes geskep word, ook baie hatelig wees.

'n Mens, wat sy velkleur ook al is, kan nie opgelei word en dan maar op die vlak gelos word nie. Deur hom te leer lees, skryf en reken, met nog meer kundighede daarby namate hy verder vorder, word van hom 'n beter werker gemaak. Maar daardeur word by hom ook die begeerte na 'n lonender, meer bevredigende werk geskep. Hy wil nie maar net wees wat sy vader was nie. Sy vader wil dit ook nie hê nie, anders sou die opofferinge wat nie-blanke ouers hulle vir hul kinders se geleerdheid moet getroos — en ondanks ruime staatsteun is die opofferinge soms groot — vergeefs gewees het.

Daar moet dus baie deeglik rekening gehou word met die toenemende behoefte aan nuwe werkgeleenthede vir nie-blankes, van 'n aard wat vroeër glad nie of anders slegs in beperkte mate bestaan het. Vir die Bantoes kan sulke werkgeleenthede in die Bantoetuislande geskep word, wat nog 'n rede is, 'n dringende rede, waarom die ontwikkeling van die tuislande versnel moet word. Vir die Kleurlinge sal die werkgeleenthede sover moontlik in hul eie gemeenskappe geskep moet word.

Dit is alles makliker gesê as gedoen, maar die feit moet onder die oë gesien word dat, as daarvoor nie gesorg word nie, Suid-Afrika sure vrugte sou pluk van 'n ontwikkeling wat hom behoort te bevoordeel. As 'n man met boekgeleerdheid hom gefrustreerd voel, kan hy die wêreld vir die samelewing baie moeilik maak. 'n Ander moontlikheid is dat mense wat hier opgelei word, na die buiteland gaan omdat hulle plaaslik geen bevrediging kan vind nie.

Suid-Afrika het self dié opgeleides nodig, almal van hulle en nog meer as wat daar nou is. Die beste moontlike gebruik moet van hulle gemaak word.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 1 JUN 1970

The Friend

Professor talks of 'rapid growth'

7,000 NON-WHITE STUDENTS ATTEND S.A. VARSITIES

ALICE

SOUTH AFRICA now had more than 7,000 non-White university students, more than the total number of White and non-White students at South African universities in 1930, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Prof. S. Pauw, said here.

Prof. Pauw was addressing a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare on Saturday attended by distinguished guests from various parts of the Republic.

Some had said the growth in the number of White university students was nearing saturation point. The fact was that the growth potential for non-White universities was greater than that of White universities, he said.

This year 612 students enrolled at the University of Fort Hare compared with 487 enrolled last year. This represented an increase of more than 25 per cent. in one year.

It would not be many years before Fort Hare became a big university.

Those entrusted with African education had a great responsibility. The question was not one of academic accomplishment but of what use graduates would make of the knowledge they had gained.

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

Increased

Speaking about "rapid growth" of African education in South Africa, Prof Pauw said the number of pupils in African schools had increased from one million in 1955 to 1.5 million in 1960, 1.96 million in 1965 and 2.7 million in 1970.

In the past five years the number of pupils had increased by more than 700,000.

Up to Std. VI level there were many more African pupils than White pupils attending school, Prof. Pauw said.

During the year 1968/69 the number of pupils in primary schools increased by 6.4 per cent.; in high schools by 8.3 per cent. and in teachers' training colleges by 12.3 per cent.

It was obvious that the growth in secondary schools level was greater than in primary schools.

From Std. VII to Std. X the supremacy in the number of

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Date 1 JUN 1970

DIE VOLKSBLAD

7000 nie-blankes is op universiteit in S.A.

ALICE.

SUID-AFRIKA het nou meer as 7 000 nie-blanke universiteitstudente. Dit is meer as al die studente wat die land in 1930 gehad het, het die onderkanselier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, prof. S. Pauw, die naweek hier gesê.

Prof. Pauw het by die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare gepraat.

Prof. Pauw het gepraat oor die vinnige groei in die onderwys vir nie-blankes in Suid-Afrika en gesê dat die getal nie-blanke leerlinge vermeerder het van 'n miljoen in 1955 tot 1.5 miljoen in 1960, 1.96 miljoen in 1965 en 2.7 miljoen in 1970.

In die afgelope vyf jaar het die getal leerlinge met meer as 700 000 vermeerder.

Tot by st. 6 woon baie meer nie-blanke as blanke leerlinge die skool by het prof. Pauw gesê.

Verlede en voorverlede jaar het die getal leerlinge in laer skole met 6.4 persent vermeerder, in hoër skole met 8.3 persent en in onderwysopleidingskolleges met 12.3 persent.

Dit is hede ooglopend dat die groei in sekondêre skole groter is as in laerskole.

Van st. 7 tot 10 is die getalle-oorwig in die getal blanke leerlinge vinnig aan die daal, het hy gesê. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 1 JUN 1970
Date
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Big day at Fort Hare University

Herald Correspondent
ALICE.

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Education, Mr M. C. Botha, presented the Charter of the University of Fort Hare to the new and first Chancellor, Dr P. E. Rousseau, at the weekend.

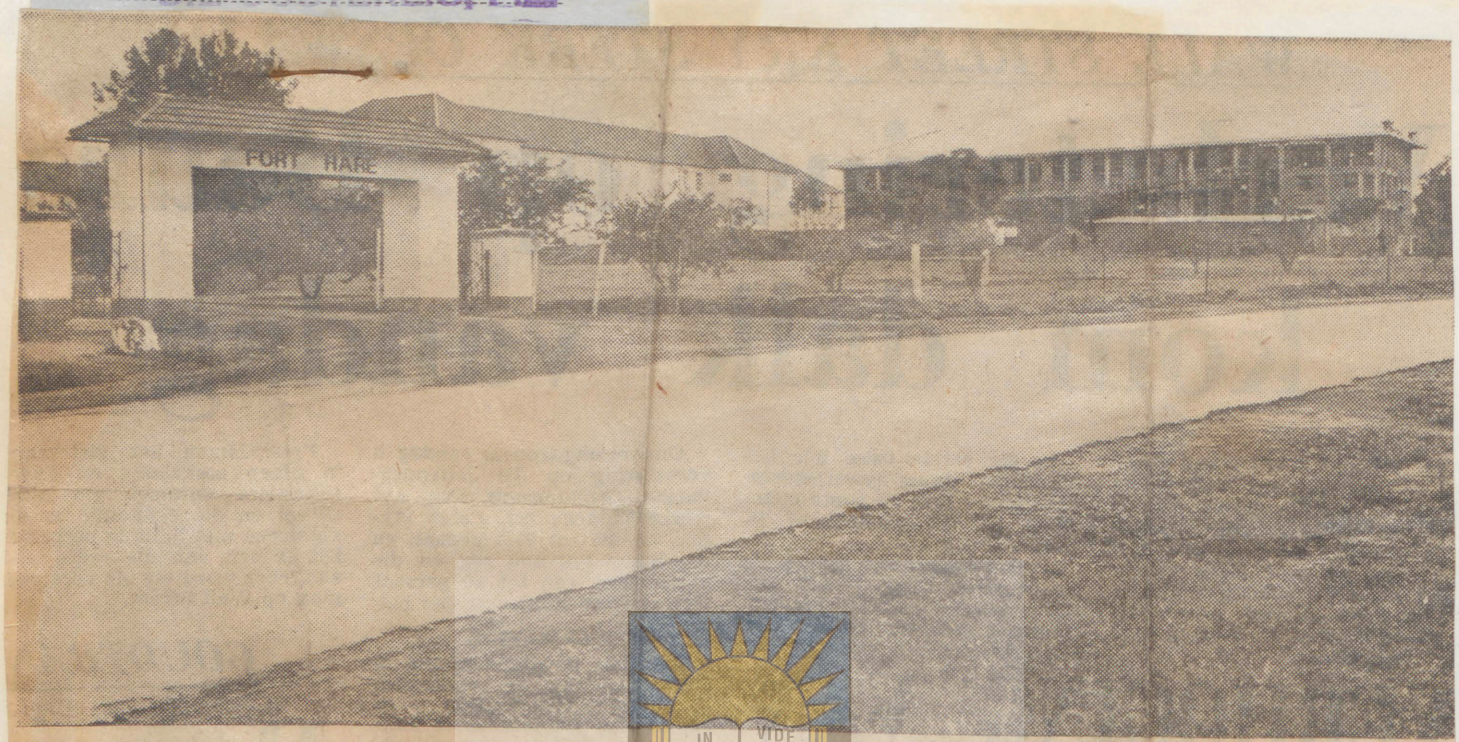
Mr Botha described Dr Rousseau as one of the country's leading industrialists and scientists. At one time he topped students in the British Commonwealth.

The Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Dr F. J. de Villiers said the attainment of university status by Fort Hare was a milestone in the history of education.

The chairman of the University of Fort Hare Advisory Council, Mr S. S. Guzana, said freedom should not be in conflict with society. Students should not rise against society. Throughout the world there was a clamour by students to run their own affairs. Authorities should provide an outlet and prepare themselves to meet the challenge, he said.

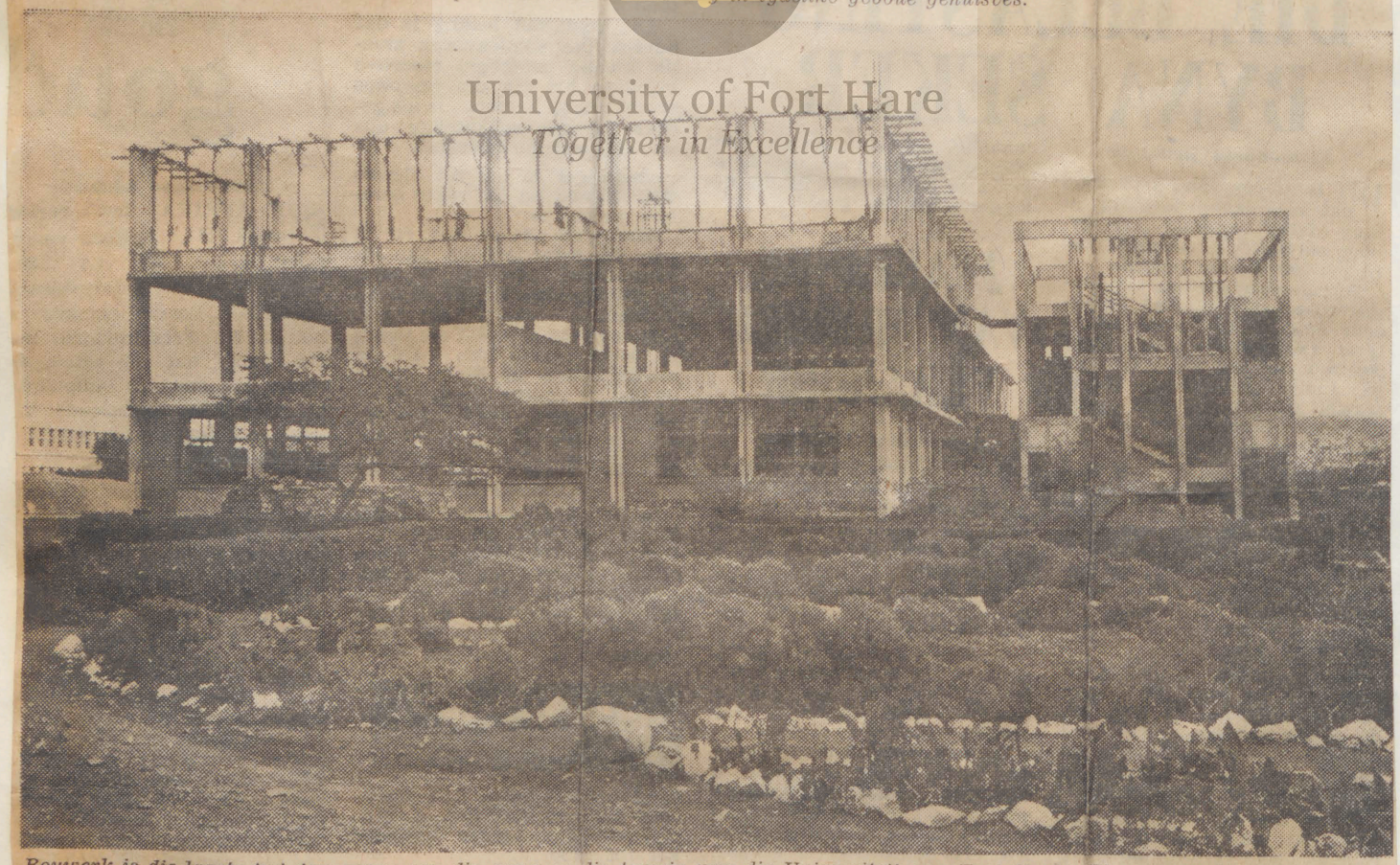
The gathering was also addressed by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, the chairman of the University of Fort Hare Governing Council, Prof J. J. Gerber, former Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. J. Ross, Chief Councillor of the Ciskeian Territorial Authority, Chief Justice Mabandla, and rectors from other universities.

Date 28 MAY 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



Só lyk die ingang van die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Aan die regterkant (agter) is die nuwe handel- en administrasiegebou wat hopelik vroeg in volgende jaar in gebruik geneem sal word. Tydelike voorsiening word gemaak vir kantore, lesings- en demonstrasiesale. Die departement word nou nog in tydelike geboue gehuisves.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Bouwerk is die laaste tyd deurgaans aan die gang op die terrein van die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Die nuwe gebou, waarvan die hoeksteen môremiddag deur mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-onderwys, gelê word, is die landbougebou wat ook volgende jaar in gebruik geneem sal word. B.Sc. (landbou-) en B.Agric.-graadkursusse is aan die begin van die jaar ingestel sodat voorligtingsbeamptes vir die Bantoegebiede opgelei kan word. In die Transkei en Ciskei is die behoefte na landbouvoorligtingsbeamptes groot veral omdat dié gebiede nog op landbou staatmaak om hulle ekonomies aan die gang te hou.

Date 30 MAY 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

Fort Hare graduation today

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

THE last graduation ceremony under the auspices of University of South Africa will take place in the New Great Hall, University of Fort Hare, today.

Fort Hare began operating as a fully-fledged university from January 1, this year. Until now it has been a University College.

Ninety-three students and post graduate students will receive degrees or diplomas at the graduation ceremony.

Thirty seven of these will receive Bachelor degrees, five Honours degrees, two Bachelor of Education, one a Master of Education and two Master degrees in science.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Z. T. Nomvalo will receive a B.Sc degree with distinction in chemistry. Mr G. V. Moingwana and Mr G. Yantolo will receive B.Ed degrees with distinctions in the Philosophy of Education. The degrees will be conferred on the students by Professor S. Pauw, principal of the University of South Africa.

Chancellor

From next year graduates will be awarded degrees of the University of Fort Hare. These will be confirmed on students by the Chancellor of Fort Hare University, Dr P. E. Rousseau.

Fort Hare has celebrated its newly-acquired autonomy as a university with a variety of functions this week.

The official opening of the new library at the university was followed by the laying of the foundation stone of the new agricultural faculty. This building, due to be completed next year, is expected to cost nearly R500 000. The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, laid the foundation stone.

Date 1 JUN 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD



AT the opening of the new library at the University of Fort Hare were (from left) Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Professor F. H. de Villiers; Mrs S. de Wet, wife of the Rector; Mrs M. C. Botha, wife of the Minister for Bantu Administration and Development, and (far right) Mr M. Spruyt, librarian.

Student growth surprising

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Herald Reporter

THERE were more than 7 000 non-White students in South Africa today — more than the combined total of White and non-White students in the country in 1930, said Prof S. Pauw, Vice-Chancellor of the University of South-Africa.

He was speaking at the formal constitution of the 54-year-old Fort Hare College as a fully-fledged university on Saturday.

There were people who asserted that the increase in the number of White university students was approaching saturation point, said Prof Pauw. He did not agree with this and it was a fact that the gross potential at non-White university institutions was much greater than those for Whites.

White and African Government representatives, university principals and many others interested in higher education, attended the inauguration of the new university, which was held in conjunction with the annual graduation ceremony at which 93 students were capped.

Closed-circuit television was used to relay the proceedings to the large crowd, waiting in the bitter cold weather outside the main hall.

Tributes were paid to the pioneering work of the late Dr Alexander Kerr, who was the first Principal of the University College and held the post for 33 years, until his retirement in 1948. He died in February this year.

Among those who spoke at the ceremony were Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei; Chief Justice Mabanbla, Chief Executive Councillor of the Ciskei; and Mr S. S. Guzana, chairman of the University Advisory Council.

Speakers at the ceremony stressed that standards of academic excellence had to be maintained at the university.

Date 28 MAY 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

New Fort Hare Library to be opened

ALICE — The new library at the University of Fort Hare is to be officially opened tomorrow by the chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council, Mr. S. S Guzana.

Following the ceremony, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha will lay the foundation stone of the new Agricultural Faculty.

From a modest beginning in 1916 with 450 volumes, the library built at a cost of R350 000 now houses more than 80 00 volumes and have provision t accommodate 250 000 books.

It is under the direction o the University Librarian Mr. M Spruyt. LL.D (Leyden) L. Dip Lib. (Pretoria) H. Dip. Lib (S.A.) and a deputy universit librarian, Mr. E. Makwanya, B.A (Wits) F.S.A.L.A.

There are also several professional assistant and administrative staff.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

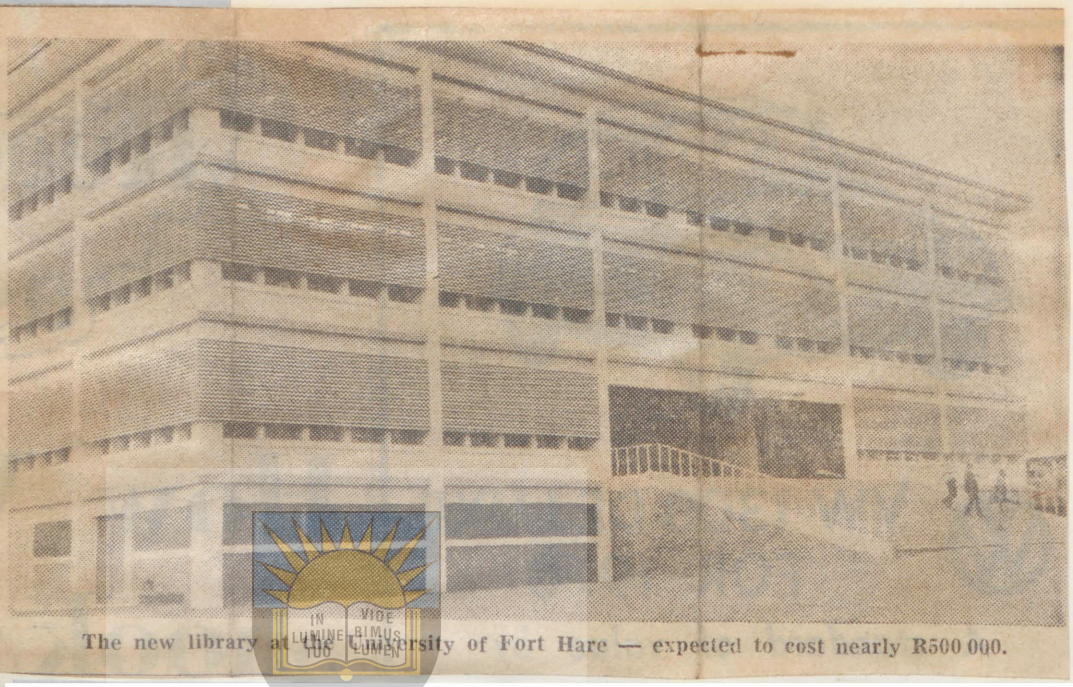
The ground floor houses the issue desk with a comprehensive book catalogue system which is accessible both from the public hall and the staff administrative offices at the back.

There are three micro reading rooms, two for the students and one for staff. There is also a staff reading room and a seminar lecture room on the ground floor

In the periodical section, students have access to the 1 000 different periodicals to which Fort Hare subscribes. These periodicals are stored in the basement where there is also a dark room for photographic and copy work.

The first floor is the reference section of the new library.

The next two floors house books dealing with the humanities, natural sciences, education and psychology. — DDC.



The new library at the University of Fort Hare — expected to cost nearly R500 000.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 MAY 1970
RAND DAILY MAIL

Students concerned over autonomy of varsity colleges

POLITICAL REPORTER

BOTH the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the University Christian Movement (U.C.M.) are concerned about the consequences of autonomy for the Non-White university colleges, and believe that Non-White students may boycott any "independence" ceremonies.

Mr. Neville Curtis, president of Nusas, said yesterday that he knew of a number of students who had refused to go back to the university colleges after the advent of autonomy, which was enacted last year and were now studying with the University of South Africa.

"Students are concerned that educational standards will be lowered now and that the curriculum will be changed.

"They also fear that Afrikaans will increasingly become the medium of instruction and that their degrees will not be properly recognised," he said.

NO SAY

"Nusas is extremely concerned about these developments and is watching them closely."

He added that, as with protests at other centres Nusas would come out in active support of any protests that might occur on the Non-White campuses as a result of the autonomy.

The newsletter of the University Christian Movement says that the Non-White students, who had no say in the matter, are worried about the development.

Earlier this year, the movement's president, Mr. Justice Moloto, a former Fort Hare student, travelled through South Africa visiting various Non-Whites campuses including Turfloop, Ngoya and St. Bede's Federal Seminary.

"Feelings vary from tolerance of the situation to determination by some students to leave these colleges," says the newsletter.

RETRIBUTION

"The most frustrating feature of the situation is the apparent impossibility of co-ordinating efforts at expressing opinion; firstly among students on the particular campuses and secondly among the various affected student bodies."

The newsletter says the students fear that any expression of dissent will meet with retribution from the university authorities.

It adds, however, that the students will not simply acquiesce to the development.

"It is not impossible that the students will boycott the so-called independence celebrations."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 31 MAY 1970
WORLD

Minister Botha will attend graduation

From W. SANGOTSHA

ALICE.—THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, MR. M. C. BOTHA, WILL LAY THE FOUNDATION STONE AT THE LIBRARY COMPLEX BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE DURING THE GRADUATION CEREMONY TO BE HELD HERE ON SATURDAY.

The graduation ceremony will be the last under the auspices of the University of South Africa.

It will be attended by leading figures, including the Ciskei and Transkei Cabinet Ministers.

The following are examination results released by the University of Fort Hare:

B.A. degrees: M. S. Bonkolo, S. S. Jwili, W. M. M. Mabuza, B. Makoba, V. N. Malotana, L. M. Maqawathi, P. N. Mayaba, J. B. Mbabajwa, L. L. Mientane, F. L. Mniki, S. M. M. Ngcelwane, D. D. Nokwe, H. T. Sogoni, M. N. Zembeba (Social Science), V. K. Khalabi, A. N. Jordan, M. W. Makalimza, V. M. Matela, J. N. Phayane.

B.Sc.: S. D. Kwinana, H. E. Magojo, J. J. Matholo, M. J. Mngqonywa, D. W. S. Motse, S. Mtshemla, R. M. Njiane, Z. T. Nomvalo (Distinction in Chemistry), F. M. Saba, V. M. Santhso, S. S. Seko, G. S. Sibiya and L. T. Zwane.

B.Com.: R. D. Majodina and M. Marole.

B.Juris: Z. Garrina and J. F. T. Vlakazi.

B.A. (Hons.): M. Aua.

B.Sc. (Hons.): C. C. P. Madiba, A. M. Sipamla and C. F. Tshabalala.

M.Sc.: J. W. Makhene and B. H. Raseroka.

B.Ed.: C. Z. Gebeda and L. N. Nyati.

M.Ed: E. P. Ndaba.

Attorneys admission: C. D. Pakdepull.

Service Law examination: J. M. Lekoloane, T. D. Makubalo, I. K. Mambolo, C. T. Sangoni and E. M. Sivkuku.

University Education Diploma: E. W. M. Jijana, L. M. Kakza, C. M. Lamla, C. T Nokwe, D E. N. Lokwe, P. P. Z. Mashiqa, E. T. Mji, G. V. Mqingwana.

Distinction in Philosopy of Education: A. Ntlantsana, A. G. Seyisi, A. T. Sijadu, V. J. T. Soul, K. T. Vabaza and G. Yantolo.

Distinction in Philosophy of Education (University Education Diploma, Non-Graduate): A. Kahiuka, M. Ndima, R. Ngambu, Z. Jyati, C. Tsutsu and K. H. M. Xoza.

South African Teachers Diploma: N. F. Bodlani, M. M. Jaca, N. L. P. Konyana, L. H. Mabutyana, M. L. Makubalo.

Distinction in Schoool Hygiene: F L. Matyumza, N. Ngoduso, H. B. Ngwebi, M. Ndima, L. Ndlovu, N. N. Panyana, E. Pukwana, M. Mqengwa, K. Tshanyela, B. S. Xoseka.

Special one year Diploma in Agriculture: H. M. Gigi.

Advanced Diploma in Agriculture: W. N. Maditsi.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 MAY 1970
Daily Dispatch

Botha opens new faculty at Fort Hare

ALICE—Properly trained African agriculturalists were essential for the proper agricultural development of the homelands, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said here yesterday.

The Minister, speaking at the inauguration of the faculty for agriculture at the University of Fort Hare, said properly-trained African agriculturalists would be able to make a greater contribution to the progress of agriculture in their own homelands than people without any tribal or national connection with the homeland.

A properly trained African agriculturalist was better equipped than his White counterpart to bring about a change in the approach to agriculture by the peoples of the homelands, because a trained agriculturalist was fully conversant with the cultural and sociological traditions, the tribal structure, and the customary approach of the people with whom he was dealing.

SERVE

It was rightly expected of universities that they should serve their peoples and their countries, and in this, certain faculties could have a greater responsibility than others.

As far as the needs of the Bantu peoples were concerned a faculty of agriculture had a vitally important contribution to make.

"In my official capacity I therefore greatly welcome this faculty of agriculture," the Minister said.

The vitality of any country, particularly a developing country, was dependent upon a sound and well-integrated and well-organised agriculture.

Agricultural development in the Bantu homelands of South Africa is therefore the starting point of further industrial and commercial progress.

SYMPATHY

While there had been a great deal of sympathy attending the proposal that a faculty of agriculture should be instituted at Fort Hare in the 1950's, it was not until 1966 that positive steps were taken. From the status of a department under the aegis of the faculty of science, a faculty of agricalture was inaugurated, but due to financial restrictions, the degree courses in agriculture were not offered until 1969.

"Today this building is conclusive proof that all is well, and that progress for the future is guaranteed for teaching of the various argricultural science disciplines.

"From now on, the onus for future argricultural development in the homelands is to a large extent in the hands of the Bantu people themselves, and it is for this reason that enterprising and thinking students are needed." Mr Botha said. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date -1 JUN 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

PAUW BY FORT HARE:

Weet die mens waarheen?

Van Ons Spesiale Verteenwoordiger

ALICE.

„ONS is besig om die breinkrag van mans en vroue uit te bou; ons bou aan die kennis, vaardigheid en verstandhouding van die mens, maar weet die mens waarheen hy gaan of waarvoor hy bou?" het prof. S. Pauw, rektor van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, gevra toe hy die studente tydens die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare toegespreek het.

Dit was die laaste gradeplegtigheid onder beheer van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika nadat die Universiteit van Fort Hare aan die begin van Januarie volle akademiese onafhanklikheid ontvang het.

Prof. Pauw het gesê dat ons tye gekenmerk word deur die wonderbaarlike vermeerdering van die kennis van die mens en van sy mag om die krag van die natuur te beheer. As mens egter na die huidige lewenspatroon kyk, word jy onthuts deur die oorheersing van haat, vrees, gerugte van oorlog en oproerigheid in baie lande.

Die menslike emosie is geneig om hom te herhaal, het prof. Pauw gesê. As haat en soortgelyke emosies toegelaat word om die botoon te voer, kan dit ontwikkel tot onverwagte intensiteit en net verderf agterlaat.

OPTREDE

Hy het gesê dat almal Saterdag daar as leiers bymekaar was en dat hul optrede deur ander weerspieël sal word. Hulle het die keuse om 'n positiewe of negatiewe lewensbeskouing uit te bou. Dit is maklik om af te breek, maar dit neem lank om te bou. Vir almal wat daar was, wou hy net sê dat hul doel in die lewe moes wees om te bou.

Prof. Pauw het gesê dat die mens sy rigting verloor het. Die kennisontploffing van ons dag en die mens se tegnologiese ontwikkeling help niks as hy nie weet waarheen hy wil gaan nie.

Fort Hare is tot dusver die enigste nuwe universiteit wat intensief aandag gee aan die grond waaruit ons voortkom en die voedselbronne vir ons mense. Hy het hulle daaraan herinner dat die Universiteit nie net daar is om die mens aan te spoor tot hoër vlugte van die intellek nie, maar ook om hom die wêreld waarin hy woon te leer sodat hy daarvoor kan heers.

VERWEERDER

Bantoe-onderwys in Suid-Afrika het vinnig gegroei. In die afgelope vyf jaar het die getal Bantoeleerlinge met meer as 700,000 toegeneem. Op die laagste vlakke word die versadigingspunt vinnig genader. In die jaar 1968 tot 1969 het die aantal leerlinge in die laerskole met 6.4 persent toegeneem, in die hoërskole met 8.3 persent en aan die inrigtings vir studente het die getal met 12.3 persent vermeerder.

Op die hoër vlakke is die groei vinniger as op die laer vlakke waar dit by blankes aan die afneem is. Suid-Afrika het nou meer as 7,000 nie-blanke universiteitstudente, meer as wat blank en nie-blank saam was in 1930. Die groeipotensiaal by universiteite en kolleges vir nieblankes is groter as by die van blankes.

Prof. Pauw het hulde gebring aan die pioniers wat die Universiteit as 'n kollege gestig het. Ook aan dr. Ross die vorige rektor van Fort Hare het hy hulde gebring vir die harde werk ter voorbereiding van die akademiese onafhanklikheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Date 1 JUN 1970
CAPE ARGUS

STUDENTS AT FORT HARE UP BY 25 p.c.

ALICE, Monday. — South Africa now had more than 7 000 non-White university students, more than the total number of White and non-White students at S.A. universities in 1930, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa (Prof. S. Pauw) said here at the week-end. At Fort Hare, he added, the number of students had risen by 25 per cent in one year.

Professor Pauw was addressing a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare attended by guests from many parts of the Republic. Professor Pauw said some people had said that the growth in the number of White university students was nearing saturation point. The fact was that the growth potential for non-White universities was greater than that of White universities, he said.

University of Fort Hare

BIG RESPONSIBILITIES

This year 612 students enrolled at the University of Fort Hare compared with 487 enrolled last year.

It would not be many years before Fort Hare became a big university.

Those entrusted with African education had a great responsibility. The question was not one of academic accomplishment but what use graduates would make of the knowledge they had gained.

Speaking about growth of African education in South Africa, Professor Pauw said that the number of pupils in African schools had increased from 1 000 000 in 1955 to 1 500 000 in 1960, 1 960 000 in 1965 and 2 700 000 in 1970.

In the past five years the number of pupils had increased by more than 700 000.

Up to Standard 6 level there were many more African pupils than White pupils attending school, Professor Pauw said.

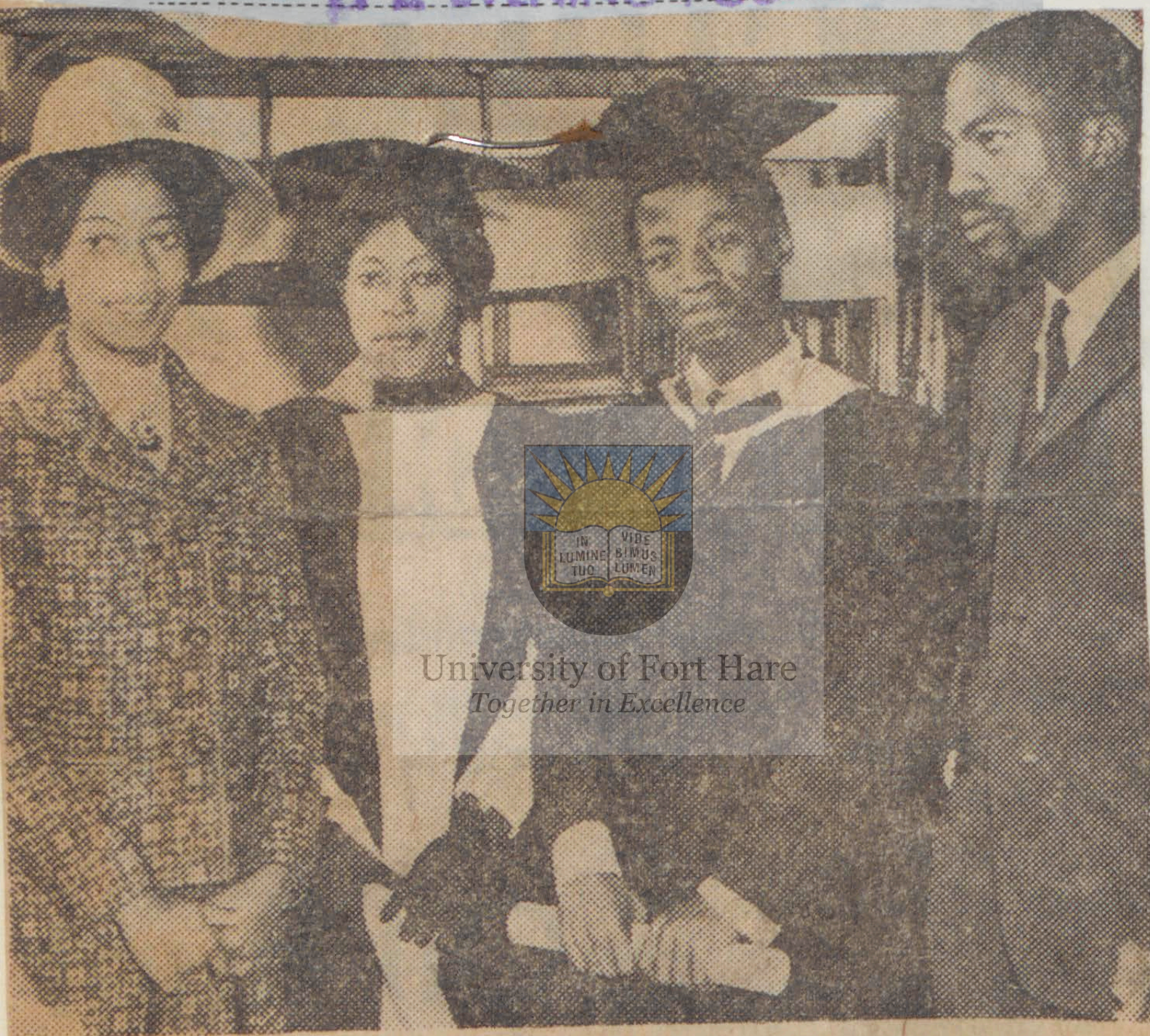
During the year 1968/69 the number of pupils in primary schools increased by 6.4 per cent; in high schools by 8.3 per cent; and in teachers' training colleges by 12.3 per cent.

It was obvious that the growth in secondary schools level was greater than in primary schools.

From Standard 7 to Standard 10 the supremacy in numbers of White pupils was waning rapidly, he said.—Sapa.

Date 4 JUN 1970

P. E. EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Among the relatives and friends who attended the University of Fort Hare graduation ceremony at the weekend were (from the left): Mrs MICKY HOOHLO, Miss ZONKE MAJODINA (B.Sc Honours), Mr REGINALD MAJODINA (B.Com) and Mr THOMPSON MAJODINA.

- 1 JUN 1970
Date
D. F. ADVERTISER

Big rise in number of African university students

SOUTH AFRICA has more than 7 000 non-White university students — more than ıe total number uof White and non-Whites in universities in 1930, said the Vice-ʃhancellor of the University of South Africa, Professor S. Pauw, at the week-end.

He was addressing a graduation ɜremony at Fort Hare.

Some had said the growth in ıe number of White university udents was nearing saturation ɒint. The fact was that the ɔowth potential for non-White ıiversities was greater than that ! White universities.

This year 612 students enrolled ; the university of Fort Hare mpared with 487 enrolled last ɜar. This represented a increase ! more than 25 per cent. in one ıar.

He said it would not be many ıars before Fort Hare became a g university.

RESPONSIBILITY

Those entrusted with African lucation had a great respon-bility. The question was not one ! academic accomplishment but ! what use graduates would make ! the knowledge they had gained.

Speaking about "rapid growth" ! African education in South frica, Prof. Pauw said the num-ɜr of pupils in African schools ɜd increased from one million in ɔ55 to 1.5 million in 1960, 1.96 illion in 1965 and 2.7 million in ɔ70.

In the past five years the num-ɜr of pupils had increased by ɒore than 700 000.

Up to Standard 6 level there were many more African pupils than White pupils attending school, Prof. Pauw said.

During the year 1968/69 the ɯmber of pupils in primary ʃhools increased by 6.4 per cent.; ı high schools by 7.3 per cent. ıd in teachers' training colleges ɾ 12.3 per cent.

GREATER

It was obvious that the growth ı secondary schools level was ɜeater than in primary schools. From Standard 7 to Standard 10 ıe supremacy in the number of ʃhite pupils was waning rapidly, ə said.

The new library and the Department of Agriculture block would have a broader and deeper meaning than mere buildings. They were symbols of the endeavours and the evolution of mankind.

Prof. Pauw paid tribute to Dr. Alexander Kerr, first principal of the University College of Fort Hare, who died on February 21 this year. He came to Fort Hare in 1915 and retired in 1947.—Sapa.

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

11 JUN 1970

Date

E. P. HERALD

Celebration boycott by students

Herald Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

A NUMBER of African students at the University of Fort Hare last week boycotted "independence" celebrations at the university in protest against the granting of autonomy to non-White university colleges.

This was confirmed in a telephone interview yesterday by the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, who said a "limited number" of students had stayed away from a braaivleis which was part of the celebrations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 1 JUN 1970

NATAL MERCURY

AFRICAN EDUCATION

ALICE.—South Africa now had more than 7 000 non-White university students, more than the total number of White and non-white students at South African universities in 1930, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Professor S. Pauw, said here.

Professor Pauw was addressing a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare on Saturday.

"Some have said the growth in the number of White university students is nearing saturation point. The fact is that the growth potential for non-White universities is greater than that of White universities," he said.

This year 612 students enrolled at the University of Fort Hare compared with 487 last year — an increase of more than 25 per cent.

It would not be many years before Fort Hare became a big university, Professor Pauw.

Those entrusted with African education had a great responsibility. The question was not one of academic accomplishment but of what use graduates would make of the knowledge they had gained.

Speaking about the "rapid growth" of African education in South Africa, Professor Pauw said the number of pupils in African schools had increased from one million in 1955 to 1.5 million in 1960, 1.96 million in 1965 and 2.7 million in 1970.

Up to Std. VI level there were many more African pupils than White pupils attending school, Professor Pauw said.

During the year 1968/69 the number of pupils in primary schools increased by 6.4 per cent. in high schools by 8.3 per cent. and in teachers training colleges by 12.3 per cent.

Professor Pauw paid tribute to Dr. Alexander Kerr, first Principal of the University College of Fort Hare who died in February. He came to Fort Hare in 1915 and retired in 1948. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 JUN 1970
P. E. EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Among the many fashionably-dressed women who attended the graduation ceremony at the University of Fort Hare were (from the left): Mrs A. MAKUNGA, Mrs K. MAGHASHALALA and Mrs T. GITYWA.

Date 17 JUN 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Non-White students at universities top 7 000-mark

ALICE — South Africa now had more than 7 000 non-White university students, ... the total number of White and non-White students at universities in 1950, the vice-chancellor of the university of South Africa, Prof. S. Pauw, said here at the week-end.

Prof. Pauw was adressing a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare attended by distinguished guests from various parts of the Republic.

Some have said the growth in the number of White university students was nearing saturation point. The fact was that the growth potential for non-White universities was greater than that of White universities he said.

This year 612 students enrolled at the University of Fort Hare compared with 487 enrolled last year. This represented an increase of more than 25 per cent in one year.

It would not be many years before Fort Hare became a big university.

ENTRUSTED

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In the past five years the number of pupils had increased by more than 700 000.

Up to St. VI level there were many more African pupils than White pupils attending school, Prof. Pauw said.

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It was obvious that the growth in secondary schools level was greater than in the primary schools.

From standard seven to standard ten the supremacy in the number of White pupils was waning rapidly, he said.

The new library and the Department of Agriculture block would have a broader and deeper meaning than mere buildings. They were symbols of the endeavours and the evolution of mankind.

AGRICULTURE

Universities did not exist for the sole purpose of furthering people intellectually. They were there to teach the individual to know his world and to reign supreme in it.

Agriculture and livestock played a fundamental role in the lives and welfare of the Africans.

Professor Pauw paid tribute to Dr. Alexander Kerr, first principal of the University College of Fort Hare, who died on February 21 this year.

He came to Fort Hare in 1915 and retired in 1948. — DDR.

Musical treat at Alice

ALICE — East Cape music lovers gave the more than 100-voice Johannesburg African Music Society choir a standing ovation after its performance at the Great Hall at Fort Hare.

Conducted in turns by the celebrated tenor, Ben Xatasi, and Michael Rantho, tthe choir, which was giving its first performance on the Border since its inception in Johannesburg in 1959, gave a polished performance.

It was taking part in the celebrations for the attainment of a full university status by Fort Hare.

Apart from singing compositions by African composers, the choir also sang Handel's Messiah and Mendelssohn's Elijah.

Welcoming the choir to Fort Hare, the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said the members had travelled 600 miles to be at Fort Hare. He paid tribute to their "great interest, their unselfish service and deep devotion." — DDR.



The new and first chancellor of the University of Fort Hare Dr. P. E. Rousseau, of Sasolburg in the Orange Free State, is congratulated by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Education, Mr. M. C. Botha (left) at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare. The occasion also marked the attainment of full university status by Fort Hare. Sixty-five students received their degrees and 49 got diplomas in various fields of education. The function was attended by more than 1 000 people from all over the Republic.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Minister presents Fort Hare with charter

ALICE — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Education, Mr. M. C. Botha presented the charter of the University of Fort Hare to the new and first Chancellor, Dr. P. E. Rousseau, at the week-end.

Mr Botha described Dr Rousseau as one of the country's leading industrialists and scientists.

The Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Dr F. J. de Villiers, said the attainment of university status by Fort Hare was a milestone in the history of education.

The chairman of the University of Fort Hare Advisory Council Mr S. S. Guzana, said freedom should not be in conflict with society.

Students should not rise against society. Throughout the world there was a clamour by students to run their own affairs. Authorities should provide an outlet and prepare themselves to meet the challenge, he said.

The gathering was also addressed by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima; the chairman of the University of Fort Hare Governing Council, Prof J. J. Gerber; a former rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. J. Ross, the chief councillor of the Ciskeian Territorial Authority, Chief Justice Mabandla, and rectors from other universities.

Cold, wintry weather did no dampen the spirit of those wh went to Fort Hare to attend th graduation ceremony.

Because of the number o guests the Great Hall coul accommodate some were pr vided with seats outside the ha and listened to the proceeding over a public address syste — DDR.

ate 4 JUN 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

City job for Fort Hare man

UMTATA — A 23-year-old Fort Hare graduate, Mr. Theodore Mncedisi Jordan — the first accountant at the Transkei Hotel — has decided to join a new company whose headquarters are in East London.

Mr. Jordan did his primary schooling at Mount Frere, went to Umtata St. John's College, where he matriculated, and went to Fort Hare University College, where he graduated in commerce.—DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 JUN 1970

The Friend

Fort Hare receives charter

ALICE

THE CHARTER of the University of Fort Hare was presented to the university's new and first-ever Chancellor, Dr P. E. Rousseau, here on Saturday.

The presentation was made to one of South Africa's foremost industrialists on behalf of the University of South Africa, by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, at a graduation ceremony attended by distinguished guests from various parts of the Republic.

Dr Rousseau was also inducted as Chancellor of the university by the Minister. The entire ceremony, in which a total of 93 degrees and 100 diplomas were conferred, was televised on a short-circuit system and relayed to a number of students outside the hall.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Prof. S. Pauw, said Bantu education in South Africa was developing rapidly. The number of pupils in Bantu schools had increased from 1,000,000 in 1955 to 1,500,000 in 1960. In almost five years the number had increased by more than 700,000.—Sapa.

Date 1 JUN 1970

RHODESIA HERALD

NON-WHITES IN S.A. VARSITIES

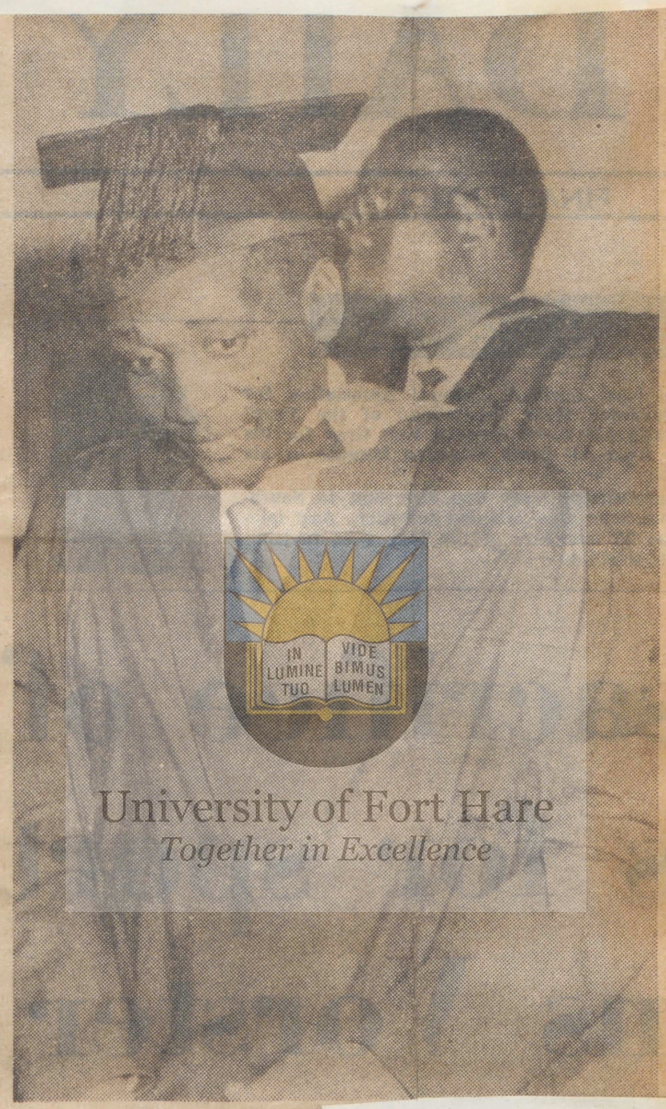
Alice, Sunday.—South Africa now had more than 7,000 non-white university students—more than the total number of white and non-white students at S.A. universities in 1930, the vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Prof. S. Pauw, said here yesterday.

Prof. Pauw, addressing a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare, said the growth potential for non-white universities was greater than that of white universities.—Iana.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 2 JUN 1970
Date
E. L. Daily Dispatch





University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Years of sweat and toil come to fruition during the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare. On the left, Mr. Daniel S. Kwinana, a former Duncan Village trader who was capped for a B. Sc degree. Behind him is Mr. M. Makunga. In the centre picture, Mr. Doyle M. Jongilanga, of Duncan Village and now an inspector of schools in the King William's Town district, after obtaining his B.A. degree. Right: at the laying of a foundation stone of the building of the Department of Agriculture at the University of Fort Hare were the rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof. J. M. de Wet, the chairman of the Ciskeian Territorial Authority's Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. E. T. Vanqa, and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the Transkei, Mr. P. N. Bulube.

- 1 JUN 1970

Date

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare gets its charter—and first chancellor

ALICE. — The charter of the University of Fort Hare was presented at the weekend to the university's first Chancellor, Dr. P. E. Rousseau, chairman of Sasol and one of South Africa's foremost industrialists.

The presentation was made on behalf of the University of South Africa by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, at a graduation ceremony attended by guests from various parts of the Republic.

Dr. Rousseau was inducted chancellor of the university by the Minister. The ceremony, in which 93 degrees and 100 diplomas were conferred, was televised on a short-circuit system and relayed to students outside the hall.

THE KEYNOTE

The Vice-chancellor of the University of South Africa, Professor S. Pauw, said African education in South Africa was developing rapidly, pupils in African schools having increased from one million in 1955 to 1.5-million in 1960.

South Africa now had more than 7 000 Non-White university students; the growth potential of university institutions for Non-Whites was much bigger than that for Whites.

"We are gathered here today leaders," said Professor Pauw.

"What we say and do will be reflected by others. We have the choice of building positive or negative values.

"My call to the University of Fort Hare and to you, who it sends out into the world today, is to look to the roots of Fort Hare, the keynote of your lives.

"This keynote is Christian endeavour, the essence of which is love. Building rather than fighting will ensure the growth and welfare of South Africa and of all of its people." — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Faculty of Agriculture chose to sit outside.

Why, Mr. Editor, do you choose to make an unnecessary issue out of a co-incidental happening on a most

30 MAY 1970

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Date

‚Nie-blanke universiteite kan gouste groei'

DIE GROENPOTENSIAAL by universiteitsinrigtings vir nie-blankes is veel groter as by dié vir blankes, het prof. S. Pauw, rektor van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika vanoggend gesê by die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

By Fort Hare is daar vanjaar 612 studente vergeleke met 487 verlede jaar. Dit is 'n toename van 25 persent in 'n jaar, het prof. Pauw gesê.

Dit sal nie meer so lank duur voordat Fort Hare 'n groot universiteit is nie.

Die Bantoevolke is besig om vinnig te ontwikkel, minstens vir sover ontwikkeling gemeet kan word aan die onderwyspeil wat 'n mens bereik.

Diegene wat belas is met Bantoeonderwys, dra baie groot verantwoordeilkhede. Die vraag is nie net watter onderwyspeil bereik word nie, maar veral wat die mense gaan doen met die kennis wat hulle verwerf.

Dit is belangrik om in gedagte te hou dat ons nie alle mense ewe veel kan liefhê nie. Ons gevoel teenoor ons medemense neem af namate daar verder gegaan word van die klein groepie wat naaste aan 'n mens staan.

Die mens is 'n sosiale wese, maar die wêreld is nie een groot gemeenskap tensy mens die groeperinge in ag neem, wat begin by die klein groepie, oorgaan na die groter groep en nog later ontwikkel tot nasies en groeperinge van nasies.

Die eenvoudige feit in die wêreld vandag is dat daar te veel mense is met simptome van grootheidswaan Hulle dink dat hulle mense en gebeure op verafgeleë plekke kan verander.

Veels te min mense bepaal hulself by die taak om hulle naaste te dien.

Die mense wat dus vandag 'n graad by die universiteit ontvang, het prof Pauw gesê, moet hiervandaan gaan met die doel om hulle gemeenskap te dien, dié mense wat die naaste aan hulle is.

- 1 JUN 1970
Date
NATAL WITNESS

Students on the increase

ALICE — South Africa now had more than 7,000 non-White university students, more than the total number of White and non-White students at South African universities in 1930, the vice-chancellor of the University of South Africa, Prof. S. Pauw, said in Alice on Saturday.

Prof. Pauw was addressing a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare, attended by distinguished guests from various parts of the Republic.

Some had said the growth in the number of White university students was nearing saturation point. The fact was that the growth potential for non-White universities was greater than that of White universities, he said.

This year 612 students enrolled at the University of Fort Hare compared with 487 enrolled last year. This represented an increase of more than 25 per cent in one year.

BIG VARSITY

It would not be many years before Fort Hare became a big university, he said.

Speaking about "rapid growth" of African education in South Africa, Prof. Pauw said the number of pupils in African schools had increased from one million in 1955 to 1.5 million in 1960, 1.96 million in 1965 and 2.7 million in 1970.

Universities did not exist for the sole purpose of furthering people intellectually. They were there to teach the individual to know his world and to reign supreme in it. — Sapa.

- 9 JUN 1970

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare ceremony

Sir — I wish to draw your attention to an inaccuracy in your reporting of the proceedings at the laying of the foundation stone at the Faculty of Agriculture's new buildings at Fort Hare reported in your paper of May 30.

You stated that "the function was attended mostly by Whites who packed the hall. Most non-Whites had to hear Mr. Botha's speech through a public address system outside the hall."

While the first part is true, through no fault of the Fort Hare authorities, the second part is decidedly slanted, and to no credit of your paper. Official guests, among whom were many Africans, were seated in the "hall.", while other guests were at liberty to sit either in the hall, where the speeches were delivered, or outside, where the laying of the stone ceremony was performed.

Personally, given the choice, I would have sat outside so that the pertinent part of the ceremony could be observed. The speakers could not only be heard but, due to the fact that that side of the building is almost entirely made up of windows, hey could also be clearly observed. I should point out that members of he Faculty of Agriculture chose to sit outside.

Why, Mr. Editor, do you choose to make an unnecessary issue out of a co-incidental happening on a most important day for All Bantu people? What is important to the inhabitants of the Transkei, Ciskei and other such territories, is the fact that a new faculty building has been inaugurated with fine new facilities for training in agriculture, which are sorely needed.

Similarly, I fail to understand how you can give prominence to two law-breakers missing the graduation ceremony. One of these committed an act of sabotage which could have had most serious repercussions.

My opinion of your paper is probably of little interest to you but nevertheless I feel at liberty to express my feelings here. This type of reporting is an embarrassment to your English-speaking compatriots at Fort Hare and elsewhere who are honestly endeavouring to further the education of the African in whatever framework they are able to do so and to the best of their ability. when arranging your facts for publication, would it not be possible to bear in mind for instance, the importance of this occasion for agricultural education and the ideal we hold of its ultimate success rather than the exact seating arrangements contained under a heading concerning certain persons missing the graduation?

You had it in your hands to make some contribution to agriculture and its future in this area.

Dr. D. L. Brown
Dean: Faculty of Agriculture
university of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 JUN 1970

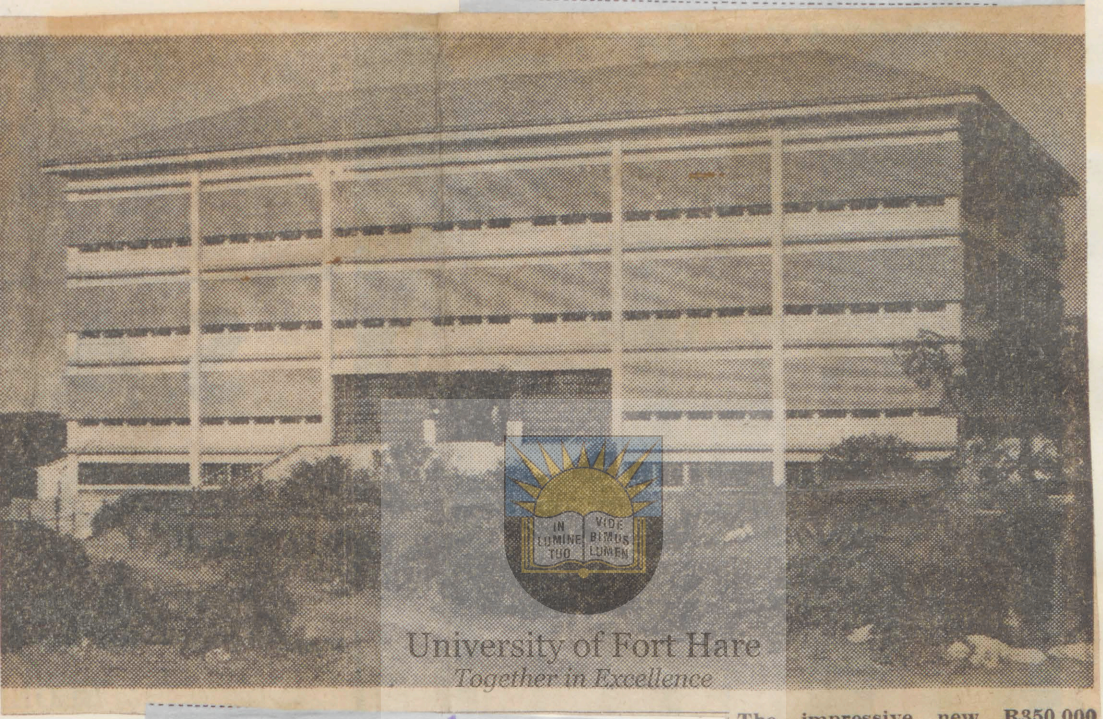
S.A. DIGEST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare University, Bantu seat of higher learning for the Xhosa peoples of the Transkei and Ciskei, where 93 undergraduate and post-graduate students were capped last week by Prof. S. Pauw, vice-chancellor of the University of South Africa (it was the last graduation ceremony held under the aegis of the University of South Africa; from 1971 Fort Hare will be a full-fledged autonomous university.) The town of Alice in the Eastern Cape Province is dominated by the university campus which has recently been enlarged by the construction of new buildings of more than R1-million. Prominent in the centre foreground of this view is the new library building, a most modern facility

Date 30 MAY 1970
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The impressive new R350 000 library at the University of Fort Hare, seen in this picture, was officially opened by the chairman of the Fort Hare advisory council, Mr S. S. Guzana, yesterday.

From a modest beginning in 1916, with 450 volumes, the library now houses over 80 000 volumes and will eventually accommodate 250 000 books.

The library has an impressive collection of Africana. The collection on the Ciskei and the Border is the most complete in the world.

This collection contains many old books on the Bantu languages and it is the aim of the University of Fort Hare to make this collection a documentary centre for the history and geography of the Transkei and Ciskei.

Date 10 JUN 1970

E.L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare students in boycott

ALICE — A number of African students at the University of Fort Hare boycotted "independence" celebrations at the University last week in protest against the granting of autonomy to non-White university colleges.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, who said a "limited number" of students had stayed away from a braaivleis which was part of the celebrations.

The protesting students fear that autonomy for their university will mean a drop in academic standards, the increasing use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and that their degrees will not be recognised.

A university source said he was certain the majority of students had stayed away from the celebrations.

"They did not feel they had anything to celebrate," he said. — DDC.

Date 01 JUN 1970

Bulawayo Chronicle

S.A. ~~HAS~~ OVER 7,000 NON-WHITE STUDENTS

Alice, Sunday.

SOUTH AFRICA now had more than 7,000 non-white university students, more than the total number of white and non-white students at South African universities in 1930, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Prof. S. Pauw, said here yesterday.

Prof. Pauw was addressing a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare attended by distinguished guests from various parts of the Republic.

Some had said the growth in the number of white university students was nearing saturation point. The fact was that the growth potential for non-white universities was greater than that of white universities, he said.

This year 612 students enrolled at the University of Fort Hare, compared with 487 enrolled last year. This represented an increase of more than 25 per cent in one year.

It would not be many years before Fort Hare became a big university.

RESPONSIBILITY

Those entrusted with African education had a great responsibility. The question was not one of academic accomplishment but of what use graduates would make of the knowledge they had gained.

Speaking about "rapid growth" of African education in South Africa, Prof. Pauw said the number of pupils in African schools had increased from 1,000,000 in 1955 to 1,500,000 in 1960, 1,960,000 in 1965 and 2,700,000 in 1970.

In the past five years the number of pupils had increased by more than 700,000.

Up to Standard VI level there were many more African pupils than white pupils attending school, Prof. Pauw said.

During the year 1968-69 the number of pupils in primary schools increased by 6.4 per cent; in high schools by 8.3 per cent, and in teachers' training colleges by 12.3 per cent. — Iana.

Date 1 JUL 1970

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Agricultural students needed at Fort Hare

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

FORT HARE University is appealing for more agricultural students to enroll in the faculty which was established a few years ago.

An active student enrolment campaign is being made by the university in an effort to encourage Africans to follow agriculture as a profession.

University of Fort Hare

The Agriculture Faculty was established in 1966, and the first students were registered last year. At present there are 14 first-year and six second-year students.

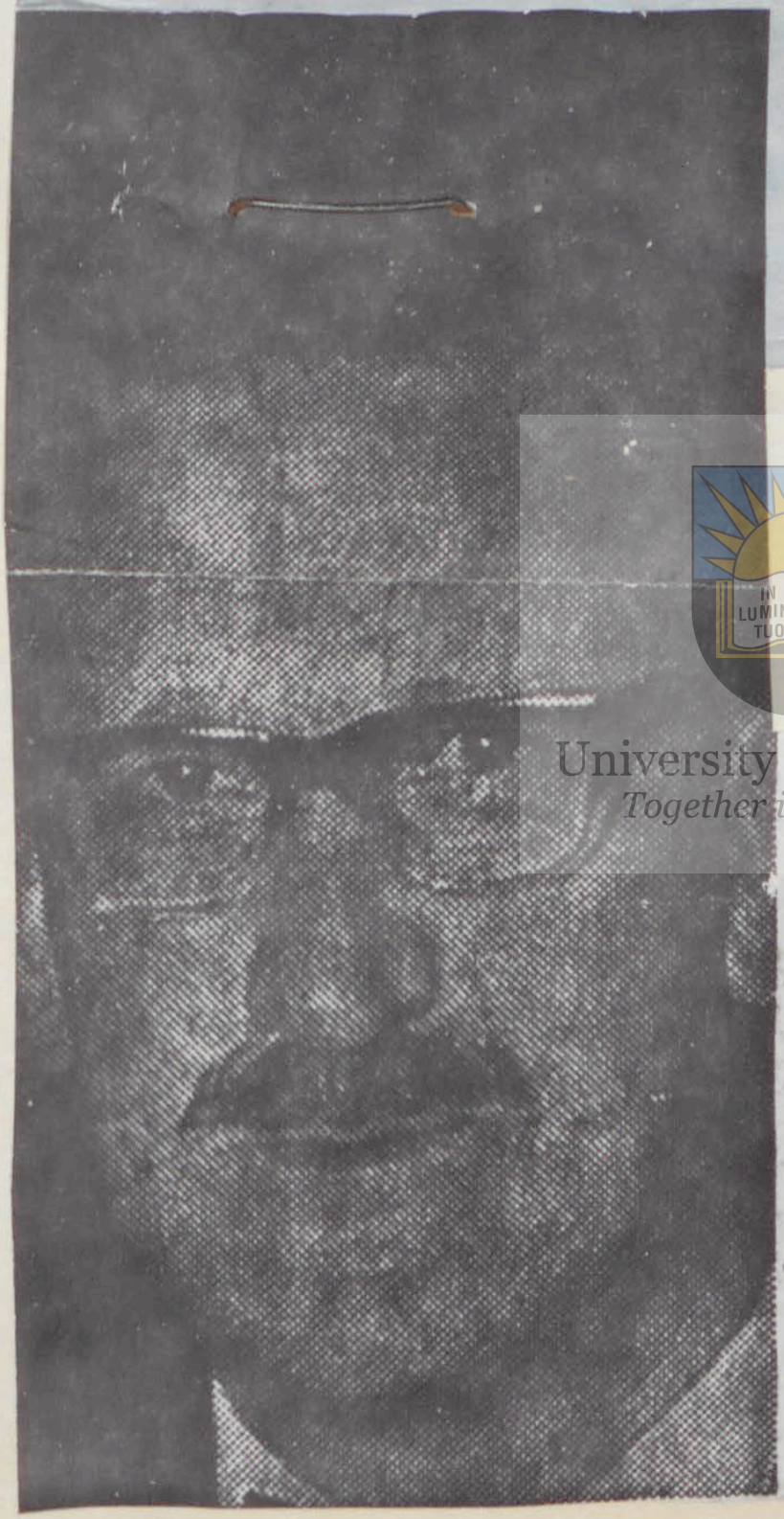
The faculty caters for all the African ethnic groups, lectures are given in English.

The university offers two agricultural degrees, a Bachelor of Agriculture, and a four year B.Sc (Agriculture) degree. In addition a course in horticulture will be introduced in 1971.

Prospective students may obtain further details of bursaries from the Registrar, University of Fort Hare, P.O. Fort Hare, Cape Province.

Date 26 JUN 1970

VEREENIGING NEWS



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. P. E. Rousseau, chairman of Sasol and one of South Africa's foremost industrialists, is the first Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare. The university's charter was presented to him on behalf of the University of South Africa by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, at a graduation ceremony recently. Dr Rousseau was inducted chancellor of the university by the Minister.

Date 30 MAY 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch



The curator of the Fort Hare University museum, Mr. Vincent Gitywa, B.A. (Hons.), admires one of the sculptures on display at the Exhibition of Contemporary African Art being held at Fort Hare as part of the autonomy celebrations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare to get its charter today

EAST LONDON — Dr. Pierre Etienne Rousseau, the first Chancellor of the autonomous University of Fort Hare, will receive the charter giving the present college university status, from the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, today.

Dr. Rousseau, who is one of South Africa's leading industrialists, holds the degrees of MSc, MI Chem Eng., DSc (honoris causa) (OFS) and DSc (honoris causa) (Stellenbosch).

He is on the Scientific Advisory Council of the South African Academy and is a member of the SA Chemical Institute, the Institute of Chemical Engineers and a Fellow of the Institute of Petroleum.

Dr. Rousseau was born in Worcester, Cape, and educated at the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch.

CHAIRMAN

He is chairman of Sasol, Sentrachem and the Federale Group and a director of the SA Reserve Bank, Amkor, Foskor, Dunlop SA, Dorman Long and Sanlam.

He will hold the position of Chancellor at the University of Fort Hare for seven years and during this time he will be the titular head of the university and will confer its degrees.

When he was appointed chancellor, Dr. Rousseau said he intended taking an active interest in the development of the university and in the welfare of the students. — DDR.



DR. P. E. ROUSSEAU

Date - 1 JUN 1970
DIE BURGER

Date 1 JUN 1970

Help met Opbou, Vra Pauw aan Fort Hare

TE veel mense in die wêreld van vandag toon simptome van grootheidswaan. Hulle dink hulle kan mense en gebeurde ver weg verander. Te min mense wend hulle tot die taak voor hulle of dien hul bure, die mense naby hulle.

So het die Rektor van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, prof. S. Pauw, Saterdag op Alice by 'n gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare gesê. Dit was die eerste gradeplegtigheid sedert die universiteit ten volle onafhanklik geword het en prof. Pauw se boodskap by dié geleentheid was een van liefde, diens en opbou.

Terselfdertyd is die oktrooi van die universiteit aan die universiteit en sy eerste kanselier, die bekende Suid-Afrikaanse nyweraar dr. P. E. Rousseau, oorhandig. Die oorhandiging is deur die Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling en Bantoe-Onderwys, mnr. M. C. Botha, gedoen. Altesame 93 grade en 100 diplomas is toegeken.

POTENSIAAL

Prof. Pauw het in sy boodskap gesê hoewel hy nie saamstem dat die blanke universiteite hul versadigingspunt bereik het nie, meen hy die groeipotensiaal van universiteitsinrigtings vir nie-blankes in Suid-Afrika is veel groter as dié van inrigtings vir die blankes. Dit sal nie lank duur voordat Fort Hare 'n groot universiteit word nie.

Hy het gesê die getal leerlinge in Bantoeskole het toegeneem van 1 miljoen in 1955 tot 1.5 miljoen in 1960, 1.96 miljoen in 1965 en 2.7 miljoen verlede jaar. Dit lyk of byna alle Bantoekinders vandag in die een of ander stadium van hul lewe die skool bywoon. In die afgelope vyf jaar het die getal leerlinge in laer skole met 700 000 toegeneem. In 1968-'69 het die getal leerlinge in laer skole met 6.4 persent toegeneem, in hoër skole met 8.3 persent en die getal studente aan die inrigtings vir onderwysopleiding met 12.3 persent.

Daar is nou seweduisend nie-blanke universiteitstudente in Suid-Afrika, wat meer is as die totale aantal blanke en nie-blanke studente in die land in 1930. Aan Fort Hare is daar vanjaar 612 studente, teenoor die 487 verlede jaar — 'n toename van meer as 25 persent in een jaar.

Maar die vraag is nie net watter onderwyspeil die mense bereik nie, maar veral wat hulle gaan doen met die kennis wat hulle verwerf het.

'n Boom wat 54 jaar lank gegroei het, kan in een dag met 'n byl afgekap word. Dit is so maklik om te vernietig. Dit is moeilik en tydrowend om op te bou. Spr. se hoop vir die universiteit en sy studente is dat hul lewe gewy sal word aan opbou en nie aan vernietiging nie.

Dit is opbou eerder as gevegte wat Suid-Afrika se groei en die welvaart van sy mense sal verseker, het prof. Pauw gesê.

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

Date 27 JUN 1970

E. L. Daily Dispatch

200 teachers to attend conference

EAST LONDON — More than 200 delegates will attend the 17th annual conference of the Cape African Teachers' Union beginning here tomorrow.

The conference will be held in the Community Centre, Duncan Village, and ends on June 30.

The conference will be officially opened by the head of the Department of Education and Culture for the Ciskei Territorial Authority, Mr. L. Sebe.

Delegates and officials will be welcomed to the city by the Deputy Mayor, Cllr. F. A. Stakemire.

Guest speakers will be the Bantu Inspector and chairman of the Advisory Board for Bantu Education, Mr. R. Cingo, and the Minister of Education for the Transkei, Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse.

A public reception of delegates, officials and visitors will be held tomorrow in the Community Centre at 7.30 p.m.

The president of the Union is Mr. R. L. Peteni, lecturer in English at Fort Hare University. — DDR.

Date 23 JUN 1970
DIE BURGER

U.S. BIED NOU KURSUS IN ARGEOLOGIE

Van Ons Stellenbosse Verteenwoordiger

STELLENBOSCH.

'N KURSUS in argeologie gaan by die Universiteit van Stellenbosch ingestel word. Die kursus, wat op die jongste vergadering van die Universiteitsraad goedgekeur is, sal 'n volwaardige hoofvak vir die graad B.A. wees.

Stellenbosch is die sesde Suid-Afrikaanse universiteit wat 'n graadkursus in argeologie aanbied. Die universiteite van Kaapstad, Witwatersrand, Pretoria, Suid-Afrika en Fort Hare bied die kursus ook aan.

Die Universiteit sê in 'n verklaring dat daar 'n groot behoefte in Suid-Afrika bestaan aan meer opgeleide argeoloë om akademiese poste en poste by museums te vul. Suid-Afrika, met sy rykdom aan argeologiese materiaal, bied groot moontlikhede vir intensiewe navorsing, en met die instelling van hierdie kursus kan Stellenbosch 'n wesenlike bydrae lewer tot die aanwakkering van navorsing in hierdie vakrigting.

BEELDENDE KUNS

Die Universiteit het ook bekend gemaak dat nagraadse opleiding in die beeldende kunste van aanstaande jaar aangebied sal word. Honneurs-, meesters- en doktorsgrade in beeldende kunste sal dan behaal kan word.

Die Raad het ook twee dosente van die helfte van hul doseerpligte onthef sodat hulle vir die volgende drie jaar behulpsaam kan wees met die nuwe Afrikaanse Bybelvertaling. Die besluit volg op 'n versoek van die Bybelgenootskap van Suid-Afrika. Die dosente is prof. dr. F. C. Fensham, hoogleraar in Semitiese Tale, en prof. dr. P. A. Verhoef, hoogleraar teologie aan die Stellenbosse Kweekskool.

UITRUILPLAN

Daar is ook bekend gemaak dat prof. dr. A. Nel, hoogleraar in geografie, vroeg in 1972 na Amerika sal vertrek om daar op 'n uitruilgrondslag aan die Western Washington State College te doseer. Sy plek op Stellenbosch sal ingeneem word deur prof. Howard Critchfield van dié Amerikaanse universiteit.

Dit sal die eerste keer wees dat 'n regstreekse uitruiling van professore op hierdie grondslag in Suid-Afrika geskied. Prof. Critchfield is 'n klimaatkundige van wêreldformaat en het behalwe Afrika reeds alle vastelande in verband met sy navorsing besoek. Hy het reeds etlike kere in Nieu - Seeland as besoekende hoogleraar gedoseer.

Prof. Nel is ewe bekend in Suid-Afrika en was die eerste aardrykskundige aan wie die S.A. Akademie se Stalprys toegeken is. Dit sal sy derde besoek aan Amerika wees. Hy is voornemens om na afloop van sy verpligtinge in Amerika ook na Kanada te gaan, waar hy in Augustus 1972 die internasionale geografiese kongres in Montreal sal bywoon.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 JUN 1970
RAND DAILY MAIL

Boycott at Fort Hare was protest at autonomy

POLITICAL REPORTER

A NUMBER of African students at the University of Fort Hare last weeek boycotted "independence" celebrations at the university in protest against the granting of autonomy to Non-White university colleges.

This was confirmed in a telephone interview yesterday by the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, who said a "limited number" of students had stayed away from a braaivleis which was part of the celebrations.

The protesting students fear autonomy for their university will mean a drop in academic standards, the increasing use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and that their degrees will not be recognised.

A source at the university said he thought the reason the students had stayed away from the celebrations was because "they did not feel they had anything to celebrate."

Professor De Wet said he had "heard rumours" that some of the students were opposed to autonomy. "I intend holding open discussions with them on the question as soon as possible," he said.

He added that no action would be taken against students who had boycotted the celebrations. "It was a purely passive action. There were no demonstrations. The students who stayed away were perfectly entitled to do so. The celebrations were a resounding success."

He also confirmed that a notice calling on students to boycott the celebrations had been placed on the notice-board and that he had ordered its removal.

The university's graduation ceremony on Saturday, when Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, handed the university charter to the new Chancellor, Dr. P. E. Rosseau, had been "full to capacity".

SUPPORT

A student told me that he believed more students had attended the celebrations than had stayed away. "Autonomy will have good and bad sides," he said.

Mr. Neville Curtis, president of the National Union of South African Students, which is banned at Fort Hare, said yesterday that the boycott had Nusas's moral support.

"The students at Fort Hare were never consulted in any way about the autonomy of the university. They have, however, expressed strong reservations. Their protest at the independence celebrations was justified."

Mr. Charles Simkins, travelling secretary of the University Christian Movement, which tries to maintain contact with Non-White students but is also banned at Fort Hare, accused the university authorities of timing the graduation to coincide with the independence celebrations "so that students who turned out for graduation would also seem to be supporting the celebrations."

(Report by A. Holiday, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 JUN 1970

HOOF /STAD

MODERNE LANDBOUMETODES NODIG IN BANTOEGEBIEDE

LANDBOU-ONTWIKKELING in die Bantoegebiede is die beginpunt vir verdere industriële en kommersiële vooruitgang, het die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie, mnr. M. C. Botha, Vrydag tydens die instelling van die Fakulteit Landbou aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare gesê.

Mnr. Botha het gesê dat dit 'n vereiste is dat die bevindings van moderne landbou-navorsing en -tegnologie in omvattende ontwikkelingsplanne ingesluit word. Die behoefte aan 'n versnelde tempo van landbou-ontwikkeling in die Bantoegebiede bestaan nog steeds, aangesien enige vertraging die verswakte toestand van die bodem onhoudbaar sou maak.

Die meerderheid Bantoeboere is nog tradisie-gebonde wat betref akkerboukundige en veekundige praktyke, en 'n bestaansboerdery-benadering word nog onder hulle aangetref. Hierdie feit, gekoppel aan sekere verskynsels wat tipies aan die Bantoebevolking is, is 'n oorsaak daarvan dat die Bantoeboer onontvanklik en agterdogtig is teenoor voorgestelde veranderinge in die boerderystruktuur. Sekere ekonomiese, geskiedkundige en fisiese faktore soos onteenseglike kredietfasiliteite speel ook 'n rol om Bantoelandbou nadelig te beïnvloed.

Dit is lank reeds duidelik dat, om landbou-ontwikkeling in die tuislande te bevorder, behoorlik opgeleide Bantoe-landbouvakkundiges 'n baie groter bydrae tot die vooruitgang van hul eie landbou sal kan lewer as mense buite die stam- of volksverband. Van nou af rus die onus vir toekomstige landbou-ontwikkeling in die Tuislande in 'n groot mate op die Bantoe self en hiervoor is bereidwillige studente noodsaaklik, het die Minister gesê.

Mnr. Botha het ook 'n beroep op die onderwysowerhede gedoen om in hul leerplanne voorsiening te maak dat voldoende getalle kandidate vir opleiding as landbouvakkundiges gelewer word. Daar bestaan 'n groot tekort aan bekwame landbou-onderwysers en die toestand kan verhelp word as die verlangde samewerking met die Universiteit verkry word.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 JUN 1970
NATAL WITNESS

NEW SCHOLARSHIP OPEN TO ALL RACES

JOHANNESBURG — A three-year scholarship, announced by the English Academy of Southern Africa, will be available to matriculants from all race groups.

The R350 a year university scholarship will be offered to African, Indian and Coloured matriculants for the first time, as well as to White matriculants from both English and Afrikaans medium schools.

An English Academy spokesman said this was a "unique" venture as it covered all sections of the multi-racial country.

If the scholarship was well supported by schools it might be continued, but this would mean there would be 15 scholarships in force at the same time.

The scholarships have been sponsored by the 1820 Settlers National Monument Foundation and the Witswatersrand Council of Education, and are being administered by the Academy.

The successful White applicants will study at Rhodes University while the other race groups would study at either the University of the Western Cape, the University College at Westville, at Turfloop University at Fort Hare, or at Ngoye.

The applicants have been asked to write an essay on subjects ranging from "My Idea of What a University Should Be" and "The Space Age" to "The Importance of English to Me", and "Teaching as a Career."

The essays will have to be submitted to high school headmasters at both Government and private schools and must be received by the Academy before August 31.

THE AIMS

The Academy hopes that the scholarship scheme will encourage the study of English and enable intelligent high school scholars to complete their studies at a university.

In order to ensure that the matriculants do not have "outside help", the adjudicators have decided to ask the applicants on the short list to write a test at an interview.—Sapa.

Date - 1 JUL 1970

NATAL WITNESS

Fort Hare offers bursaries

Staff Reporter

THERE are a number of bursaries available for African students with matriculation exemption who wish to study agriculture at the Fort Hare University in the Transkei.

The bursaries are being offered by the Transkei Government and South African fertiliser companies.

At present, there are 14 first year and six second year students reading for their degrees in the faculty of agriculture which was established in 1966. The faculty caters for all the African ethnic groups and lectures are given in English.

There are two agricultural degrees. The first is the bachelor of agriculture degree which requires a minimum of three years' study. The student is trained in all aspects of soil science, crop science and animal husbandry with an emphasis on production.

The second is a four-year B.Sc. degree. In this course, the student may chose between an animal option in which case he majors in animal husbandry, or a plant option where he majors in crops, pastures and soils. Here again, the emphasis is on production, not research.

The university has two farms, one of 80 morgen under irrigation and one of 600 morgen used solely for veld grazing. The farms produce the milk and vegetables for the hostels.

The lecturer staff includes South African experts in the field of lucerne and soils.

Prospective students can obtain information about the bursaries available from "The Registrar, University of Fort Hare, P.O. Fort Hare, Cape Province."

University of Fort Hare

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU, Saturday, June 20, 1970



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LEFT: Miss Marjorie Wright of Fort Hare, who acted as accompanist for the well-known Johannesburg African Music Society despite the short time available for rehearsals. This choir consisted of more than 110 voices.

Date
9 JUN 1970

-3 JUN 1970
Date
WORLD

Big graduation ceremony at Fort Hare

ALICE.— At a colourful ceremony hundreds of educationists from all over the Republic saw Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Education, presenting the charter to Dr. P. E. Rousseau as the new and first chancellor of the university college of Fort Hare at the weekend.

The occasion to mark the attainment of full university status by Fort Hare was attended by more than 1 000 people. During the graduation ceremony 65 students received their degrees and 49 got diplomas in various fields of education.

Dr Rousseau of Sasolburg in the Orange Free State, is one of the country's leading industrialists and scientists. Speaking at the ceremony Dr. F. J. De Villiers, the chancellor of the university of South Africa said the attainment of university status by Fort Hare was a milestone in the history of education.

Mr. S. S. Guzana the chairman of Fort Hare advisory council said freedom should not be in conflict with society. He told the packed great new hall that students should not rise against society.

"Throughout the world there was a clamour by students to run their own affairs. Authorities should provide an outlet and prepare themselves to meet the challenge", said Guzana

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 JUN 1970
NATAL DAILY NEWS

AFRIKAANS STUDENTS GOT MOST

Daily News Reporter

IN 1969, the newly-established Rand Afrikaans Universty received almost three times as much in government subsidies per student as the University of Natal.

This established it as the university receiving the greatest subsidy per student in South Africa.

In 1969 the RAU received R1 895 per student compared to the R1 867 received by its nearest rival, the University of Fort Hare, according to figures contained in the latest edition of the University of Natal's University Record.

In the same year, the University of Natal received R659 per student from the Government and the University of Rhodes R789.

RAU and Fort Hare were followed by the recently established University of Port Elizabeth (R1 669), Ngoya Univeristy (R1 433) and Turfloop University (R1 072).

Per capita subsidies to the other White universities were Witwatersrand (R613), Stellenbosch (R608), Potchefstroom (R597), OFS (R583), Cape Town (R581), and Pretoria (R530).

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

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
184, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Extract from
Southern Africa, London

13 JUN 1970

FORT HARE RECEIVES ITS CHARTER

Presentation to University's First Chancellor, Dr. P. E. Rousseau

MR. M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, has presented on behalf of the University of South Africa, the charter of the University of Fort Hare to the university's first Chancellor, Dr. P. E. Rousseau, chairman of Sasol. The presentation was made at the recent graduation ceremony, which was attended by guests from various parts of the Republic.

In an address, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Professor S. Pauw, said that South Africa now had more than 7,000 non-white university students—more than the total number of white and non-white students which were at South African universities in 1930. As an indication of the "rapid growth" of Bantu education in South Africa, Professor Pauw said the number of pupils in Bantu schools had increased from a million in 1955 to 1.5m. in 1960, 1.96m. in 1965 and 2.7m. in 1970.

Mr. Botha, who spoke on the inauguration of a faculty of agriculture at the University of Fort Hare, said that properly trained agriculturalists would be able to make a greater contribution to the progress of agriculture in their own homelands than could people without any tribal or national connection with such homelands.

Date 14 JUN 1970
WORLD

science, crop sc
mal husbandry w
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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Leading figures in the Transkei and Ciskei attended the last graduation ceremony of the Universit yof Fort Hare last week. In the picture (from lyeft to right' are the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima; the Chief Executive Councillor of the Ciskei Territorial Authority, Chief Justice Mabandla; and Mr. S. S. Guzana, brother of the Transkeian Opposition Democratic Party leader and chairman of Fort Hare Council.

Date 30 JUL 1970
WORLD

HE WAS INSPIRED TO STUDY BY HIS MUM AND DAD

Top radio announcer gets another degree

A TOP Radio Bantu announcer, Mr. G. Z. Gebeda, recently added another "distinction" to his already impressive "collection" when he had a Bachelor of Education degree conferred on him at the Fort Hare University not so long ago.

Mr. Gebeda works in the language department of Radio Bantu in Johannesburg.

This is the second degree that Mr. Gebeda has obtained. The first was a B.A. degree that he obtained through the ir which he majored in Bantu languages and spychology.

Another of his academic qualifications is a U.E.D. teaching diploma that he obtained through the Fort Hare.

While working as an announcer in King William's Town in 1968 Mr. Gebede registered as a part time student for his latest degree.

He had to travel to Fort Hare quite frequently for his studies and in spite of the difficult conditions, still managed to be one of the two students to qualify.

This hard working young man was born in the Transkei 30 years ago. He matriculated at the local Lovedale School.

As a Radio Bantu bursary holder, he commenced his studies at Fort Hare in 1961.

He is the oldest of a family of 7.

He was inspired to study by his father who is a minister of religion and his mother, a teacher.

Miss Patricia Maku is the lucky girl who Mr. Gebeda will be getting married to in July. She trained at the Lovedale Hospital in the Transkei and is now a qualified nurse, working at Acornhoek.

"Xa Ingakhalangu Iyanyekwa," the radio play written by Mr. Gebede, proved popular, as well as the vast number of other radio programmes for which he has been responsible.

He was transferred to the language department in December, 1969.

He hopes to do some more writing, joining a dramatic society and doing some choral singing.

He is keen on a number of sporting games. He is interested in travelling and has visited many parts of the Republic.


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

The highly qualified Radio Bantu announcer, Mr. C. Z. Gebede, who recently added to his list of qualifications a Bachelor of Education degree from Fort Hare.

- 7 AUG 1970
Date
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Pieter Wagener, a young lecturer in applied mathematics at Fort Hare University, leaves next week for the United States, where he will complete a Master's degree in theoretical physics and lecture at Queen's College, City University of New York.

He was born in Queenstown and matriculated at the Hangklip High School in 1957. He completed an M.Sc. at Pretoria University and then lectured there.

Mr Wagener intends to return to Fort Hare after furthering his studies overseas.

- 7 AUG 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch



MR. PIETER WAGENER

Fort Hare lecturer for U.S. study trip

ALICE — One of Fort Hare University's brilliant young lecturers, Mr. Pieter Wagener leaves next week for the United States, where he will act as a temporary lecturer at Queens College, City University of New York. At the same time he will do his Masters' degree in Theoretical Physics.

Pieter Wagener was born in Queenstown and matriculated at the Hangklip High School in 1957. He completed a B.Sc. and M.Sc. at Pretoria University in Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, later lecturing in these subjects at Pretoria University for two years.

In 1965 Mr. Wagener came to the University of Fort Hare as a lecturer in the Department of Chemistry.

Although lecturing in chemistry he also completed an Honours degree in mathematics through the University of South Africa in 1968.

In the same year he was transferred to the Department of Applied Mathematics at Fort Hare. He intends returning to Fort Hare after furthering his studies in America.

A keen musician and music lover, Mr. Wagener was a member of the King William's Town Borough Band. — DDC.

Date 10 AUG 1970
NATAL DAILY NEWS



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

● Mr. Pieter Wagener, lecturer in Applied Mathematics at Fort Hare University, in the Eastern Cape, leaves this week for New York where he will act as a temporary lecturer at Queen's College, City University, while writing his Masters degree in Theoretical Physics.

He was born in Queenstown and matriculated at Hangklip High School.

After receiving his B.Sc. and M.Sc. from Pretoria University, he was awarded an Honours Degree in Mathematics from the University of South Africa in 1968. Mr. Wagener has been lecturing at Fort Hare University since 1965 and intends returning after furthering his studies in America.

Date - 7 AUG 1970
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Agting met apartheid

HOEWEL hy die toepassing van sogenaamde kleinapartheid in die praktiese lewe in Suid-Afrika vandag as noodsaaklik beskou, beteken die toepassing daarvan nie dat mense van verskeie volksgroepe mekaar nie met die nodige agting moet behaldel nie, het prof. dr. H. L. N. Joubert van die Universiteit Fort Hare vanoggend by die jaarkongres van Sabra in Port Elizabeth gesê.

Hy het gesê dat hoewel klein apartheid noodsaaklik is, sorg gedra moet word dat skaafplekke tot die minimum beperk moet word. Mense wat volke wil isoleer, leef in 'n droomwêreld van onwerklikheid en daarom moet openhartige wisselwerking tussen volke aangemoedig en positief uitgebou word.

Prof. Joubert het gesê dat die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling as taak het om verhoudings tussen volksgroepe so te reël dat hulle positief op mekaar inwerk sonder dat die een 'n gevaar vir die identiteit van die ander word. Daarom is dit jammer dat koerante in die land soms die keuse voorstel as òf totale integrasie òf totale skeiding, terwyl die derde en praktiese moontlikheid uit die oog verloor word.

Prof. Joubert het gesê hy wil pleit dat die bouers en uitvoerders van die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling nie so verstrik raak met die beplanning dat die einddoel uit die oog verloor word nie, want net soos 'n gebou opgerig word met die doel om dit te voltooi, so moet die beleid ook uitgevoer word met die doel om sukses daarmee te behaal.

Om dit te kan doen, sal klem gelê moet word op die werklike betekenis van die beleid. Dit word nie net sporadies gedoen nie en hy wil dus aan die hand doen dat 'n landwye veldtog aan die gang gesit en voltooi word sodat elke persoon van alle rassegroepe diep onder die indruk hiervan moet kom.

University of Fort Hare
together in excellence

Date 13 AUG 1970

THE ALICE TIMES.

Mr Peter Wagner, of Fort Hare University, left this week on the first leg of his cruise, a trip to Europe, which will end in America where he will enter Yale University for two years.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 AUG 1970
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Fort Hare: min studente uit tuislande

FORT HARE.

INTERESSANTE feite oor die plekke van herkoms van studente aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, en die bydrae van verskillende gebiede tot die groei van dié universiteit, is deur prof. W. C. Els in sy professorale intreerede aan dié Universiteit behandel.

Tot 1966 het Kaapstad, en Johannesburg in 'n mindere mate, bygedra tot die groei van studentegetalle aan dié Universiteit. Die Kei-gebiede, Transkei en Ciskei, het die grootste bydrae gelewer. Sedert 1966 het die groeibydrae van Kaapstad en Johannesburg baie toegeneem en dié van die Kei-gebiede het gedaal.

Van die 612 studente wat nou aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare studeer, kom net 45.7 persent uit tuislandgebiede. Veral plattelandse distrikte, wat geen groot dorpe het nie, soos Bizana, dra min tot die studentegetalle by.

Hoewel Umtata 1,441 minder inwoners het, lewer dit 'n baie groter bydrae. Die rede hiervoor is waarskynlik groter motivering en vir hoër opleiding en beter onderwysgeriewe, het prof. Els bevind. — (Die Beriggewer.)

Date 8 AUG 1970
P. E. EVENING POST

Student leader refused passport

Mr BARNEY PITYANA, of New Brighton, the newly-elected President of the South African Students Organisation (SASO), has been refused a passport to take up a scholarship at Durham University in Britain.

Saso is an all-Black student body whose members broke away from the mainly White National Union of South African Students last year.

Mr Pityana was elected President at the organisation's national conference in Durban recently. He is a part-time student of the University of South Africa.

Previously he studied at Fort Hare University. He was refused readmiss[illegible]

involved in a sit-in demonstration about two years ago.

Mr Pityana, an immediate past-President of the Anglican Students Federation, is also an executive member of the University Christian Movement.

Speaking about Saso, Mr Pityana said its aims were to "crystallise the needs and aspirations of the non-White students and make their grie[illegible]

"Blacks are tired of standing on the touchlines to witness a game that they should be playing. They want to do things for themselves and by themselves", he said.

"While our aims may appear to be couched in racialistic language, they are in fact a sign that the Black student community has at last lost faith in its White counterparts and is now withdrawing from the open society," said Mr Pityana.

University of Fort Hare

14 AUG 1970

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Studente wil nie graag in tuislande gaan werk

FORT HARE.

SOWAT 'n derde van die studente aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare is bereid om ná die voltooiing van hul studies in die tuislande te gaan werk.

Prof. W. C. Els het in sy professorale intreerede aan dié Universiteit so gesê. Dit hou direk verband met 'n ondersoek wat dr. W. Backer verlede jaar aan die Universiteit uitgevoer het.

Die gewildste beroepe in die twee tuislande, Transkei en Ciskei, was onderwys en maatskaplike werk. Sekere beroepe in die regte en in die handel en administrasie was ook gewild. Die negatiewe reaksie ten opsigte van beroepe in die natuurwetenskappe kan deels toegeskryf word aan die beperkte geleenthede wat daar vir sulke beroepe in die tuislande bestaan.

Die vernaamste rede waarom studente nie in die tuislande wil gaan werk nie, is dat hulle nie van die Transkei of Ciskei afkomstig is nie. Die tweede vernaamste rede is dat daar nie geskikte beroepsgeleenthede is nie, en ook dat daar geen bevordings- of beroepsontwikkelingsmoontlikhede is nie.

Dit is bevind dat dié twee redes in sekere gevalle juis is, maar die ondersoek het ook getoon dat baie studente aan Fort Hare nie bewus is van die beroepsmoontlikhede in die tuislande nie. — (Die Beriggewer.)

Date 17 AUG 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

64-page XDC Review to be produced and distributed this week

Business Editor

EAST LONDON — On Wednesday the Daily Dispatch will publish a 64-page Xhosa Development Corporation Review as a special free supplement. This year's Review, the second of its kind, follows on the tremendously successful first XDC Review published late last year.

The last Review proved extremely popular with all sections of the public, members of commerce and industry, and with the XDC itself — the last named being delighted with the response received locally and from abroad.

Because of the widespread interests, the Review, with the official backing of the Xhosa Development Corporation, will be distributed throughout the country to leading industrialists, government officials and departments, and with numerous copies being sent overseas.

The Review will cover all activities of the XDC, as well as give the reader a general impression of the Transkei itself — one of the focal spots of the Republic today. An effort has been made to ensure that this Review will not only be of general interest and educational value to members of the public, but also provide a useful guide to businessmen interested in this expanding area.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SPECIALISTS

The Review will include articles by specialists in different fields outlining:

- Major part played by XDC in developing the Transkei;
- Tremendous scale of investments in the area;
- Scope of developments already accomplished;
- Industrial and commercial potential and plans for the future;
- Difficulties in reaching huge Bantu market with the advertising message;
- Potential of African women for employment in industry;
- Agricultural progress in the homeland;
- Cancer research in the Transkei;
- The fight against witchcraft;
- Enlightening the illiterate;
- Personal success stories of Bantu in business.

In addition there will be a special eight-page feature on the University College of Fort Hare.

Additional copies of the Review will also be available, and an order coupon for this purpose will be found on Page 11.

Date 14 AUG 1970

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Prof. Els hou intreerede

FORT HARE. — Prof. W. C. Els het verlede week sy intreerede as professor in Aardrykskunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare gelewer.

Hy was onderwyser aan die Hennemanse Hoërskool en daarna lektor aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit. In 1961 is hy aangestel as lektor aan Fort Hare en in 1963 is hy bevorder tot senior lektor. In 1968 het hy professor geword.

Verskeie wetenskaplike geskrifte van prof. Els is reeds gepubliseer en hy is nou besig met 'n studie oor die betroubaarheid van die 1960- en 1970- bevolkingsensus in Victoria-Oos se distrik. In 1970 is hy ook tot permanente raadslid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aardrykskundige Vereniging verkies. — (Eie Beriggewer).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 AUG 1970

Date

WEEKEND WORLD

About a third of the students at the University of Fort Hare were prepared after completion of their studies to work in the homelands This was stated by Professor W. Els in his inaugural lecture. The main reason why students would not work in the homelands was that they had not come from the Transkei or Ciskei, he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 AUG 1970
RAND DAILY MAIL

EDUCATED AFRICANS AN ASSET —RECTOR

PORT ELIZABETH.—It was to the advantage of White South Africa to have developed, educated Africans, said Professor J. L. Boshoff, rector of the University of the North and former Deputy Secretary for Bantu Education, in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

He was addressing the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) congress on the implications of homeland development for White South Africans.

The development of the homelands could only be beneficial to White South Africans, provided they were inflexibly honest in their approach, he said.

The homelands would eerge as neighbouring states in the ordinary international sense of the term, in the same sense as Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland were neighbours at present.

In the relationships between neighbouring states the ordinary citizen was quite capable of acting in contradiction to the Government's pronouncements concerning separate development.

"This is the implication of homeland development for White South Africa — we must realise that the pattern of life which has grown from the master-servant relationship cannot be applied to the leaders of the peoples who are now in the process of becoming our neighbours, leaders in all spheres of life," said Professor Boshoff.

ILL-EQUIPPED

"One of the greatest implications of homeland development for Whites is that it places us under an obligation to promote mutual respect."

Professor Boshoff said he had the impressior that many children left school without being equipped to deal with the situation in South Africa.

What did the children and young people know about the civilised, developed, successful African who had come out on top, and who was now, in many respects, as capable and successful as the White man, if not more so?

He also asked whether the Press could have played a greater role in the enlightenment of the people.

He warned that students would have to think, with honesty and objectivity, and without apprehension, and they would have to study the implications of homeland development for White South Africa.

REALITY

Professor Tobie Hanekom, the elected vice-chairman of Sabra, said that the development of the African homelands had become a challenge which would have to become a reality in the next 10 years.

He said the emphasis at the congress had noticeably shifted to the discussing and outlining of a comprehensive action programme for development in the African homelands.

Sabra's attitude to the problem had changed in many ways and the visions and dreams of the past had been transformed into day-to-day realities.

He was pleased to have found more humility and modesty, less arrogance and more conviction and less self-assurance. There had been fewer signs of the fear of the "Black danger" (swart gevaar) at the congress.

ESSENTIAL

Professor H. L. N. Joubert, of the University of Fort Hare, said the application of so-called "petty apartheid" was essential in South Africa, although it did not mean people should not have proper respect for one another. The planners and administrators of the policy of separate development should not become so engrossed in their work that they lost sight of the goal. — Sapa.

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

Date 21 AUG 1970

GARMENT WORKER.

Nie-blanke studente neem toe

DAAR is tans meer as 7000 nie-Blanke universiteitstudente in Suid-Afrika, het prof. S. Pauw, vise-Kanselier van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika onlangs gesê, toe hy 'n gradeplegtigheid by die Universiteit Fort Hare in Oos-Kaapland toegespreek het.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die ontwikkelingsvermoë van die Republiek se Nie-Blanke universiteite is selfs groter as die van die Blanke Universiteite, was prof. Pauw se mening.

Verlede jaar was daar 487 studente aan Fort Hare ingeskryf en die getal staan vanjaar op 612.

Diegene wat met Bantoe-onderwys gemoeid is, dra groot verantwoordelikheid. Dit is nie slegs 'n kwessie van akademiese prestasie nie, maar hoe die gradueerdes die kennis wat hul gewerf het sal benut.

Date 20 AUG 1970
P. E. EVENING POST

FORT HARE HALL AID CALL

Staff Reporter

A REQUEST for a donation towards the building of a great hall and a students' centre for students at Fort Hare University will be considered at a meeting of the City Council's Finance and General Purposes Committee this evening.

A letter from the university, which will be considered by the Committee, says: "It must be kept in mind that for good relations between the various groups at a university, each group, including the student body, should be well-organised."

Proper amenities for the students' organisational and extra-mural activities were indispensable.

The fact that the town of Alice was only small, offering virtually no social and cultural amenities for the educated Bantu, made it even more essential.

The letter continues: "At present the number of students here is about 615 and we can still accommodate all Xhosa matriculants.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EXPLOSION

But only one out of every 660 Bantu scholars, in the sub-standards reaches matric.

"If the same percentage of Bantu as of White children reached university, there would be about 15 000 first-year Xhosa students alone.

"It is evident that even a small increase in the percentage of Bantu reaching university would cause an explosion in student numbers."

"The number of students at Fort Hare in six to ten years time may be easily 2 000. What will happen after that, nobody knows.

"What is clear, however, is that the future of Fort Hare not only deserves, but demands, the serious interest of all sections of the South African community."

It was necessary to pay immediate attention to the provision and amenities to enable students to meet socially and to spend their leisure-time in a "healthy" way.

COST R500 000

Where these amenities did not exist, there was a tendency among students to spend their energies on the type of social activity which often led to immoderate behaviour.

It was envisaged that provision would be made for a great hall, a conference room, offices for student societies, a cafeteria, facilities for indoor sport and a chapel. The estimated cost would be in the region of R500 000.

Date 19 AUG 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

The XDC Board



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The first Xhosa Development Corporation Ltd Board, except for Mr. J. W. J. Hanekom (right back), who replaced Mr. L. J. Lemmer (right front). They are Mr. C. B. Young, chairman (centre front), with Mr. F. W. F. Fisher on his right and Mr. Lemmer. Back (left to right): Mr. B. J. (Basil) Kenyon, former rugby Springbok captain and company director; Dr. J. Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation of South Africa Ltd; Mr. P. S. Rautenbach, of the Industrial Development Corporation, Johannesburg; Dr. J. H. Smith, Professor of Economics, Fort Hare University; and Mr. J. W. J. Hanekom.

Date 31 AUG 1970

CAPE ARGUS

DEATH TOLL RISES TO 12

EAST LONDON, Monday.

THE DEATH TOLL in the floods here rose to 12 today when it was reported from the isolated Chalumuna area that two unidentified Africans had drowned during the height of Friday's storm.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare caused by flood waters include those of two crew members of a harbour launch that was washed out to sea and wrecked, a White traffic officer who disappeared from the Abbotsford bridge when the Nahoon River came down in flood, and six Africans who were drowned in various parts of the city.

A Fort Hare University lecturer, Mr. D. Prinsloo, collapsed and died of a heart attack after struggling through flood waters.

Six non-Whites are still missing.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
1, Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1.

Extract from
Evening Standard, London

18 AUG 1970

Wrong both ways

LONDON-BORN Professor Frank Rand, 64, has just had a grim reminder that the man who seeks the middle way in politics is liable to be knocked down by both opposing streams of traffic.

In the last 11 years, he has been sacked in one country for being too liberal towards Negro students; and in another country has been denounced as a "racist" by a Negro student faction and his dismissal demanded.

In 1959, Professor Rand and other members of the staff at the predominantly African University College at Fort Hare, Cape Province, were dismissed when the South African government took control of the establishment by a private Parliamentary Bill. Although no reasons were given, the Professor believes that he and his colleagues had to go because their viewpoints towards African students were too liberal.

Later he was appointed to the Negro Savannah State College of the University of Georgia, U.S.A. This year, when the widespread student protest spread into the campus, a notice was pushed through his door announcing that he was to be "tried" by a section of his pupils for "being a racist and in the wrong place of employment." The students not only asked for his dismissal but also those of the Dean and others, including Negro tutors.

The professor is now on leave in this country. He told me how he deflated his accusers. "I decided to go straightway to the mock courtroom and confront my pupils," he said. "It took the wind out of their sails completely. No man is less racist than I. I've taught in Hongkong, Egypt, Jamaica and South Africa in addition to Canada, Australia and England. The whole thing fizzled out.

"I'm going back to Georgia for a while, but I feel that I will have to watch it. I think that there was possibly an element of Black Power leadership behind the demand for my dismissal. They presented in all 35 demands, and, unless there is a change in student leadership, there may be trouble. I am also worried that drugs may come into the campus."

Date 19 AUG 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Shortage of accountants may hamper development: Ennis

THE Financial Manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr. P. W. Ennis, and his department, controls the financial aspects of the Corporation's 60-odd projects which runs into several million rands.

Therefore, the life of an accountant with the Corporation could never be dull and scope for his talents are virtually unlimited.

Recruiting qualified and experienced bookkeeping and accounting staff remains one of the Corporation's major problems although some headway has already been made with its own training schemes in most of its undertakings during the last few years.

Today the Corporation has two section accountants at Umtata — both university graduates — who are senior to White personnel of the Corporation.

The Corporation with its variety of manufacturing, servicing, retail and wholesale undertakings has established a firm footing for men who are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and want to achieve a position of security and prosperity.

Choose

"The development of the homelands, especially in the Transkei and Ciskei, can be seriously hampered if the shortage of this type of profession should prevail," Mr. Ennis said.

"From records it appears that only a very small percentage of students choose this profession. If only they would realise what future awaits them in this sphere, more would concentrate to become qualified in this field.

"More and more businesses are being established in the Transkei, companies and other business enterprises, but without the accountant and the bookkeeper no business can function on a sound basis," Mr. Ennis said.

The Corporation is not functioning on company lines. There are no shareholders in its undertakings which are owned only by the Corporation.

Once a year a budget has to be submitted to the finance division for each project and this has to be approved first by the management and then by the Board.

Any deviation from such a budget must be explained by balance sheets, profit and loss reports.

Control

The assistant financial manager, Mr. Tony Liefeldt, stationed at Umtata, controls five section accountants who in turn look after and control a number of projects. They have to train, help and advise the number of local or project bookkeepers outside Umtata.

Two of these section accountants, Messrs. Majaba and Konjeni, both B. Com graduates, are Transkeians and senior to many White personnel.

Bookkeepers, the majority of them Transkeians, are stationed at each respective undertakings of the Corporation. It is here where most of the Corporation's training in this sphere is carried out. The Corporation, fully aware of the need in this sphere, is doing all in its power to fill the gap.

Apart from bookkeeping at its projects, the Corporation has a bookkeeping bureau at Umtata and at Butterworth which does the bookkeeping of the smaller undertakings. These also serve as a training ground for bookkeeping.



Mr. P. W. Ennis.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Quite separate from the financial division, the Corporation has an internal auditor, newly appointed, in a former springbok rugby player, Mr. Tjol Lategan, who is stationed at Butterworth.

Unit

The financial division comprises 30 people and does not include accountants and bookkeepers of individual undertakings. Each project or undertaking is kept intact as a unit. When the time comes for hand-over, the undertaking must have its own records, own history and its own staff.

"Our approach in our accounting system is to keep our bookkeeping system as simple as possible. We can instal computers and other complex accounting mechanical aids, but at this stage it would break down our whole purpose," Mr. Ennis said.

Destroy

"Our duty firstly is to train and if we have to instal computers we will destroy our object. We have modern mechanical aids which we think are necessary at this stage. Later we certainly will employ more intricate equipment, but not before our training has reached a more advanced stage.

"The Bantu accountants, knowing the objects and aims of the Corporation — the hand-over of businesses and such — are in a position to see which undertaking is most profitable.

Improved

"Naturally these persons also want to improve their financial position. They also are entitled to apply for a business. However, I honestly feel that the Bantu accountants within the Corporation should seriously consider their duty towards their community and country which is crying out for leaders and people who are prepared to take upon their shoulders the training and helping of their own people.

"Instead of embarking on individual undertakings, Bantu accountants within the Corporation are in a better position to become directors in major businesses and companies.

The Financial Department controls all interests of the Corporation which by March next year, is expected to be committed for R22 million. This figure is expected to rise to R75 million within the next three years.

"Such businesses are already in existence and the formation of companies are visualised by the Corporation. Who but the Bantu accountant is in a better position to give direction?

"These men have a very important duty to fulfil in the future business sphere of the Transkei and it would therefore be a pity if they were to embark on or tie themselves up with, personal smaller undertakings," Mr. Ennis said.

Quality

The process, however, is a lengthy one and can only be speeded up if educational institutions such as Fort Hare University, St. John's College and others increase their output of B Com's and commercial matriculants.

The Transkeian must be encouranged to qualify in these subjects which seem to have been neglected in the past. The man with an accounting background is the one most likely to make a success in the Transkei and Ciskei.

Date AUG 1970
BANTU

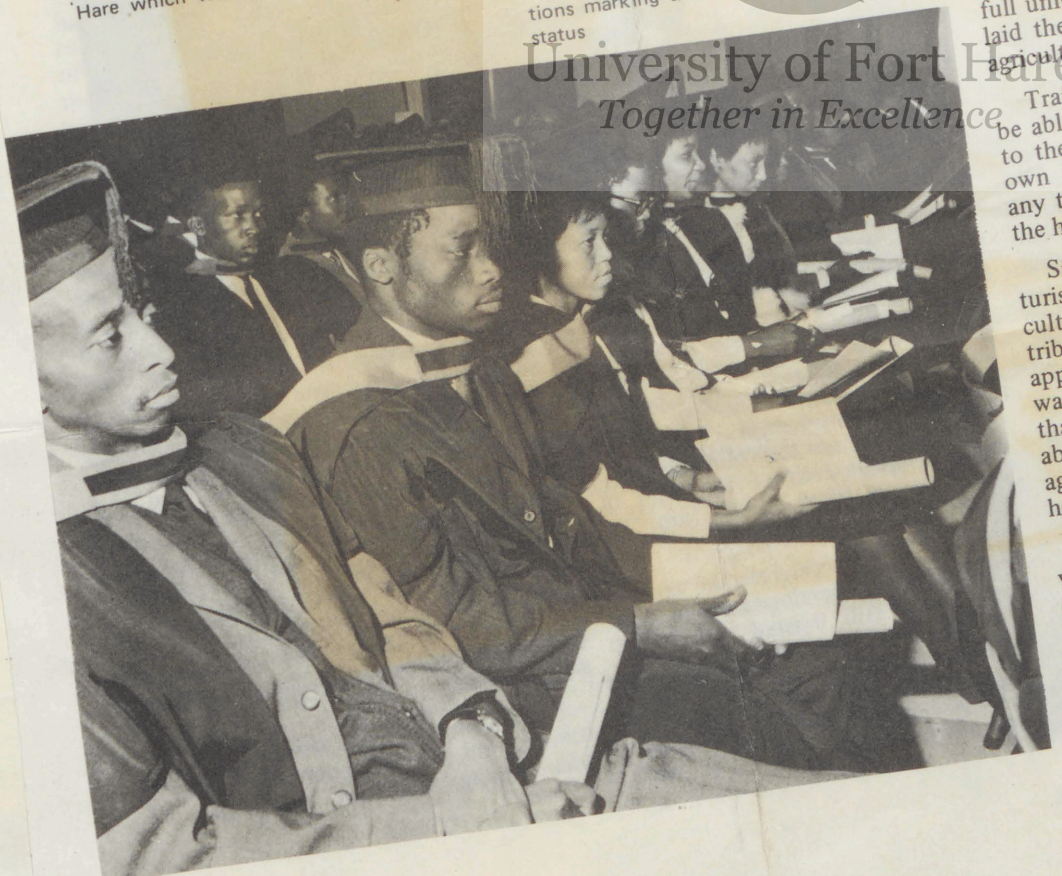
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE FOR FORT HARE



The new library of the University of Fort Hare which was officially opened recently (K894/11)

Students of the University of Fort Hare at the recent graduation ceremony which formed part of the ceremonies to celebrations marking the attainment of university status (K900/3)

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



PROPERLY-TRAINED Bantu professional agricultural officers were essential for the proper agricultural development of the homelands, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, said at the University of Fort Hare at Alice, in the Ciskei, recently.

Mr Botha was the guest speaker when a Faculty of Agriculture was officialy established at Fort Hare which on the same occasion, attained full university status. The Minister also laid the foundation stone of the new agricultural building.

Trained Bantu agriculturists would be able to make a greater contribution to the progress of agriculture in their own homelands than people without any tribal or national connection with the homeland, Mr Botha said.

Since the qualified Bantu agriculturist was fully conversant with the cultural and sociological traditions, the tribal structure, and the customary approach of the people with whom he was dealing, he was better equipped than his White counterpart to bring about a change in the approach to agriculture by the peoples of the homelands, said the Minister.

It was rightly expected of universities that they should serve their communities, their people and their countries, and in this objective certain faculties could have a greater responsibility than others.



Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education (centre), laying the foundation stone of the new agricultural building at the University of Fort Hare. Holding the microphone is Prof. J. M. de Wet, Rector of the university (K904/10)



The new agricultural building at Fort Hare in the course of erection. Prof. F. H. Graven, a member of the faculty of agriculture, is seen at the building (K894/8)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

As regards the needs of the Bantu peoples, a faculty of agriculture had a vitally important contribution to make, and he therefore welcomes this faculty at Fort Hare, Mr Botha said.

"The vitality of any country, particularly a developing country, is dependent upon a sound, well-integrated and well organised agriculture. Agricultural development in the Bantu homelands of South Africa is, therefore, the starting point of further industrial and commercial progress," said the Minister.

It was essential that the findings of modern agricultural research and technology be included in extensive development plans, and in this regard the faculty of agriculture had an important rôle to fill.

The Bantu homelands comprised about 14.6-million hectares of which less than 18 per cent of the ground was arable. Stock figures were as follows: cattle 3.5-million; sheep 3.4-million; goats 2.8-million; ungulates (horses, mules and donkeys) 0.34-million; pigs 0.5-million, and poultry 3.5-million.

These figures, the Minister said, indicate the extent of the field of activity awaiting exploration by trained Bantu agriculturists.

The need to accelerate the tempo of agricultural development in the Bantu areas still existed, since any delay would make the bad state of the surface unbearable. For this reason and also because of the need for the necessary trained personnel, the establishment of a faculty of agriculture was supported by the South African Government in order to assist with the enormous task of reclamation and development of the Bantu areas.

The limiting factor in agricultural self-sufficiency in areas such as the Transkei and the Ciskei, where considerable scientific improvement had already been embarked upon to a large extent, was mainly of a human nature, said Mr Botha.

Most Bantu farmers were still tradition-bound where agricultural and stock-farming practices were con-

cerned, and an approach of mere subsistence farming was still rife among Bantu farmers, said Mr Botha.

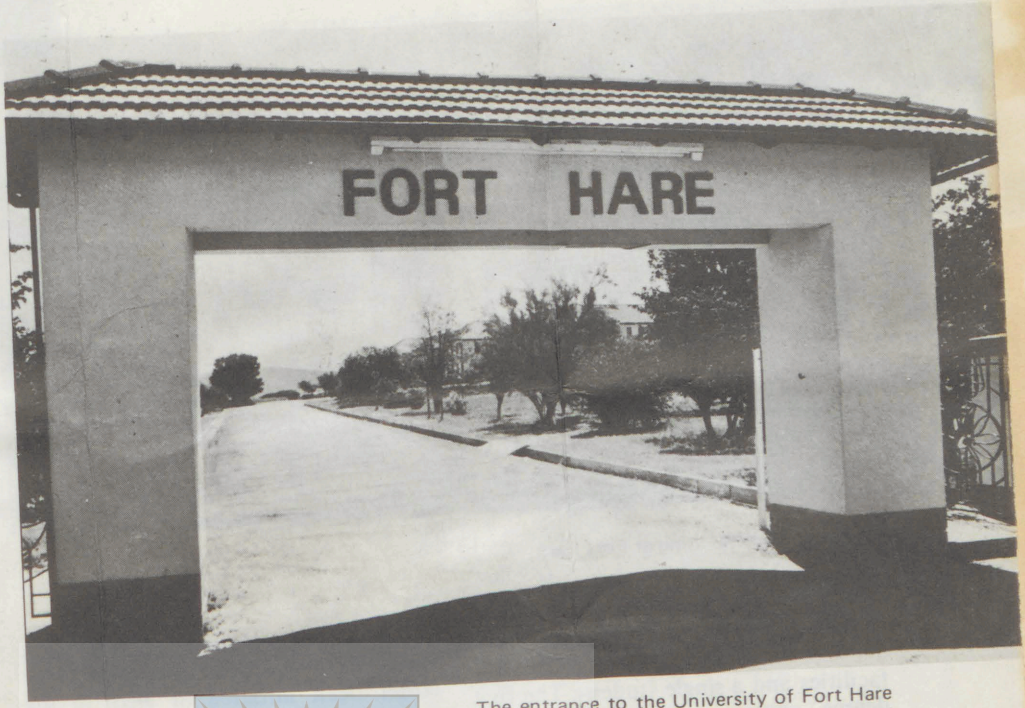
This fact, coupled with certain habits that were typical of the Bantu peoples, caused the Bantu farmer to regard with suspicion any proposed adjustments in the farming structure, while certain economic and physical factors, such as inadequate credit facilities, also had a detrimental affect on Bantu agriculture.

And it was in this regard that thoroughly-trained Bantu agriculturists would be able to make a much bigger contribution towards the development of their own agriculture than people having no tribal or national connection with the Bantu, said the Minister.

Concerning the contribution of the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education towards improving present agricultural conditions, it was significant, Mr Botha said, that unparallelled progress had been made in certain areas, particularly in the Transkei and the Ciskei where agricultural departments had already been established. Schemes of irrigation, production, improvement of stock and marketing were highly successful, as was proved by local participation in the schemes.

Agricultural planning and physical development were, however, by no means the final solution for conditions in the homelands, Mr. Botha said. In the first place it was essential to get the people in the homeland to realize the importance of an infrastructure, coupled with agricultural development, and of agriculture itself. Secondly, there existed an urgent need for efficient distribution of technical knowledge and conveyance of agricultural research results to the Bantu farmer.

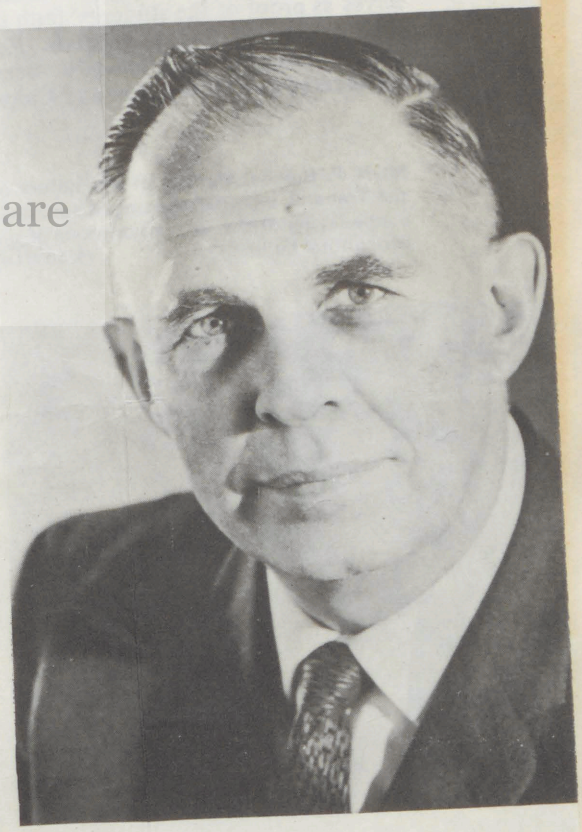
From now on the onus of future agricultural development in the homelands was to a large extent in the hands of the Bantu people themselves, and it was for this reason that enterprising and thinking students were needed, said Mr Botha.



The entrance to the University of Fort Hare at Alice in the Ciskei. Fort Hare attained university status earlier this year (K376/14)

The extent of the Goverment's commitments in the training of students might be illustrated by limited statistics only. The final cost of the agricultural building, fully equipped, was estimated to be between R400 000 and R500 000, and it was significant that within a period of less than five years an additional building would be necessary to cater more fully for the faculty of agriculture. The annual expenditure on teaching and farm staff was in the vicinity of R57 000, and the cost of the running and equipping the faculty and farms for 1970 was approximately R35 000.

Outlining the historical background of agricultural training at Fort Hare, the Minister said that the agricultural department of the then South African Native College was established in 1919 under the leadership of the first rector, the late Dr Alexander Kerr. A diploma course was started with primitive



Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, who officiated at functions celebrating the attainment of university status of Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Shortage of accoun
hamper developme

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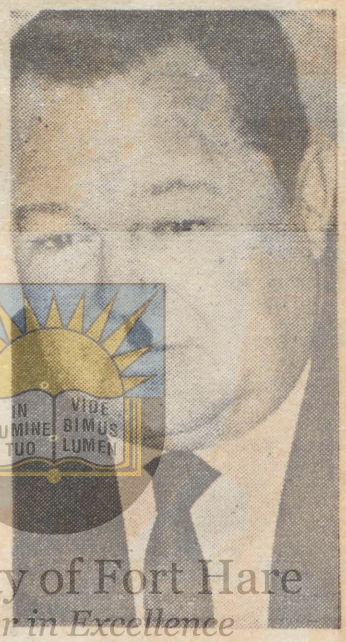
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★ Conference R
★ Private Bars
★ Public and P
★ Luxury Suites
★ Ladies' and
★ Twin Rooms,
★ Rooftop Terr
★ A la carte R
★ Wall-to-wall
★ Taped Music
★ Dormitory Ac

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
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The old library building at Fort Hare (K903/8)

facilities and a single student. The first degree courses in agriculture commenced in 1969. Twenty students follow the course this year, which serves as proof of the students' faith in their university and homelands. Research projects had already been undertaken in the Transkei and Ciskei by faculty members, and numerous agricultural research undertakings had either been initiated or were in the process of being planned.

The high cost structure alone, Mr Botha said, made it of particular importance that as far as possible, full use should be made of all facilities so that the maximum benefit could be derived by the Bantu areas from the training that was being offered. For this purpose the full co-operation of all the Bantu nations was necessary to provide candidates for training, and to make use of their services after they had completed their studies.

"I feel that the main task of the faculty and its eminent staff is the training of students who will dedicate themselves to agriculture in their homelands," said the Minister. "An inborn love of the soil, plants, and animals should be cultivated."

Close co-operation with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and the Departments of Agriculture of the homelands was essential.

The Minister appealed to education authorities to make provision in their syllabuses so that sufficient students for training as agricultural professional officers would come forward. There was a great shortage of agricultural teachers, he said.

Mr N. P. Bulube, Minister of Agriculture of the Transkei, who delivered a short message at the laying of the foundation stone of the agricultural building (K407/16)



Mr E. T. Vanqa, executive officer of the Department of Agriculture of the Ciskei, in whose homeland the University of Fort Hare is situated, congratulated the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, and his Council and staff on attaining university status. "We are proud to have a university of this calibre in our midst," said Mr Vanqa.

"There exists at the present stage of our development a crying need for highly-qualified Bantu agriculturists, and it is our fervent hope that our young men will take this golden opportunity to qualify themselves for the exciting future that lies ahead. I believe that during the next ten years more rapid and more spectacular development will have to take place in agriculture in the Ciskei than has taken place over the past 40 years," Mr Vanqa said.

The Ciskei, he said, was the most densely populated homeland in South Africa. From an agricultural point of view it was calculated that on a dry land basis, only 30 to 35 per cent of the present population occupying agricultural land could be settled on fully economic units. A large scale intensification of agricultural activities would have to be brought about through the development of irrigation schemes, adapted dry land farming and, most important, through an explosion of human development.

The Minister of Agriculture of the Transkei, Mr N. P. Bulube, who qualified as an agricultural teacher at Fort Hare, extended his congratulations to the University on attaining autonomy and an agricultural faculty.

"We in the Transkei", Mr Bulube said, "will be dependent on this faculty to supply us with the necessary professional personnel to develop the agricultural potential of our country.

"The future of the Transkei depends heavily upon its agricultural progress. This is still seriously hampered by inadequate trained staff. Now it is my fervent hope that our sons will display the necessary awareness of the need for agricultural training and make the best use of the facilities that will be available here," said Mr Bulube.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date AUG 1970
BONA.

FORT HARE IS GROWING BIG

THE University of Fort Hare, (formerly known as the University College of Fort Hare) celebrated it's attainment of University Status, at the end of May 1970. The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development Mr. M. C. Botha, presented the Charter of the University of Fort Hare to the new and first Chancellor, Dr. P. E. Rousseau.

Dr. Rousseau, is one of the country's leading industrialists and scientists.

Speaking on behalf of the Advisory Council of Fort Hare Mr. S. S. Guzana, the chairman said that the past ten years might appropriately be called "Africa's Development Decade." He went on to say that the cry has been for the granting of independance to quite a number of Africa's states. This freedom has been granted without due regard to their potentialities to enable them to progress economically, socially and politically.

There have been more failures and disappointments in many cases during this transition. These failures and disappointments have been danger signals to us who still cried for that freedom. We are all happy and grateful to celebrate this unique occasion, but we Africans must take heed. The common expression of localisation and Africanisation in such institutions should't be the over riding policy. Due regard should be taken of efficiency and the maintainance of high academic standards in order to produce productive material. To the younger generation he had this to say: "Academic freedom means that a University should be free to draw it's own curriculum and to engage the staff according to merit and the needs of the institution requiring their services.

The freedom and activities of this Institution should not conflict with the freedom of society. The granting of autonomy to Fort Hare does not give Fort Hare students a licence to violate regulations and revolt against established order. Mr. Guzana also welcomed the new Chancellor of Fort Hare, and also thanked the University of South Africa for all the help it has given to Fort Hare.

The Paramount Chief and the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, speaking on behalf of the people of the Transkei and the Transkeian Government, said that it filled him with justifiable pride to know that the first fully-fledged Bantu University in the Republic should be situated in the Xhosa homelands which has long been in the vanguard of the Bantu constitutional and political development It is indeed a fitting reward for many years of diligent teaching by a dedicated staff and equally diligent study by a great number of students.

The Chief Minister ended his speech by conveying his best wishes and those of the Government and the people of the Transkei to the Fort University and the new Chancellor Other speakers were: Chief Justice Mabandla, Chief Councillor of the Ciskeian Territorial Authority; ex-Rectors, Rectors of other Universities from as far as Ngoya, Natal, Free State, Transvaal, and many others from the Cape Province.

-"Universities did not exist for the sole purpose of furthering people intellectually. They were there to teach the individual to know his world and to reign supreme in it," the vice Chancellor of the University of South Africa Prof. S. Pauw said at the graduation ceremony of Fort Hare.

Speaking about the rapid growth of African education in South Africa, Prof. S. Pauw said that the number of pupils in African schools had increased from 1 million in 1965 to 1.5 in 1960, 1.96 in 1965 and 2.7 million in 1970. In the past five years number of pupils had increased by more than 700,000.

It was obvious that the growth in secondary schools level was greater than in the primary schools, as they had increased during 1968/69 by 6.4 per cent in the primary schools and 8.3 in the high schools and 12.3 per cent in the teacher training colleges.

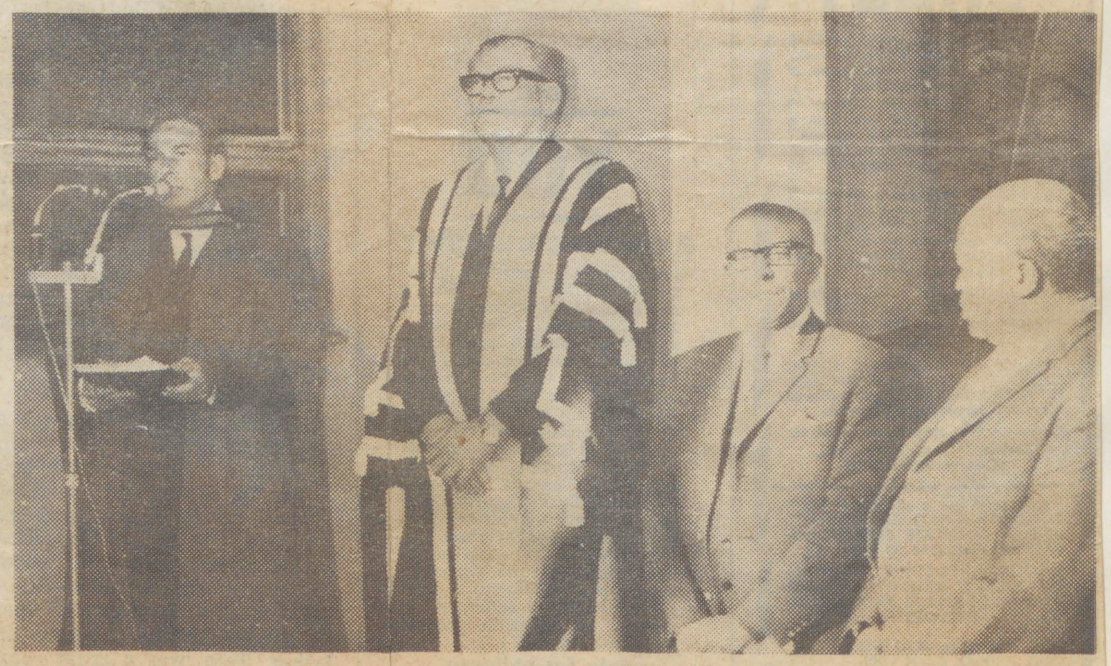
This year 612 students enrolled at the University of Fort Hare compared with 487 enrolled last year. This represented an increase of more than 25 per cent in one year. He also said that at this rate it would not be many years before Fort Hare become a big University.

The question is not only of of what use graduates would make of the knowledge they had gained. The new library and the agricultural block would have a deeper and broader meaning than mere buildings. They were symbols of the endeavours and the evolution of mankind.

University of Fort Hare
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● The new library of Fort Hare, and part o f the crowd.



● Seen from left is Dr. D. L. Brown, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Prof. J. M. de Wet the Rector, Mr. E. T. Vanqa, Executive Officer of the Agriculture Department of the Ciskei, Mr. N. P. Bulube Minister of Agriculture of the Transkei. They were at the laying of the foundation stone at Fort Hare.

AUG 1970
Date
BANTU

portrait of a leader: CHIEF M. GATSHA BUTHELEZI

On June 9, 1970, the new Zulu Territorial Authority meeting at Nongoma (Natal) for the first time elected Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi of Mahlabathini as Chief Executive Officer.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was born at Ceza Mission Hospital in 1928 and spent his youth with his cousin, the late Paramount Chief Cyprian Bhekuzulu at the royal kraal about 29 km from Nongoma.

After having completed his primary education at Nongoma, Chief Buthelezi went to Adams College for his secondary education, and later to the University of Fort Hare to study for his B.A. degree. He graduated at the University of Natal, his major subjects being History and Bantu Administration.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
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He subsequently served for some time as an interpreter in the Department of Bantu Administration in Durban where he met and married Irene Thandekile Mzila. In 1957 he became head of the Buthelezi tribe in the Mathlabatini District.

The Mathlabatini District is in the heart of the old historical Zululand and the **abakwa Buthelezi** is one of the larger Zulu tribes whose territory borders immediately on that of the **Usuthu section** of the Zulus proper with whom they have been closely connected throughout their history.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi himself is related to the Zulu Royal House through his mother, Constance Magoqo ka Dinizulu, who was a sister of Chief Solomon ka Dinizulu, father of the late Paramount Chief Cyprian. It is interesting to note that one of Chief Gatsha's ancestors, Mnyamana Buthelezi, was the famous Zulu king Cethsway's chief coucillor before the Zulu war of 1879.

Chief Buthelezi not only possess the traditional political status so important in the eyes of the Zulu masses who are firmly attached to their old customs, but as one of the best educated and most articulate among the leaders of the nation he is well able to enlist the support and sympathy of the urbanized Zulu-speaking element outside the homelands who are also to have the status of citizens of the Zulu national unit.

The young Chief Executive Councillor has travelled abroad, and visited the United States of America in 1963 to attend a convention of Anglican churchmen held in Canada.

According to a leading article in a South African newspaper, **THE WORLD** of 10th June 1970, Chief Gatsha **"more than any other Chief is intimate with the developments that have been taking place among the Zulus and in the country as a whole"**, and he **"enjoys a following among all sections of the Zulu people."**

Chief M. Gatsha Buthelezi (right) talking to one of his fellow Zulus during the official inauguration of the Zulu Territorial Authority at Nongoma recently

Date 30 AUG 1970

WEEKEND WORLD

roof

Fort Hare University in Alice has sent out appeal to municipalities for donations towards the building of the Great Hall and the students centre.

The letter from the university said the town of Alice was small and offered virtually no social and cultural amenities for educated Africans.

It was envisaged that provision would be made for a hall, conference room, offices for student societies, cafeteria, facilities for indoor sport and a chapel.

The estimated cost would be about R500 000.

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S.A. PRESS CUTTING AGENCY (PTY) LTD
(Incorporating Press Clipping Bureau formerly at Essenwood Road, Durban)
36 POINT ROAD, DURBAN Fort Hare
PHONE 66403 Telegraphic address: "NEWSCUT"

Date 11 SEP 1970

WORLD

Mr. Botha wins his case

By Derrick Luthayi

THE MINISTER of Bantu Education (Mr. M. C. Botha) yesterday won a civil case which involved R115.25.

The defendant, Mr. David Ronnie Mogale, was sued for not paying the amount, and also ordered to pay the cost of the case.

The hearing lasted only a few minutes in the Johannesburg Civil Court.

The Minister of Bantu Education claimed that Mr. Mogale entered an agreement of the study loan with Mr. J. B. Scholtz and the administrative Control Oficer of the University of Fort Hare, to assist and enable his son, Ronnie Mogale to obtain a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Napoleon started his schooling with the University of Fort Hare in 1966.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 SEP 1970

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Diploma course success

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Thursday. A SPECIAL 10-day course in personnel management for African employment officers ended here with the presentation of diplomas at the University of Fort Hare.

This is only the second time such a course has been held for Africans in the Republic. Last year Fort Hare offered the course for the first time. Eleven candidates were accepted and the interest and response from South African industry led to a course being held again this year.

This year 38 African employment officers attended. All were sponsored by leading South African industries.

Nine candidates already held university degrees, the others holding matriculation or junior certificates and teacher's diplomas.

All candidates passed, nine with Distinction, 17 First Class and 12 Second Class.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 SEP 1970
THE FRIEND

Four to join U.O.F.S. staff

THREE professors and a senior lecturer have been appointed to the staff of the University of the Orange Free State, Boemfontein. They will start their duties at the beginning of 1971.

Dr D. J. de Waal, a senior lecturer in mathematical statistics at the University of Cape Town, is appointed as professor in mathematical statistics.

He obtained the B.Sc. Agric. (1962), B.Sc. Agric. Hons. (1963) and M.Sc. Agric. in biometrics, at the University of the Free State in 1964. In 1968, Dr De Waal received the degree Ph. D. in mathematical statistics at the University of Cape Town.

Mr A. J. van der Merwe, presently lecturer in mathematical statistics at the University of Fort Hare, has been appointed as senior lecturer in statistics.

He holds the B.Sc. Agric. (1962), B.Sc. Agric. Hons. (1963), M.Sc. Agric. in biometrics (1964), and M.Sc with distinction in mathematical statistics obtained at Unisa in 1968. He is presently working for an M.Sc. degree in operational research.

Dr A. J. van Rensburg of Pretoria has been appointed professor in micro-biology.

He passed the B.Sc. with distinction in 1954, M.B., Ch. B. in 1959, the M.Sc. Physiology-Biochemistry in 1965 and M.D. (Micro-biology) in 1970.

He is at present in the service of the Transvaal Provincial Administration as specialist senior lecturer and has also done research work in micro-biology and microbic genetics at the Royal Post-graduate School in London.

Dr F. O. Muller, also from Pretoria, has been appointed professor in pharmacology.

He obtained the degree M.B., Ch. B. at the University of Pretoria in 1963 and spent a year at the Boehringer-Ingelheim Pharmakologisches Institut der Universität, Mainz.



Dr D. J. de Waal, who has been appointed professor of mathematical statistics at the University of the Orange Free State, as from the beginning of next year.

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

Date 27 SEP 1970

WEEKEND. WORLD

A ten-day course in personnel management for African employment officers ended with the presentation of diplomas at the University of Fort Hare. This is only the second time such a course has been held for Africans in the Republic. This year 38 African employment officers attended. All were sponsored by leading SA industries including mining companies

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 OCT 1970
EVENING POST P.E.

Fort Hare lecturer's new post

ALICE. — Dr Jasper Visser, Senior Lecturer in Zoology at the University of Fort Hare left here this week to take up an appointment as Professor of Zoology at Ngoya, the University of Zululand.

University of Fort Hare
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Doctor Visser has been on the Fort Hare staff since 1959. Born in Bellville, Cape, he studied at Stellenbosch University. He has done research work on fresh water ecology both here and in Britain.

His wife has taught at the Middledrift School for several years and will join him with their two children later this year.

Date 17 SEP 1970
E. P. HERALD

COURSE FOR AFRICAN PERSONNEL OFFICERS

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

A TEN-DAY course in personnel management for African employment officers ended at the weekend with the presentation of diplomas at the University of Fort Hare.

This is only the second time such a course has been held for Africans in the Republic. Last year Fort Hare offered the course for the first time. Eleven candidates were accepted and the interest and response from South African industry led to a course being held again this year.

Sponsored

This year 38 African employment officers attended. All were sponsored by leading S.A. industries including mining companies.

Nine candidates hold university degrees the others holding matriculation or junior certificates and teachers diplomas.

Although Fort Hare made special arrangements many more would-be candidates had to be turned away due to lack of accommodation. All the candidates passed, nine with distinction, 17 in first class and 12 in second class.

Mr Robert Phafuli of Vereeniging won a cup for the most outstanding candidate. All the candidates made a strong plea for a branch of the S.A. Institute of Personnel Management to be formed for non-White personnel workers in the Republic.

Speaking in appreciation of what they had gained from the course, Mr Edwin Nkosaphantsi said: "A decade ago there were no Bantu personnel workers in the Republic and no opportunities. This caused tension and frustration. Today all this has changed and there are many Bantu workers leading their people in this field."

The successful candidates were leaving Fort Hare enriched and determined to prove themselves.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 SEP 1970
E. P. HERALD

Big interest in TV for teaching

Herald Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN.

SEVERAL departmental heads at Fort Hare University and officials of some African teacher-training colleges are keenly interested in the teaching potential of closed circuit television as demonstrated at an exhibition of teaching aids at Fort Hare.

By the weekend, it was estimated that more than 2 000 teachers and academicians had visited the exhibition, the first of the kind to be held at the university.

Exhibits included projectors, screens, tape recorders, charts, maps, text books and books suitable for school libraries.

The exhibits of two firms specialising in educational toys and nursery school equipment proved a big draw. Several of the 17 firms participating did good trade.

"A quantity of apparatus was sold," Mr P. J. van Zyl, lecturer in the Department of Education and organiser of the exhibition, told the Herald.

Application

The value and application of closed circuit TV appealed particularly to personnel of the departments of Education, Zoology and Geography.

"But I cannot say when and if we shall introduce it," said Mr Van Zyl.

Portable transistorised sets at R2 500—no electrical mains are needed — were considered not prohibitive in cost for African teacher-training colleges and some schools. In the same way certain slide projectors, too, had been modified for use where electrical power was not available.

"On the whole, the exhibition was considered a great success. We hope to make it a regular feature at the University and will continue to invite teachers and educationists from the Ciskei, Transkei and the neighbourhood."

The official opening was performed by Mr J. Heystek, Secretary for Education in the Transkei. TV firms and demonstrations were complemented by lectures from Dr S. van Wyk, TV expert and director of a firm of manufacturers from the Reef.

University of Fort Hare
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- 2 OCT 1970

THE DAILY DISPATCH E



DR. JASPER VISSER

New post for Fort Hare lecturer

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date

ALICE — Dr. Jasper Visser, MSc, DSc, senior lecturer in Zoology at the University of Fort Hare left here this week to take up an appointment as Professor of Zoology at Ngoya, the University of Zululand.

Doctor Visser has been on the Fort Hare staff since 1959. Born in Bellville, Cape, he studied at Stellenbosch University. He has done research work on fresh water ecology both here and in Britain.

His wife has taught at the Middledrift School for several years and will join him with their two children later this year. — DDC.

Date 5 OCT 1970

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Zulu university appointment

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday.

DR. JASPER VISSER, senior lecturer in zoology at the University of Fort Hare, has been appointed Professor of Zoology at the University of Zululand at Ngoye.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. Visser studied at the University of Stellenbosch and has done research work on fresh water ecology in South Africa and in Britain.

Dr. Visser has been on the staff of the University of Fort Hare since 1959. His appointment at Ngoye takes effect immediately.

Date 2 OCT 1970
NATAL DAILY NEWS

A UNIVERSITY'S STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

RHODES University, stripped of its charge Fort Hare, thrown out of Port Elizabeth to which it had been invited, ordered to close its night school run by students for African college servants and reviled by ministers of state, has been in the thick of the State's conflict with the English-language universities.



But without Government assistance Rhodes and other institutions of higher learning would have to close down. This is one of the striking features of Dr. R. F. Currey's chronicle, Rhodes University 1904-1970.

Money features fairly prominently in this largely administrative record, right from the difficulties in finding enough money to start the college after the turn of the century, to the desperate financial straits of the post World War II period.

High drama

In this latter period there was high drama indeed. Imagine the plight of that dour Scot, Dr. Tom Alty, who within a week of his arrival as the new Master of Rhodes University College, found that it was in debt to the tune of no less than R1 022 030.

The bank had reached the limit of the overdraft facilities it would extend at R270 000 and, therefore, the January cheques for salaries and tradesmen's accounts could be expected to bounce. There appeared to be no way out of this impossible situation which had arisen largely from a rebuilding programme costing far more than anticipated mainly to house the returning ex-servicemen and women.

With great courage, Alty decided to stay at his post and one evening was favoured with an unheralded visit by those two Pickwickian bookselling brothers, Hugh and Vincent Grocott.

They explained "almost apologetically, that they had heard that Rhodes was in difficulties and they went on to add that they would like to be allowed to help in any effort which was going to be made to save the situation.

"With this brief preface they handed the Master, even more apologetically he felt, a cheque the like of which the Rhodes accountant had not seen for some time."

Later, with the aid of the Government and donations from former students and others, the situation was saved.

If Alty had a baptism of fire, his departure came amidst circumstances which would have tried the patience of a saint.

Rhodes, now a fully fledged University, had been invited to set up shop in Port Elizabeth by the Port Elizabeth City Council and had received the Minister of Education's assent to do so.

The university then became the fall-guy of a piece of political manoeuvring which culminated in its summary expulsion from that city.

The plot was hatched in September, 1962, by the Mayor, Mr. Monty van der Vyver, who connived with the Minister of Education at the establishment of a new Tuisenium Excelsior of Port Elizabeth without a word to Rhodes which received the news via a lead story in Die Oosterlig headed "Bom in Rhodes se Skoot" (Bomb in Rhodes's lap).

At the subsequent municipal elections the mayor and his supporters were thrown out of office but by that time the damage had been done and Rhodes had been told by the Minister it would "not be allowed to continue its academic activities in Port Elizabeth".

Freedom

To Rhodes's eternal credit it accepted the decision with good grace and extended every help to make the new Port Elizabeth university a success.

Rhodes, like the other English language universities, was a fierce opponent of the restriction of academic freedom implicit in the Separate Universities Education Act but this was not always so.

In October, 1933, an Indian graduate of Fort Hare, George Singh, applied for admission as an Honours English student with the generous rider . . .

"If however the acceptance of my application will in any way disturb the harmony . . . I am quite ready to abandon my desires. I am also fully prepared, in the event of my application being accepted, to meet with a cheerful countenance any hardships or difficulties . . ."

By eight votes to four the Senate rejected the application and it was not until 1947 that the resolution was rescinded.

Dr. Carrey's affection for Rhodes leads him to the scantiest treatment of the extraordinary Music Department scandal which culminated in a successfull defamation action by a lecturer against Rhodes and the dismissal of the college's appeal with costs in 1947.

But, if this is an unacceptable shallow, and one must also place the lack of personalities and student colour in this class, there are depths in his conclusions which are well worth exploration.

"The true university man is always a liberal, because he believes that unless he is free to follow wheresoever reason and conscience lead him, life for him is not worth living.

"But he is always a conservative too; for he knows the things which his freedom wins for him can so easily be destroyed or lost . . ."

He suggests a parallel between Rhodes and Stellenbosch which has made English-speaking students welcome without altering its ways.

The English speakers, he points out, go there not to feel at home but "to learn more about their South African contemporaries, their traditions, their language and their way of life.

"In this there is a valuable lesson for Rhodes and also for Afrikaner parents on the look out for the university to which to send their offspring."

31 OCT
DIE BUR

Mev. Annemarie Marais, e
te van prof. dr. Ernie Mara
die Universiteit van Fort H
in die Kaap waar sy tuis is t
Hanna Pienaar van Bellville
en mev. Marais se dogter
is in die Karl Bremer-Ho
opgeneem vir behandeling.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 OCT 1970
P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare's registrar



Mr H. VAN HUYSSTEEN, former Registrar of the University of Port Elizabeth, who has been appointed Assistant Registrar of the University of Fort Hare.

Mr Van Huyssteen, who was U.P.E's Registrar from August, 1964, to the end of January, 1969, will be in charge of academic and student affairs at Fort Hare.

He takes up the post on November 1. He left U.P.E. last year to work as Administrative Manager of the Deciduous Fruit Board in Cape Town.

He has a B.A. degree from the University of Cape Town and an L.L.B. degree from the University of South Africa.

Date 23 OCT 1970

E. L. Daily Dispatch

One-man art show at Fort Hare

ALICE — A one man art exhibition was held at Fort Hare University by David Mbele, who was born and brought up in Johannesburg.

Apart from guidance given him by two South African White artists, Mr. Mbele is self taught. The exhibition, the sixth of African art to be held at Fort Hare, is the first one-man show to be organized by the university's department of African studies.

For his opening address, the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said it was difficult to break into the professional art world in South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

By exhibiting the works of many hitherto unknown artists who showed promise, the University of Fort Hare had already promoted and "discovered" several Africao artists.

PROMOTING

Professor De Wet said: "This University of Fort Hare is very conscious of the task of promoting the culture of the Bantu people. We want to be part of their culture of the Bantu people. We want to be part of their culture, not to stand aside and apart from it."

He also announced that from 1970, a new sub-department of fine arts will be started at Fort Hare to afford the opportunity for the study, promotion and practice of art. This is to be the first art faculty for Africans in the Republic. — DDC.

31 OCT 1970

DIE BURGER

Mev. Annemarie Marais, eggenote van prof. dr. Ernie Marais van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is in die Kaap waar sy tuis is by mev. Hanna Pienaar van Bellville. Prof. en mev. Marais se dogter Karina is in die Karl Bremer-Hospitaal opgeneem vir behandeling.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 SEP 1970
WORLD

SA STUDENTS ARE 'DOCILE', SAYS UK PRINCIPAL

IF the African graduates of the tribal colleges in South Africa do not find jobs, a dangerous situation might develop, in which accountants might be washing floors. Dr Steven Watson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the St. Andrew's University, Scotland, said in Johannesburg today.

Dr. Watson, who is at present visiting several South African Universities, said a problem which impressed him deeply at the non-White universities, was how the increasing unmbers of non-White graduates would be absorbed into the country's economy.

He visited Fort Hare, the Indian University in Natal, and the University of Zululand.

OUTSIDERS

"I do not think outsiders, who would do things in a different way, should criticize the system of seperate education too harshly," he said.

He thought there would, however, be difficulties in maintaining standards in these tribal colleges, because they were tribal. It would, of course, be better to have the increased competition of mixed universities.

But it was better to have non-White universities, which were "moving in a good direction", than to have none at all.

ACTIVISM

Dr. Watson said he thought the political consciousness of South African students was "very much behind the times." The students here seemed more "docile" than British students.

Not that I am in favour of student activism for its own sake. But our students seem more worried about the problems of the world than yours."

At St. Andrew's there had so far been no "sit-ins" by students in protest against the system.

"We have had arguments", he said, but the arguments have been rational."

There was, in fact, constant argument with students, who sometimes got their way, if they were justified.

In Dr. Watson's opinion, it was essential to keep close contact between staff and students at a university for this reason, he felt 4 000 was an ideal number of students in a university.

5 OCT 1970

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

Date - 4 OCT 1970

WEEKEND. WORLD

One of the most highly-educated Methodist African clergymen, the Rev. Elliot Mgojo, has left for the United States to study for a doctorate in Divinity at Harvard University. He was accompanied by his wife, Stella, who was formerly a nursing sister at the King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, and their only son, Donald, aged 10.

Mr. Mgojo, who was a lecturer in New Testament studies at the Wesley College Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, already holds the Bachelor of Arts degree (Fort Hare) and the Bachelor of Theology (Fort Hare) and Master of Theology (Chicago University). He was born in the Transkei, at Umzimkulu.

IN LUMINE TUO WIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
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Date 4 OCT 1970
WORLD
WEEKEND

AFRICAN PROF GETS TOP JOB AT VARSITY

TURFLOOP. — The fourth African to be appointed to a high position at the University of the North is Professor M. E. R. Mathivha of the Department of Venda.

Three other African professors who hold similar positions are Prof. W. M. Kgware, head of the Department of Didactics and Administration, Prof. H. W. E. Ntsanwisi, head of the Department of Tsonga and Prof. E. P. Lekhela, head of the Department of History of Education.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MOTHER TONGUE

Professor Mathivha is the third African professor who teaches his mother tongue. The two other professors are Prof. G. I. M. Mzamane, head of the Department of Xhosa (at the University of Fort Hare) and Prof. Ntsanwisi.

There are now seven African professors — four at the University of the North, two at the University of Fort Hare (Prof. M. O. M. Seboni of the Department of Empirical Education, and Prof. Mzamane) and one African professor at the University of Zululand, Prof. A. M Mzimande of the Department of Psychology).

CAREER

Prof. Mathivha's teaching career began in 1946 and for the last 16 years he has been engaged in teaching in primary, practical, secondary, teacher-training and high schools.

He has also served as chairman, treasurer or secretary of educational, cultural, social, religious bodies and an academic committee.

He is a member of the Advisory Council of the University of the North and of the Academic Affairs Committee at the University.

Since 1962 he has been lecturing at the University of the North. In 1969 he was promoted to the position of Senior Lecturer and since then he has been the Head of the Department of Venda.

Date 22 OCT 1970

WORLD

SWAZILAND UNIVERSITY HEAD CHOSEN

PROFESSOR S. M. Guma, Professor of African Languages at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, is to be the provice-chancellor at the new university centre in Swaziland next year.

Professor Guma is a citizen of Swaziland. Aged 49, he was educated at the University College of Fort Hare, and later obtained the MA degree of the University of Cape Town, and the DLT ET PHIL. of the University of South Africa.

He lectured at Fort Hare from 1949-50 and again 1953 to 1961, and was appointed a senior lecturer in 1959.

In 1962 he was appointed to Pius XII College in Roma Lesotho, and joined the staff of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland when the university was instituted in 1964.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 OCT 1970

WORLD

SOWETO ART EXHIBITED

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR. DAVID MBELE, a Soweto resident who abandoned a job as messenger in the city in 1966 to do full-time painting is presently holding a one-man exhibition at Fort Hare University, Alice, in the Cape.

It it his first one-man show. But he has exhibited in several group shows here and abroad. And he is now busy "preparing for another one-man show in Sweden at the end of the year."

Married with two children, aged six and four, Mr. Mbele and his family live in Zola Township, Soweto.

Date - 7 NOV 1970

DIE BURGER

Mev. Annemarie Marais, eggenote van prof. dr. Ernie Marais van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, en haar dogter Karin, keer vandag na Fort Beaufort terug nadat Karin in die Karl Bremer-Hospitaal was vir behandeling.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

thoProof

= 3 NOV 1970
Date
DIE TRANSVALER

ONS HULDE, DANK AAN DIÉ MENSE

GEAGTE REDAKSIE, — Dit was my besondere voorreg om jarelank met nie-blanke-aangeleenthede te doen te hê: as onderwyser in Bantoe-onderwys, sendeling in 'n groot Bantoegemeente, Hoof van die Sending in 'n Bantoetuisland, lid van die Tomlinson-Kommissie, lid van die Van Zyl-kommissie i.v.m. nie-blanke-Onderwys, in Suidwes-Afrika, lid van die Raad van die Universiteit van Fort Hare die afgelope elf jaar, en as Sendingsekretaris van die NG Kerk, Suid-Transvaal die afgelope meer as drie jaar.

En al die jare dwarsdeur Suid-Afrika en SWA was my ondervinding dat die amptenare in diens van nie-blanke-aangeleethede, hetsy in die Onderwys, Polisie, Mediese Dienste, Administrasié e.d.m., van ons beste manne en vroue is wat 'n diens lewer waarvan die meeste van ons geen kennis dra nie en nog minder waardeer.

Aan hulle is ons land en volk baie, baie dank en waardering verskuldig. Aan hulle ons hulde, dank en waardering! Gelukkig is daar ook nie-blankes wat dit besef en dientengevolge hul dienste waardeer en daarvoor dankbaar is.

Briewe

Met die toestemming van die raad van die Universiteit van Fort Hare deel ek aan u die inhoud mee van twee briewe wat aan die rektor deur twee Bantoes onderskeidelik geskrywe is. Die twee briewe lui soos volg:

„Met hierdie brief wil ek net dankie sê vir alles wat ek hier op Fort Hare geniet het.

Ek het hier in 1964 as 'n student aangekom in 'n treurige toestand. Ek het niks geld gehad om myself te hou nie, maar die Here het my aanvaar en geld gegee om my doel te bereik — 'n Graad in B.Sc. Daarna het ek ook die kans gekry om te werk vir 'n graad en hierdie tesing terug te betaal.

Vriendelikheid

Ek het baie dinge hier geniet maar die beste van alles was die pragtige samewerking en vriendelikheid wat oral heers in hierdie plek. Ek sal Fort Hare nooit en te nimmer vergeet nie, waar ek ook al is, wat ek ook al doen.

Nou dat ek die kollege verlaat om érens anders te werk wil ek net laat weet dat u werk hier in Fort Hare diep en stewig waardeer word. Dis net wanneer 'n mens weggaan dat 'n mens sulke goed sê.

Ek bid die Here u en u medewerkers hier altyd sal behou, en dat u altyd so geduldig met ons mense sal wees.

As ek die kans weer kry, sal ek baie bly wees om terug na Fort Hare te kom."

A. Z. ZUMA

„When we received the results of the February Supplementary Examinations we were all very happy. On behalf of the Mayaba family of which I am the head, it is my joy to express the family's deep gratitude towards the financial aid as well as her mother I cannot just let this opportunity pass without expressing my gratitude to the rector and the registrar . . . for every bit of kindness gratitude. We are looking forward to the graduation which will be a golden opportunity for us to see Fort Hare. With kind regards."

MAYABA FAMILY

Ter volvoering van hul roepingstaak bid 'n mens ons manne en vroue in diens van nie-blanke-aangeleenthede toe die rykste seën en instaatstelling van Bo! Mag hul arbeid groot en blywende vrug afwerp vir ons land Suid-Afrika!

Hoogagtend,
DR. C. H. BADENHORST
SENDINGSEKRETARIS
Johannesburg.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

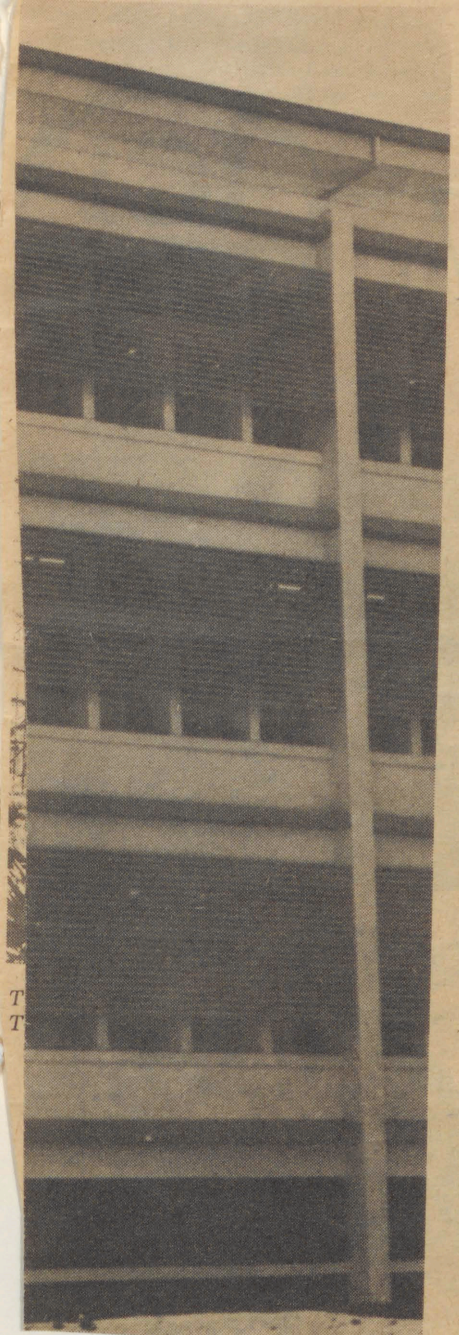
Date 21 OCT 1970
FARMERS WEEKLY

FORT HARE — VITAL TO HOMELAND AGRICULTURE

by Hannes van Zyl of our Eastern Cape Office



To provide for the requirements of students and staff at the University, a large dairy herd is kept so that 50 to 60 cows are always in production. At one stage this Friesland herd was regarded as the best grade herd in the country. Here are some of the cows on the University's 700 hectare farm. At the moment they are being zero-fed to give the veld a chance to recuperate after the drought. Other activities on the farm include irrigation, pigs, sheep and goats and a Department of Agricultural Engineering is also envisaged.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ON MAY 30, 1970, the University of Fort Hare will be celebrating its 50th birthday. Fort Hare has played a vital role in the education of the Bantu people of South Africa and has produced many leaders in the fields of politics, education, medicine, law and agriculture.

Two of the faculty members have received doctorates for work undertaken in the African homelands. The late Professor J. H. van Wyk (Dean of the faculty of agriculture from September 1966, until his death in August 1969) received his D.Sc.-(Agric.) degree from the University of Pretoria in 1968 for his research on the physical structure and agricultural potential of the Transkei. The present Dean, Dr D. L. Brown, received his D.Sc.(Agric.) degree from the University of the Orange Free State for his study of the animal and crop production systems and potential of the Bantu Ciskeian Territories. Other research work is now being initiated in the homelands.

The different departments of the faculty of agriculture have a vital part to play in animal and agricultural planning and development in the homelands, so that the agro-potential can be realised within the shortest possible time.

The Animal Science Department: The primary task of this department is to train animal scientists for use in the field and laboratory. However, its task to train future teachers is equally important. In 1971 this department is due to expand considerably with the appointment of a professor and a senior lecturer in animal health, anatomy and physiology. At present Dr B. du Casse of the State Veterinary Department, Grahamstown, is temporary senior lecturer in anatomy and physiology. Dr D. L. Brown is the head of the department.

The Department of Soil Science: Soil science can be regarded as one of the basic agricultural sciences. At Fort Hare agricultural scientists specialising in the plant sciences will obtain a sound background in soil science and later specialist soil scientists will be trained.

These graduates will be equipped to handle all soil problems, especially those encountered in the homelands. Some of the aspects dealt with in the under-graduate courses are: Soil erosion; soil and water conservation; identifying problem soils and the application of appropriate measures to improve and maintain the productivity of irrigated soils; the maintenance of soil organic matter levels, and the use of fertilizers and manures.

A new building with well-equipped and modern laboratories is being erected where the numerous soil problems, of both local and more widespread occurrence, will be studied intensively and advisory work based on soil and plant analyses undertaken on a large scale.

The first appointment in this department was made in March 1970, when Dr H. van H. van der Watt, previously senior lecturer at the University of Pretoria, was appointed as professor.

Department of Agronomy: The work by the late Professor J. H. van Wyk "The Physical Structure and Agricultural Potential of the Transkei" will provide the basis for the research programme to be developed by the department of agronomy and the faculty of agriculture. The Head of the department of agronomy is Professor E. H. Graven, who has done considerable research in the Eastern Cape on the problems of dryland lucerne production and veld reinforcement. He is the author of some 24 scientific and technical publications on agronomic problems of the high rainfall areas of the Eastern Cape and Transkei.

Mr W. S. W. Trollope is the senior lecturer in pasture science. Mr Trollope has done considerable research on the encroachment and eradication and control of the highland Machia (Fynbos) vegetation in the Amatola Mountains of the Eastern Cape. As a result of this work he has recently been invited to present a paper at an international symposium to be held next year in the United States.

This department offers under- and post-graduate training to the D.Sc. level in the fields of agronomy and pasture science.

Department of Agricultural Economics: It is the intention of the faculty that this important subject be developed. Mr S. J. de Swardt, previously lecturer at the University of Stellenbosch, assumed duties in July 1970, as senior lecturer in agricultural economics. Additional staff will be appointed in the near future. Research will also be initiated in the homelands, particularly the Transkei and Ciskei.

It is to the greatest credit of the university of Fort Hare that, through its teaching and research in the field of agriculture, it will make a lasting contribution to the conservation and correct utilisation of our natural resources.

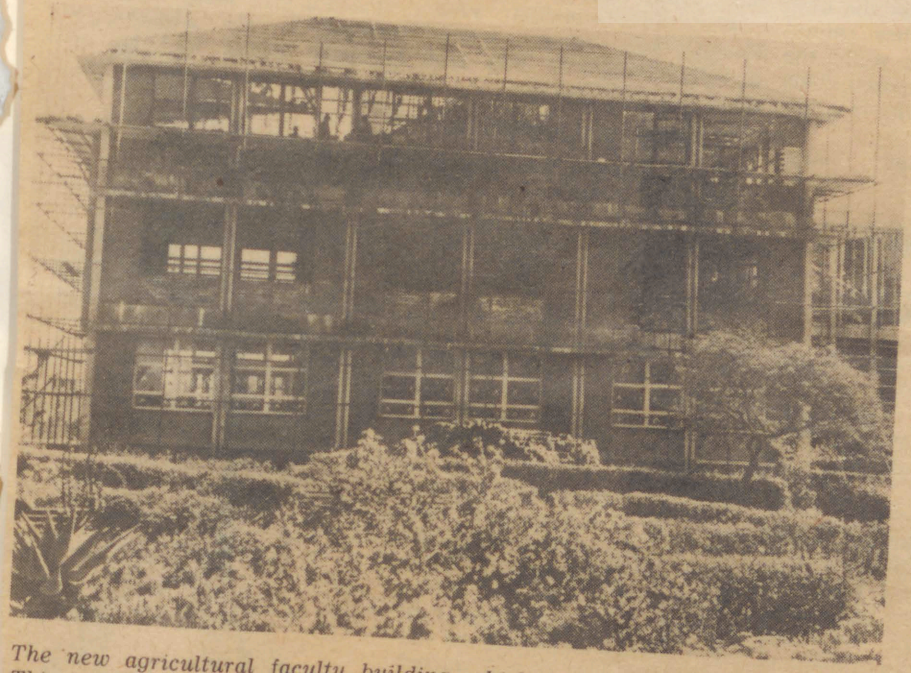
The University of Fort Hare Act, which granted academic autonomy to Fort Hare, has a clause (Section 10) which protects the high standard of degrees at Fort Hare. It is therefore hoped that, without sacrificing the high standards of university education, Fort Hare will be in a position to adapt more effectively and adequately both the content of its curricula and the methods of presentation to the needs and cultural background from which the African students come. ●

Date 21 OCT 1970
FARMERS WEEKLY



Above: This fort (1847-1883) was part of the military establishment at Fort Hare during the border wars. In this little building the remains of the first mangers where five cows were kept, can still be seen. The University of Fort Hare is situated on the site of the old fort near Alice.

Right: On May 29 this year the impressive new library building at the University of Fort Hare was officially opened by the chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council, Mr S. S. Guzana. The library houses more than 80 000 volumes and has provision to accommodate over a quarter of a million books. The library also houses a most impressive collection of Africana which has been valued at over R160 000.



The new agricultural faculty building which is being built at Fort Hare. This building will be well equipped with every modern convenience to aid students and lecturers.



ON MAY 30, 1970, the University College of Fort Hare, Alice, officially received its Charter giving it full university status. The Charter was handed to the Chancellor of Fort Hare, Dr E. D. Rousseau, by the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha. At this university the faculty of agriculture is the newest faculty and came into being in September, 1966.

The Rector of the university, Professor J. M. de Wet, is extremely keen to establish a strong and viable faculty of agriculture and, since his appointment in 1968, has been the dynamic influence behind the development of the faculty.

At present the faculty offers the basic B.Agric. and B.Sc.Agric., degrees as well as post-graduate tuition and guidance up to the D.Sc. degree level. A two-year diploma course in agriculture has also been initiated with the cessation of the three-year diploma course. The last student to qualify for the three-year advanced diploma course in agriculture received his certificate at the graduation ceremony in May, 1970.

Although no students have registered for the diploma courses this year, there are 14 students studying agriculture in the first year and six in the second year of the degree courses.

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

Date 2 DEC 1

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E

‚Probleen S.A. oord

PROF. T. M. D. KRUGER, hoof van sielkunde aan die Universiteit van P in 'n praatjie aan 'n ouer-onderwyserv die vernaamste oorsaak van verslawing middels daarin lê dat te veel gedink w wetenskaplike oorsake, en die probleen in sy verband van sonde en persoonlike

'n Mens soek nie die oorsaak van die spannings in bv. 'n huwelik of onegte lewensverhoudings nie, maar sien die probleem as chemies en soek dan 'n mediese oplossing daarvoor.

Vir ons jongmense kom beginsels soos godsdiens, naasteliefde, prestasie en sukses as vanouds voor, want ouers leef self nie die lewenswaardes wat hulle verkondig, uit nie.

Nou soek hulle 'n nuwe oplossing in hul ontvlugting na dwelmmiddels en in die samesyn met mede-tienderjariges, waar hulle probeer om 'n nuwe lewensfilosofie te ontwikkel. Vandaar die hippie-kultus, het hy gesê.

Volgens prof. Kruger is die statistiek wat tot dusver gepubliseer is oor die aantal verslaafdes in Suid-Afrika, hoogs onbetroubaar en word die probleem geweldig oordryf. Mense wat so 'n middel een of twee keer gebruik, is nog lank nie verslaafdes nie.

Maar ons moet nie die probleem onderskat nie, en as dit nie doelbewus uitgeroei word nie, kan ons binnekort met net so 'n ernstige probleem soos drankmisbruik te doen hê.

Die probleem moet nog baie dieper ondersoek word, maar dit is geensins onoplosbaar nie. Geneeskundiges en sielkundiges sal egter nie d los nie.

As ons di die Weste nie net woo der kinders sulke ontvlu

University of Port Elizabeth
Together in Excellence

- 9 JAN 1971

Date

RAND DAILY MAIL

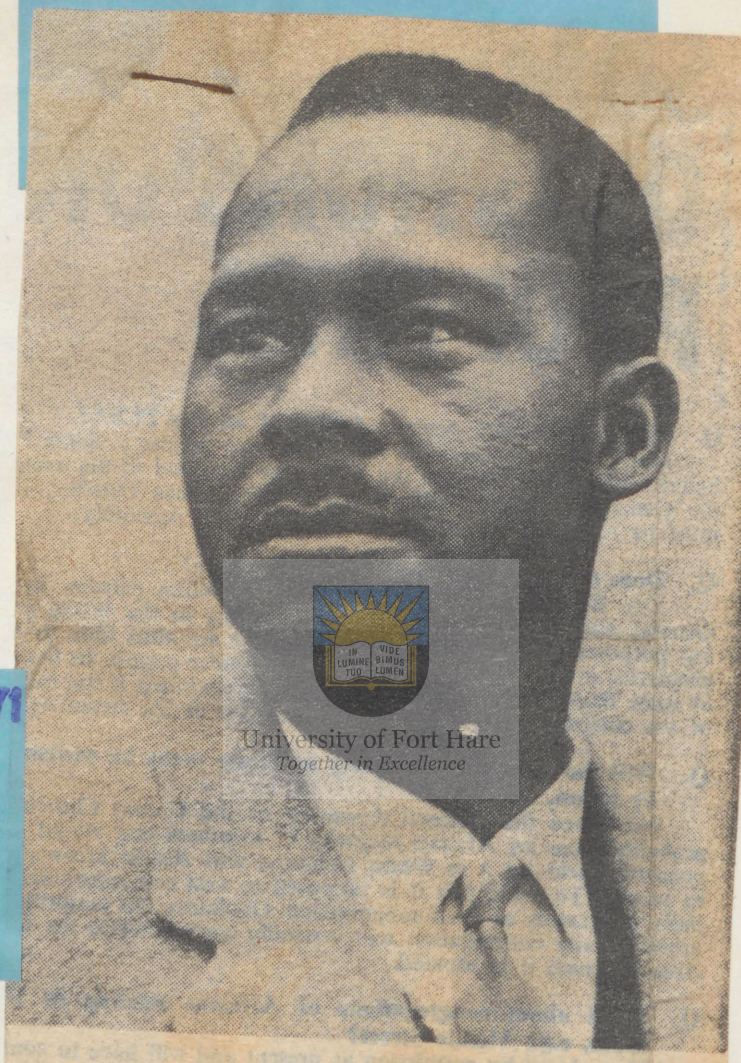
Study grant for professor

ALICE. — Professor Abraham Coetzee, head of the Department of Afrikaans and Nederlands at the University of Fort Hare, has been awarded an overseas advanced study grant by the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust.

Professor Coetzee becomes one of the first staff members of a Non-White university to be given this honour. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date DEC 1970
THE CHRISTIAN LEADER.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Rev. G. T. Vika (above), has the honour of being the first African minister to be in sole charge as General Secretary of the Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa. His predecessors in this position were the Rev. D. V. Sikutshwa and the Rev. D. Matheson, who is now a Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa minister in Kokstad. Mr. Vika studied at the University College of Fort Hare and received a B.A. degree. He was ordained in 1964 and became General Secretary in 1969. Earlier this year, Mr. Vika attended the World Alliance of Reformed Churches General Assembly in Nairobi.

Date -9 JAN 1971

DIE TRANSVALER

'n Eerste vir Fort Hare

ALICE. — Prof. Abraham Coetzee, hoof van die fakulteit Afrikaans en Nederlands aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het die Ernest Oppenheimer-gedenktrusttoekening vir verdere studie in die buiteland ontvang.

Hy is die eerste personeellid van 'n nie-blanke unieversiteit om die toekening te verwerf.

— (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 JAN 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare professor gets grant

ALICE — Prof. Abraham Coetzee, head of the Department of Afrikaans and Nederlands at the University of Fort Hare, has been awarded an overseas advanced study grant by the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Vice-chairman of the Fort Hare Senate since 1964, Prof. Coetzee has served Fort Hare since 1951. As DRC minister of the Alice congregation, he was appointed to Fart Hare in a part-time capacity.

LITERATURE

He was appointed senior lecturer in 1955 and professor in 1960, after being awarded a doctorate in Afrikaans literature in 1959.

Prof. Coetzee intends studying at British, Dutch, Flemish, German and French universities while overseas.—DDC.

Date - 8 JAN 1971

DIE VOLKSBLAD

PERSOONLIK

Prof. Abraham Coetzee, hoof van die Departement Afrikaans-Nederlands aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het 'n toekenning vir gevorderde studie in die buiteland van die Ernest Oppenheimer-gedenktrust ontvang.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 NOV 1970

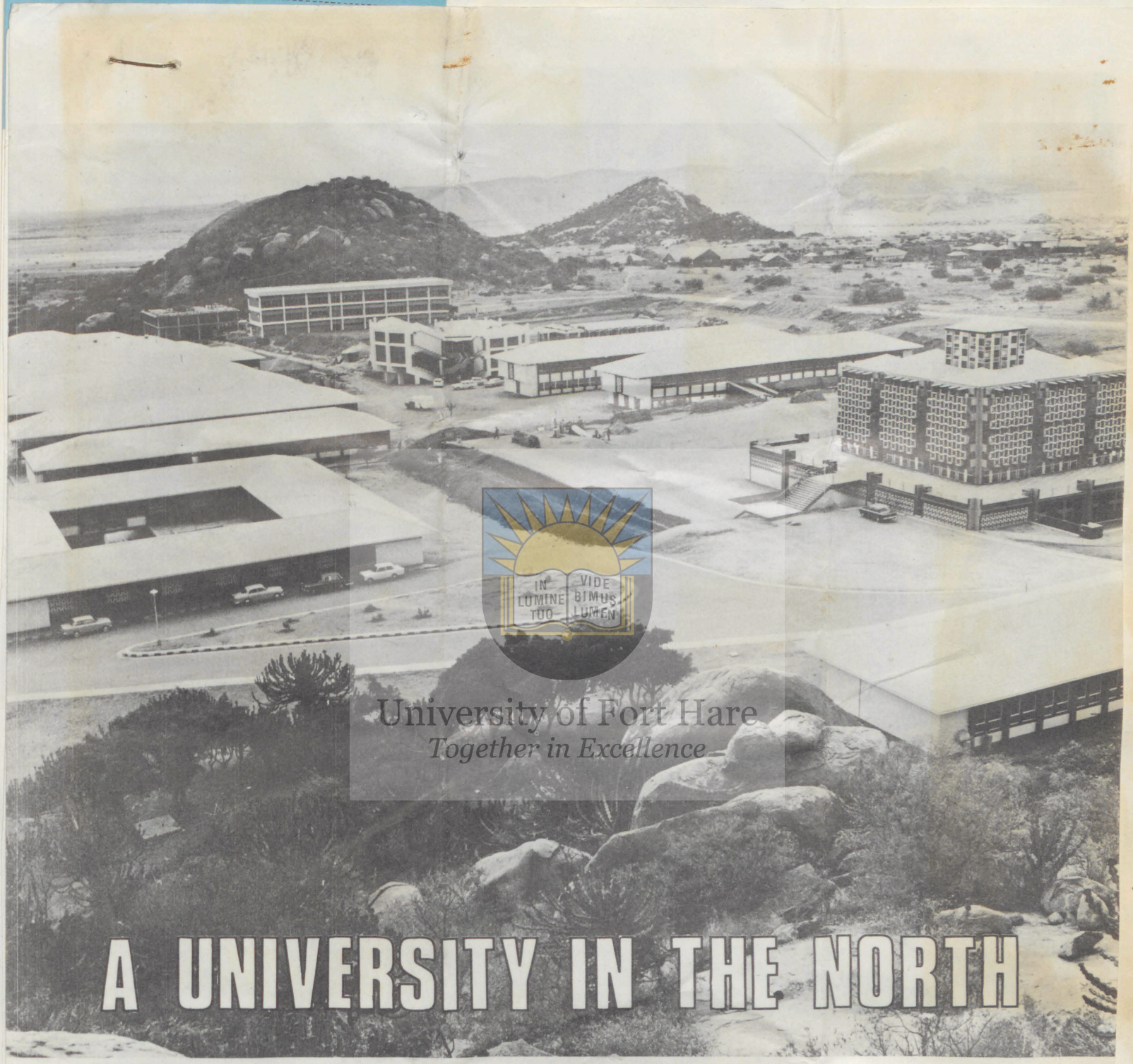
WEEKEND. WORLD

The vice-principal of Newell High School, New Brighton, Mr. Matthew Sekeleni, has died in the Livingstone Hospital after a long illness.

Born in the Transkei, Mr. Sekeleni studied and gained his B.A. degree at Fort Hare University College. In 1948 he joined the staff of Newell High School as a Latin teacher. He leaves his wife, a domestic science teacher at the same school, and three children.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date NOV 1970
BANTU



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A UNIVERSITY IN THE NORTH

THE University of the North at Turfloop near Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal attained academic independence on 25 September this year. The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, on this occasion presented the Act of Independence to the Chairman of the University Council, Mr J. H. van Dyk.

The following is an excerpt from Mr Botha's speech delivered on this occasion:

All forms of life tend to develop into full maturity. The fact that the three Bantu University Colleges became academically independent resulted from a healthy academic life.

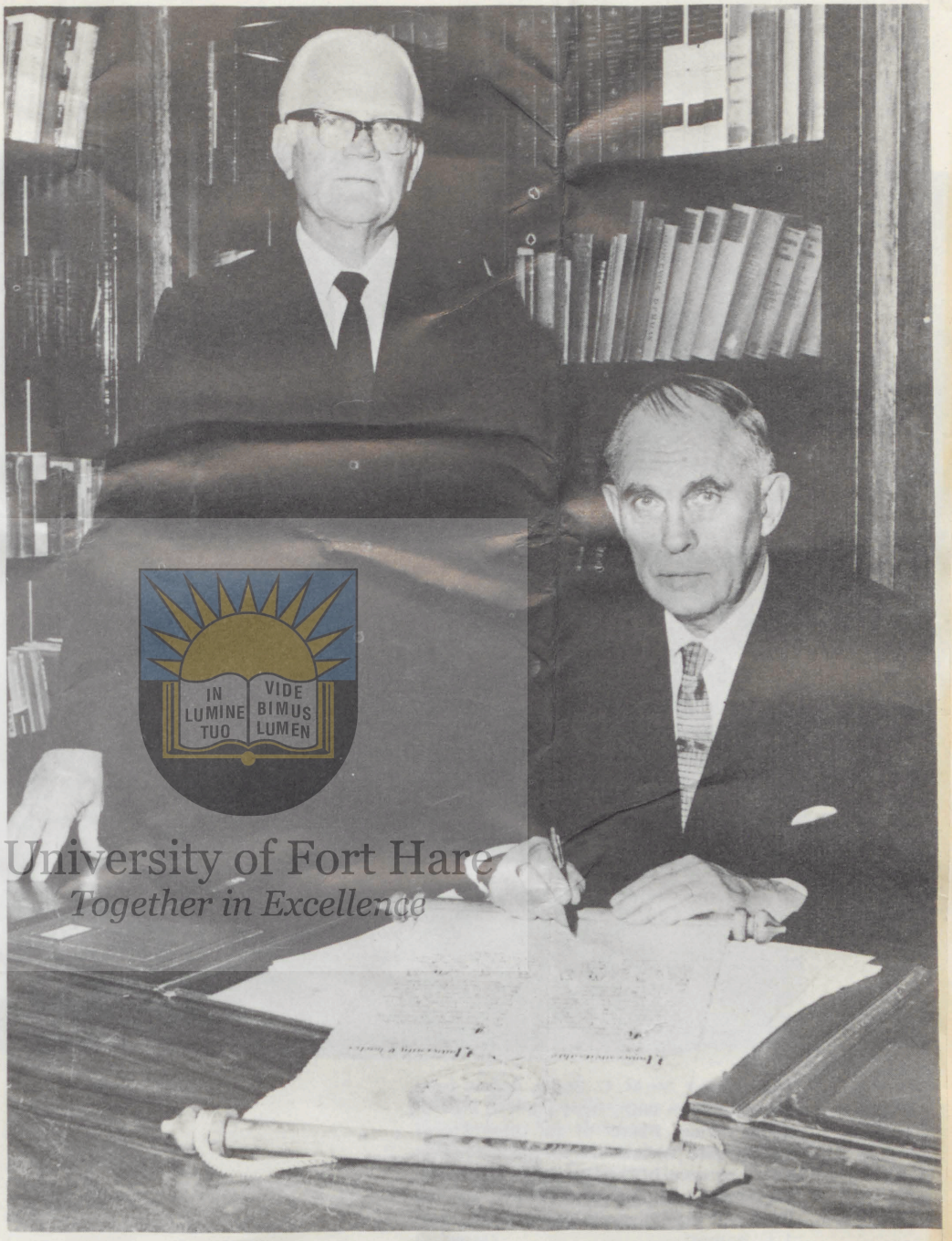
Today, the University of the North can look back with pride on a decade of growth and development. Academic independence was not merely handed to this university on a silver platter. The fact that the University of the

the Commissioner-General for the North Sotho national unit (M564/9)



5 NOV 1970

NOV 1970



Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, signs the Act of Independence of the University of the North in the presence of the Rector, Prof. J. L. Boshoff (M561/4)

North in the space of ten years has proved itself as an independent university, is indeed a great achievement.

Various factors contributed to this rapid progress. In the first place we must make mention of the devoted lecturers and administrative staff who from the beginning have striven for an independent university. In this respect the name of Prof. Dr E. F. Potgieter should be mentioned – the pioneer and architect who in the initial years had to lead the university through the first difficult phase amidst hostile publicity.

Support

Secondly, this rapid development would not have been possible without the assistance of the University of South Africa, who as guardian, allowed the University College to benefit from its academic experience of almost a century.

However, no college can become an independent university if the society or societies served by such an institution are unwilling to give their full support and express confidence in the University. The support and confidence enjoyed by the University of the North are clearly illustrated by the increasing number of students who are

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Prof. J. N. de Villiers, Rector of the University of Stellenbosch, addresses the audience on the occasion of the investiture of Dr W. W. M. Eiselen as first Chancellor of the University of the North. Dr Eiselen is the Commissioner-General for the North Sotho national unit (M564/9)

Date NOV 1970
BANTU



The Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, second from the right, seen with, from the left, Prof. J. N. de Villiers, Rector of the University of Stellenbosch who delivered the address at the investiture of the Chancellor, Dr W. W. M. Eiselen (standing next to him), and the Rector of the University of the North, Prof. J. L. Boshoff (M561/5)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

sent by their communities to receive tuition at the university.

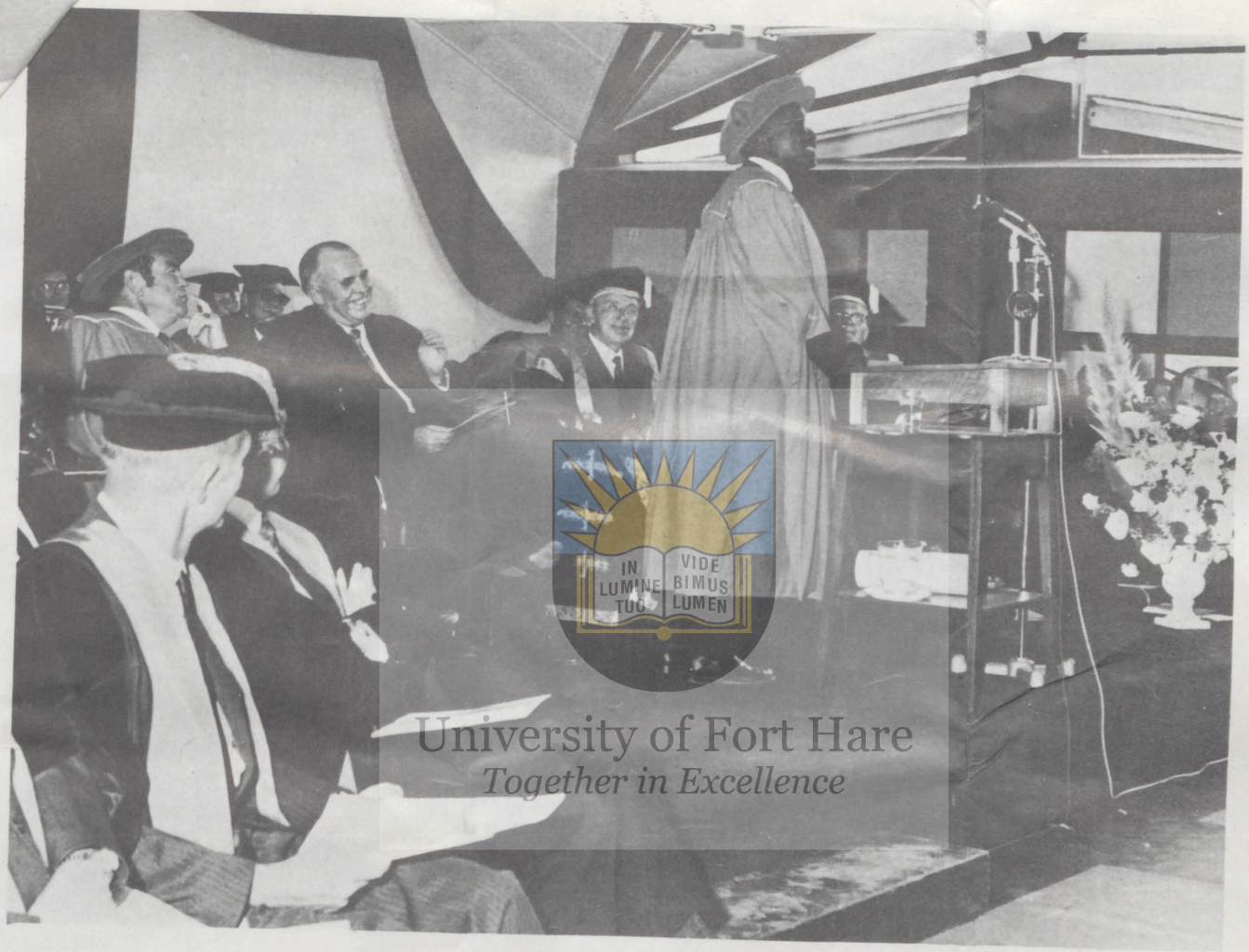
The increasing number of students who receive degrees and diplomas every year, is further proof that the University serves a highly successful purpose and deserves academic autonomy. In 1961 only three degrees were awarded as against 75 degrees and 43 diplomas last year. Since 1964 the University has already produced 28 students who attained post B.A. degrees, two were awarded masters degrees and one a Doctorate.

Legislation

The University College of the North came into existence through legislation in August 1959. In the same year the Council and Advisory Council were appointed as controlling bodies.

In 1965 the beautiful library building was put into use in which an extensive library could be developed into an asset for the institution. Thereafter in 1967 the pharmacy block was completed and likewise the New Arts Building, with its unique trefoil pattern, after which followed the first of a series of modern hostels for men which provides accommodation for 250 students. At present a modern hostel which will provide accommodation for 244 women students is being erected.

NOV 1970



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr M. J. Madiba, Chairman of the Advisory Council of the University of the North, makes an amusing remark during his congratulatory message to the University and its Chancellor, Dr W. W. M. Eiselen (M536/11)

During the first enrolment in 1960 there were 87 registered students. This figure steadily increased to 810 in 1970. It is interesting to note that more than 100 applications were received from aspiring students in states north of the Limpopo. In the past decade the lecturing staff has increased from 23 to 101 in 1970.

In 1960 tuition was given in 30 different professions; the figure has now risen to more than 60. The number of departments has expanded from 19 to 35 and two sub-departments.

From July 1965 the Department of Pharmacology became fully staffed enabling pharmacists to be trained here. This Department is the only one to offer training facilities for all the Bantu nations in South Africa and is widely accepted as among the best equipped in the country.

Future task

Pioneer work was done in the Department of Bantu languages in that the University of the North became the first institution to divide this department into separate departments for Tsonga, Venda and Sotho languages. The aim is for each of the Sotho languages to become independent Departments.

On a occassion such as this one is inclined to consider the future task of the University of the North.

The University of the North has the unique opportunity to create some-

Date NOV 1970
BANTU



The Chairman of the Council of the University of the North, Mr J. H. van Dyk, is presented with the Act of Independence by the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha. Mr van Dyk is a former Secretary for Bantu Education (M564/7)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

thing new. This institution must not be an exact replica of any other existing university; it must develop its own individual character and make its own particular contribution, especially in the sphere of higher education.

At the time of the Addis Ababa Conference on education, the representatives of 39 African governments agreed: "That, as the present content of education in Africa is not in line with either existing African conditions . . . or the dominant features of an essentially technological age . . . but is based on a non-African background, African educational authorities should revise and reform the content of education . . . so as to take account of African environment, child development, cultural heritage, and . . . economic development."*

*Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, Final Report (Paris: UNESCO/ED/181), Chapter V, par. 24.

What was being sought here is a content of education which would be more scientific and which would have more respect for African values. Africa has to make its own contribution to the development of world civilization. The form which civilization will take in countries and nations of Africa may and possibly should be peculiar to those countries. The time when inhabitants of Africa countries blindly took over everything that was Western has passed, and the time to make a specifically creative contribution for your specific nation has arrived. In this process the University obviously plays an important role.

Throughout Africa there has arisen an insistent demand that Universities, while maintaining international standards of scholarship and while enabling their students to take their place in the international world of learning, should develop their own character and cater for the special needs of their communities.

Contribution

The University is also in a position to make a unique contribution to learning. It will be able to engage problems according to internationally accepted standards of scholarship, but from the background of a particular culture.

The most profitable investment any nation can make, is an investment in education and development of its human resources. What is wanted is not only a small upper class of academic people, but a general development of the educational level of the masses.

The future expects much from this University. In the first place there is the need for research. This University has already made important contributions to research work in Bantu literature and linguistics, psychology, the use of the official languages in Bantu schools, sociology, economics and political science, etc., in the Bantu homelands. But there will have to be progressively more extensive programmes of research in the light of the acceleration of development in these areas.

In the second place the development of a community demands skilled people in many fields, such as the staffing and control of schools and universities, the establishment of financial and commercial institutions, progress in the field of agriculture, technology, industries and many more. All these highly essential functions of intellectual leadership must eventually be carried out by members of the community who have had good training, preferably in a University. We cannot envisage the fullest development of the homelands of our Bantu nations without the aid of your Universities. There is still a very great shortage of public servants, teachers, ministers of religion with a University degree, medical doctors, social workers, lawyers, pharmacists, engineers, technicians, economists and scientists.

We have to look at this University and the others to produce educated young people in adequate numbers of participation at all levels of community development.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

There are individuals throughout the world who are pessimistic about the Universities, saying that they produce too many radical and revolutionary people who are threatening the good order of society. That this fear is not entirely baseless, is proved by the many student protests and revolts all over the world. But there are also the optimists who believe that the University is the only hope for the renewal and building up of the community in a positive manner. It is true that the University can release destructive spiritual powers, but it is also true that the University can be a mighty instrument in the building up of a stable and prosperous society.

Research

We belong to the optimists and believe that the University of the North will make an appreciable contribution to the development of the communities to which it belongs, and will produce highly-trained manpower for the advancement of their developing homelands in South Africa.

We must realize that the University is in the first place an institution for research and a place of education, established to equip people for a lifework. This is the only justification for its existence and to achieve this end, it must maintain its own rules of discipline and order. There are many people who would like to exploit the University for other purposes but they may not be allowed to do so.

Where we are expressing the ideal that this University should develop its own identity and traditions, it is obvious that the standard of academic teaching should remain on the highest level. In the past, academic standards were secured by the fact that students were enrolled for the degrees and examinations of the University of South Africa. Just as at the beginning, after the establishment of the University Colleges, there are now again those doubters who fear that academic independence will necessarily bring about a lowering of the academic standards of these new Universities. I want to give the assurance today that the University of the North Act of 1969, giving academic autonomy to this University, was framed with great care to ensure the continued maintenance of the highest academic standards for this institution.

Syllabuses

Indeed, where in the past the academic contact of the University College was limited to the University of South Africa, there is now the possibility for much wider academic contacts. Serving on the present Senate of the University of the North – which is *inter alia* responsible for controlling the syllabuses and examinations – there are representatives of the Universities of the Witwatersrand, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, the Rand Afrikaans University and the University of South Africa. In all examinations in a major subject to a degree or diploma, external examiners are also appointed from other Universities. These measures not only create extensive

academic contact but also ensure the academic integrity and standards of this young University.

Ladies and gentlemen, in view of the outstanding development and achievements of the University of the North in the past as briefly outlined to you and in view of the specific role we believe it is to play in the development of the communities it is attached to, I now have great honour in representing the Act of Independence to the Chairman of the Council, Mr J. H. van Dyk.

Universities throughout the Republic of South Africa sent their congratulations to the University of the North

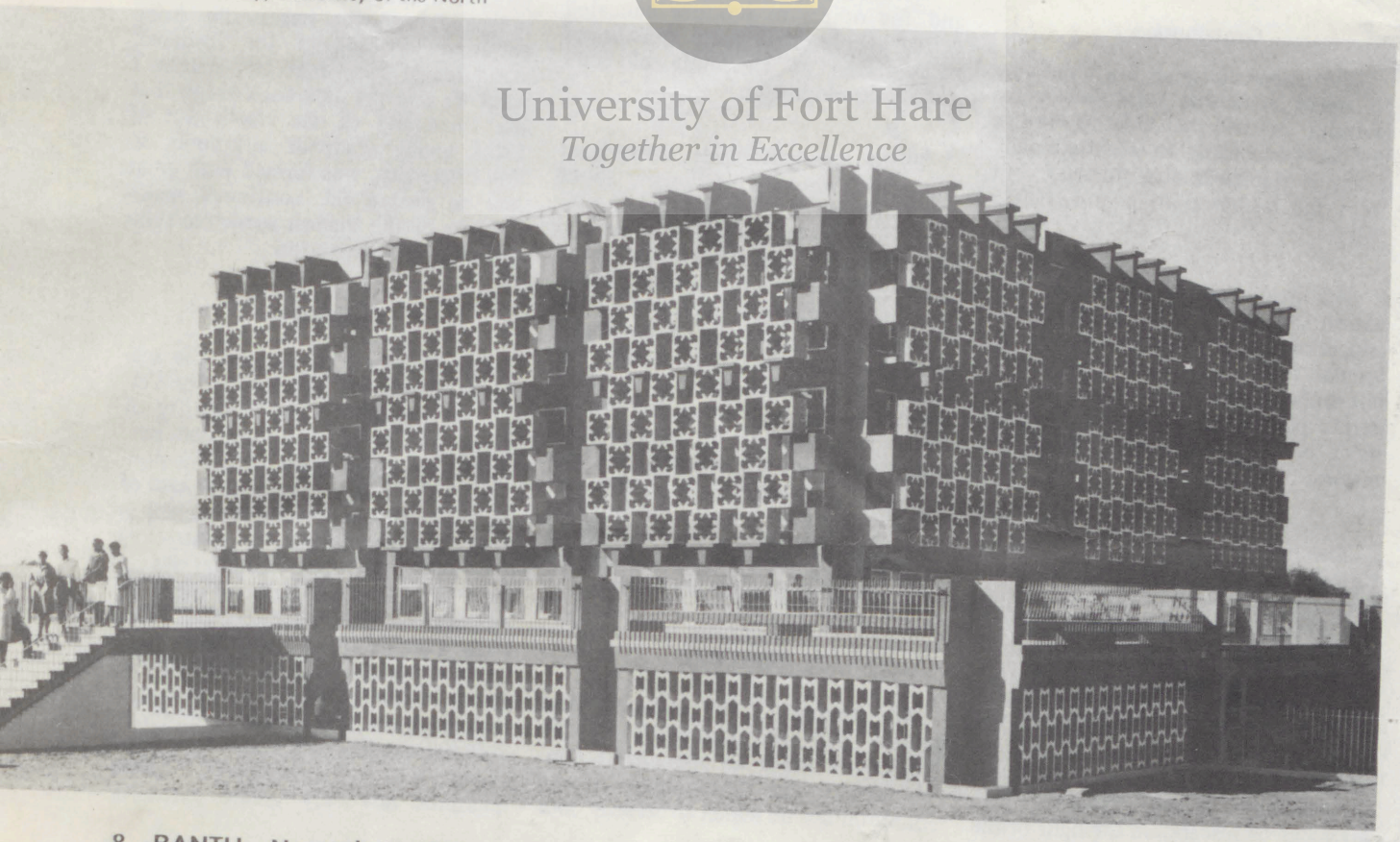
Photographs:

Johan Brummelkamp,

Department of Information

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

The library, University of the North



Date 24 DEC 1970 Date

P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare exam results

THE following are the Fort Hare University exam results.

Bachelor of Arts: M. Amakali, P. N. Bam, F. M. K. Bosman, V. M. Damane, A. E. Gaomab, S. Gugwini, M. Gwiji, D. Gxilishe, P. P. Jacobs, A. S. Jikwana (Distinction in Systematic Theology), V. Jojozi, S. V. Koti, L. Kwatsha, C. L. Lusaseni, D. S. Lusu, G. N. Mashiyi, B. N. Mazonda, B. B. Mfenyana (Distinction in Social Anthropology), C. N. Myataza, M. S. Ndzekeli and D. Ngewu.

Others are J. P. Ngubane, S. F. Nxala, P. M. Pangwa, S. C. Satyo (Distinction in Xhosa), M. M. W. Sithole and S. Z. Zotwana.

Science

Bachelor of Arts (Social Science): M. W. Koboka, M. M. Ndamase, X. Sonjica and C. M. Tsotsobe.

R. M. Maqubela gained a diploma in Social Work.

Q. Mjoli obtained the B.A. (Honours) degree in Psychology.

Bachelor of Science (Honours): Z. Sipuka, Chemistry (Honours), E. Makwetu and A. Zuma, Psychology (Honours).

Bachelor of Science: C. N. Duze, M. Hela (Distinction in Chemistry), S. M. Kentane, J. R. Langa, M. S. Mabandla, K. Mfenyane, P. B. Mogale, E. V. Mooi, T. M. Ndube, J. J. Nhlapo and C. G. Vakalisa.

Bachelor of Commerce. W. L. Nkuhlu (Distinction in Business Economics).

B.Iuris: B. B. B. Mbalu (third year) and T. Dazana (fourth year).

Public Service Law Certificate: I. N. I. M. Mdlulwa, F. H. T. Mqhome and M. C. Twala.

Education

Bachelor of Theology: M. A. Mahlale and B. J. Mbenenge (Distinction in Systematic Theology).

University Education Diploma: A. T. Guzana, S. S. Jwili, M. R. N. Lusu, V. N. Malotana, M. T. Mbalo, S. S. M. Mema (Distinction in History of Education), L. L. Mkentane, F. L. Mniki, A. Z. Mrara, S. S. Seko and a non-graduate P. P. Madikiza.

Secondary Teacher's Diploma: J. B. Goba, V. S. Godlwana, M. Limekaya, L. J. D. Lusaseni, P. M. Mabena, A. M. Maketha (Distinctions in History of Education and Didactics), C. F. Mantlana, W. S. Mantyi, S. M. Mayatula, I. M. Mgijima, F. M. Mgwebi, G. N. Mepepo, N. M. Nabe, Z. W. Ngesi, H. S. Sikweyiya, M. C. Xundu and E. N. Zuma.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 8 JAN 1971

P. E. EVENING POST

OVERSEAS STUDY AWARD

ALICE. — Professor Abraham Coetzee, Head of the Department of Afrikaans and Nederlands at the University of Fort Hare, has been awarded an overseas advanced study grant by the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust.

Prof. Coetzee becomes one of the first staff members of a non-White university to be given this honour.

Vice-Chairman of the Fort Hare Senate since 1964, Prof. Coetzee has served Fort Hare since 1951. As Ned. Geref. minister of the Alice congregation, he was appointed to Fort Hare in a part-time capacity.

Together in Excellence

Boxing

He was appointed senior lecturer in 1955 and professor in 1960, after being awarded a doctorate in Afrikaans literature in 1959.

Well known in sporting circles Professor Coetzee has played rugby for the Free State, Western Province and Border and was at one time boxing champion of the University of the Free State.

Professor Coetzee intends studying at British, Dutch, Flemish, German and French universities while overseas.

—(Sapa)

Date 12 JAN 1971

STAR

Fort Hare man gets study grant

ALICE. — Professor Abraham Coetzee, head of the Department of Afrikaans and Nederlands at the University of Fort Hare, has been awarded an overseas advanced study grant by the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust.

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Vice-chairman of the Fort Hare senate since 1964, Professor Coetzee has served the university since 1951.

He was appointed senior lecturer in 1955 and professor in 1960, after being awarded a doctorate in Afrikaans literature in 1959.

He served on the Fort Hare council for five years, and in the rector's absence has taken control of the administration of the university.

He is well known in sporting circles and has played rugby for the Free State, Western Province and Border and was at one time boxing champion of the University of the Free State. — Sapa.

Date 24 DEC 1970
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare degrees

ALICE — The following have obtained their degrees at the University of Fort Hare:

Bachelor of Arts: Miss M. Amakali, Miss P. N. Bam, F. M. K. Bosman, V. M. Damane, A. E. Gaomab, S. Gugwini, M. Gwiji, D. Gxilishe, P. P. Jacobs, A. S. Jikwana, J. Jojozi, S. V. Koti, L. Kwatsha, C. L. Lusaseni, Miss D. S. Lusu, G. N. Mashiyi, B. N. Mazonda, B. B. Mfenyana, C. N. Myataza, M. S. Ndzekeli, D. Ngewu, J. P. Ngubane, S. F. Nxala, P. M. Panga, S. C. Satyo, M. M. W. Sithole, S. Z. Zotwana,

Bachelor of Arts (Social Science): Miss M. W. Koboka, M. M. Ndamase, X. Sonjica, C. M. Tsotsobe.

Bachelor of Arts (Hons.): Q. Mjoli.

Bachelor of Commerce: W. L. Nkuhlu.

Bachelor of Science: Miss C. N. Duze, Miss M. Hela, S. M. Kentane, J. R. Langa, B. T. Mabandla, K. Mfenyana, P. B. Mogale, E. V. Mooi, T. N. Ndube, Miss J. J. Nhlapo, C. G. Vakalisa.

Bachelor of Science (Hons.): Miss Z Sipuka, Miss E. Makwetu, Mrs. A. Z. Zuma.

Bachelor of Theology: Miss M. A. Mahlale, B. F. Mbenenge. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 JAN 1971
Date
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Man gets study grant

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Professor Coetzee becomes one of the first staff members of a non-White university to be given this honour.

Vice-chairman of the Fort Hare senate since 1964, Professor Coetzee has served the university since 1951.

He was appointed senior lecturer in 1955 and professor in 1960, after being awarded a doctorate in Afrikaans literature in 1959.

He served on the Fort Hare council for five years, and in the rector's absence has taken control of the administration of the university.

He is well known in sporting circles and has played rugby for the Free State, Western Province and Border and was at one time boxing champion of the University of the Free State. — Sapa.

Date 15 JAN 1971

DIE BURGER

Prof. Ernie Marais van die Universiteit van Fort Hare en sy gesin hou vakansie op Waenhuiskrans. Prof. Marais was voorheen N.G. Spoorwegleeraar in Kaapstad.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 JAN 1971

Date

DIE BURGER

Prof dr Ernie Marais van die Universiteit van Fort Hare is in Kaapstad vir 'n vergadering waarvan hy die voorsitter is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 FEB 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

~~Fort~~ Hare enrolment up seven per cent

ALICE — The enrolment figures for the University of Fort Hare showed an annual average increase of about seven per cent from 1966 to 1969.

From 1969 to 1970 the figure jumped from 487 to 613, representing a 25 per cent increase, and present indications are that a further increase of about 20 per cent may be expected in 1971, when the enrolment will be approximately 735.

Due to circumstances beyond the control of the university, it has not been possible to provide permanent facilities in time for the 1971 intake, to keep pace with this explosion in student numbers.

In these circumstances the alternative courses of action open to the university authorities were either to refuse admission to some qualified applicants or to provide temporary, makeshift accommodation.

In order to accommodate the excess applicants certain temporary (prefabricated) buildings have been fitted for use as students' quarters. In some hostels common rooms have been converted to dormitories and, in a few cases, extra beds have been moved into existing bedrooms.

The Rector of Fort Hare, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said here the university regretted the temporary accommodation may not be as comfortable as may be desired, but an attempt will be made to have permanent buildings in 1972.

He emphasised the quality of the food and catering would be the same for all students.

The Fort Hare building programme for this year is impressive and includes a new men's hostel.

The expansion of Fort Hare is continuing rapidly, and there is every evidence that it will continue to do so as student numbers and facilities increase.

In 1960 the budget for Fort Hare was R360 000. Today the 1971 budget is R1 800 000.

Over the last ten years faculties of law, theology, commerce, agriculture and education have been instituted.

This year a new Department of Fine Arts will be started. This is the first of its kind in the Republic for non-White students.—DDC.

Date 3 DEC 1970
CAPE ARGUS

EXPERTS TO PLAN BANTU FARMING

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA, Thursday.

THE Minister of Bantu Administration (Mr. M. C. Botha) announced the formation today of an agricultural committee for the intensive forward planning and development of farmland in the Bantu homelands.

At a Press conference Mr. Botha explained that the body of experts in agriculture would exist to advise the Minister, the department, the homelands' governments and other official organisations on all agricultural matters within the homelands.

The Minister said it had been decided to establish the committee as part of the introduction of a system of advisory committees working under the Bantu Affairs Commission.

FULL RECORD

Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer, M.P. for Nelspruit who has been appointed chairman of the committee, explained that one of its first tasks was to make a comprehensive record of all agricultural land in the homelands.

Mr. Raubenheimer said when the homelands were fully developed 13 per cent of the land in the country would be in the hands of Africans for agricultural purposes as opposed to only 8 per cent for Whites. He said that 98 per cent of Bantu agricultural land was excellent grazing land, while 12 per cent was arable.

Intensive planning of this land would eventually place the agricultural product of the homelands on a par with White agricultural land. Mr. Raubenheimer also said it was hoped eventually to encourage 400 000 Africans to become permanent farmers to help to produce food for 30 000 000 people.

CO-OPERATIVES

The committee would also investigate the possibility of setting up co-operatives as well as encouraging the individual farmer. Next year members of the committee would visit Israel, Turkey and Greece, as well as Rhodesia and Malawi, where this system was successfully operated.

Other members of the committee, named today by the Minister, are: Prof. J. A. Lombard, who is also chairman of the Bantu Affairs Commission's economic committee; the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Fort Hare, still to be appointed; two senior agriculture experts in the Bantu Administration Department, Mr. L. A. Piepler and Mr. J. Murray, and Dr. J. S. Weidemann, director of the Bureau of Economic Research of the Bantu Development Corporation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 JAN 1971

P. E. EVENING POST

Session will be busy

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—When the Assembly met today after the official opening of Parliament by the State President, the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, gave notice that on Monday he would move: "That this House has no confidence in the Government".

This announcement was received with cheers from the Opposition benches and laughter from the Government side.

Notice was given by various Ministers of seven Bills.

These included notice of a Bill, given by the Minister of the Interior, Mr T. Gerdener, to amend one of the schedules to the Financial Relations Act, and notice by the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Dr S. W. van der Merwe, for the amendment of the Publications and Entertainments Act.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, gave notice of a Bill to amend the University of Fort Hare Act and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr P. G. J. Koornhof, gave notice of a Bill to amend the Transkei Constitution Act.—(Sapa)

- 9 FEB 1971

Date

NATAL MERCURY

In Parliament today

● Motion by Mr. H. H. Smit (NP Sellenbosch) expressing concern at the increase in violence and revolutionary warfare and asking that the attention of the people of South Africa and all peace-loving nations be directed to the necessity of combating this phenomenon.

● Committee stage, University of Fort Hare Amendment Bill.

● Committee stage, Prisons Amendment Bill.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 FEB 1971

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Appointment

ALICE, Wednesday. — Dr. D. H. Meiring (33) has been appointed Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Fort Hare. He follows in the footsteps of his father who was on the staff for 23 years, and also mayor of Alice on several occasions.—Sapa.

Date

University of Fort Hare
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Date 31 JAN 1971

WEEKEND WORLD

Two former lecturers of Fort Hare University at Alice are now professors at the University of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. They are Dr. Selby Bongani Ngcobo, who has been appointed Professor of Economics, and Dr. Simon Mbiko Guma who has been appointed head of the Department of African languages.

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Dr. Ngcobo holds degrees of B.A., B.Econ., M.A. (Yale), P.Hd. (London). Professor Guma holds degrees of BA., M.A. and is a Doctor of letters of philosophy. He was the first African to obtain the latter degree. Dr. Ngcobo comes from Natal and Professor Guma from the Cape.

Date - 4 FEB 1971

The Friend

FORT HARE BILL

THE University of Fort Hare Amendment Bill, which was published yesterday, provides for the appointment of a vice-rector and for the rector to delegate his powers to the vice-rector.

The Bill, which has been read a first time, provides for the appointment of a vice-rector by the university council with the approval of the Minister of Bantu Education.

The powers, privileges, duties and functions of the vice-rector will, subject to the provisions of the principal Act, be determined by the council with the approval of the Minister.

KEEPING CONTROL

The Bill provides further that the rector may from time to time delegate to the vice-rector such of his powers as he may deem fit but that he will not be divested of any powers so delegated.

The rector is also empowered to amend or rescind any decision of the vice-rector taken in the exercise of powers delegated to him.

The vice-rector will by virtue of his office be a member of every committee of the university council or the senate and of the joint committee of the council and the senate. — Sapa.

Date 10 FEB 1971

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Dr. D. H. Meiring (33) is aangestel as professor in Organiese Chemie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 FEB 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare Bill gets first reading

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The University of Fort Hare Amendment Bill published yesterday, provides for the appointment of a vice-rector and for the rector to delegate his powers to the vice-rector.

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DIVEST

The Bill provides that the rector may from time to time delegate to the vice-rector such of his powers as he may deem fit, but that he will not be divested of any powers so delegated.

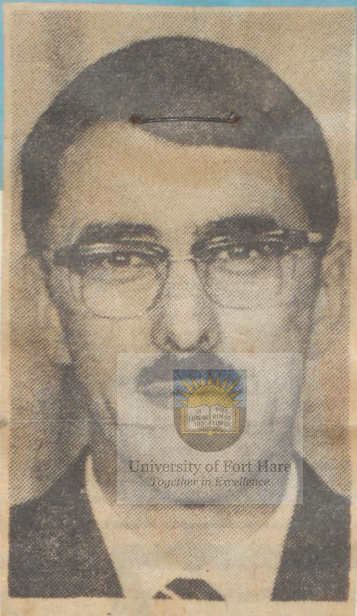
The rector is also empowered to amend or rescind any decision of the vice-rector taken in the exercise of powers delegated to him.

The vice-rector will, by virtue of his office, be a member of every committee of the university council or the senate and of the joint committee of the council and the senate.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 FEB 1971

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. Dirk Meiring van Fort Hare is onlangs aangestel as professor in organiese chemie aan dié Unieversiteit. Hy het sy skool- en akademiese opleiding in Bloemfontein ontvang en het verskeie beurse vir buitelandse studie verwerf. Hy volg in die voetspore van sy vader, prof. A. D. J. Meiring, wat 23 jaar lank lid van Fort Hare se akademiese personeel was.

Date 6 FEB 1971
IMVO ZABANTSUNDU.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

BO: Mev. J. M. de Wet, eggenote van die rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, wens mnr. D. A. P. Tuswa geluk met die R200-prys wat hy gewen het vir die beste radiovolgverhaal van 1970. Mnr. Tuswa kom van Burnshill af en is 'n opgeleide onderwyser. Die prys is oorhandig deur mnr. Steve de Villiers, Uitvoerende Direkteur van Programme.

9 FEB 1971

Date

CAPE TIMES

SECOND READINGS

The Prisons Amendment Bill and the University of Fort Hare Amendment Bill were read a second time in the Assembly yesterday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 FEB 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Opknappings-kursus in Afrikaans

FORT HARE. — 'n Driedaagse opknappingskursus word by die Fort Hare-universiteit aangebied. Dit is 'n kursus in praktiese Afrikaans.

Die nuwe taallaboratorium word hiervoor gebruik. Mondelinge werk word beklemtoon. Daar word ook van enkelkonseprolprent gebruik gemaak. Die kursus word bygewoon deur 21 Bantoe-onderwysers wat Afrikaans in die distrikte van Peddie, Alice en King William's Town aan sekondêre skole doseer.

Dit is die eerste kursus van sy soort wat aangebied word. Die kursus word deur mnr. L. Proctor direkteur van die taallaboratorium en mnr. Jan Vorster waarnemende hoof van die Departement Afrikaans aangebied. — (Eie Beriggewer.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 FEB 1971

Date

EVENING POST P.E.

Fort Hare grows

ALICE. — Enrolment figures at the University of Fort Hare, which showed an average annual increase of 7 per cent between 1966 and 1969, have jumped from 487 in 1969 to 613 in 1970, an increase of 25 per cent. University authorities expect a further increase of about 20 per cent in 1971.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
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Date 9 FEB 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

Appointed Professor



Dr J. SAAYMAN, Senior Lecturer in Zoology at the University of Fort Hare, has been appointed Professor of Zoology at the University of the North at Turfloop near Pietersburg.

He is a graduate of the University of Stellenbosch and has received wide recognition for his research work on parasites.

Dr Saayman is married with two young daughters.

Date 10 FEB 1971

EVENING POST P.E.

Fort Hare post

ALICE. — Dr [illegible] M. Meiring, 33, after a distinguished [illegible] career has been appointed Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Fort Hare.

He follows in the footsteps of his father who was on the staff for 23 years — also Mayor of Alice on several occasions.

Dr Meiring is well-known for his chemical research publications.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 FEB 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

NEW FORT HARE POST QUERIED

CAPE TOWN. — The University of Fort Hare Amendment Bill, which provides for the appointment of a vice-rector at the University, passed the second reading in the Assembly yesterday with no opposition from the United Party or Mrs Helen Suzman.

According to Mr J. J. Engelbrecht (Nat. Algoa) they gave it "only half-hearted support".

Mrs Suzman, in particular, was highly sceptical of the official motivation for the Bill advanced by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, who said the appointment of a vice-rector had become imperative because of the pressure of work on the Rector.

Mrs Suzman suggested the real reason for the appointment was that the university, "with its unhappy history of student unrest", needed an additional disciplinarian to keep order.

University of Fort Hare
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Ratio

Mr Gray Hughes (U.P., Transkei), questioned the Bill because he found it difficult to believe that a university with such a low student-staff ratio (and such a high capital cost per student enrolled, R1 400) required an additional administrative appointment. He asked the Minister whether it was possible for an African to be appointed to the job.

Mr M. C. Botha, in reply, said the student-staff ratio at the university was increasing steadily, from 5.1:1 in 1969, to 5.7:1 last year, while expectations for 1971 were "high".

He added: "There is nothing to stop an African advancing to the job of Vice-Rector."

Balkanising

Opposition M.Ps yesterday again questioned the sincerity of the Government to grant full sovereign independence to African homelands.

They did this in the course of the second reading debates on the Transkei Constitution Amendment Bill and the Bantu Homelands Constitution Bill, both of which they opposed on the grounds that the measures were calculated to give expression to the basic philosophy of the National Party of balkanising South Africa.

Date 15

E. P.

Fort Hare enrolment rockets

ALICE — The enrolment figures for the University of Fort Hare showed an annual average increase of about seven per cent from 1966 to 1969. From 1969 to 1970 the figure jumped from 487 to 613, representing a 25 per cent increase.

Present indications are that a further increase of about 20 per cent may be expected in 1971 when the enrolment will be about 735.

Through circumstances beyond the control of the university, it has not been possible to provide permanent facilities in time for the 1971 intake, to keep pace with this explosion in student numbers.

In these circumstances the alternative courses of action open to the university authorities were either to refuse admission to some qualified applicants or to provide temporary, make-shift accommodation

Together in Excellence

Prefabs

To accommodate the excess applicants, temporary (prefabricated) buildings have been fitted for use as students' quarters, in some hostels common-rooms have been converted to dormitories and in a few cases extra beds have been moved into existing bedrooms.

The Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet said here that the university regretted that the temporary accommodation, "may not be as comfortable as may be desired but an attempt will be made to have permanent buildings in 1972."

He emphasised that the quality of the food and catering, however, would be the same for all the students.

The Fort Hare building programme for this year is impressive and include a new men's hostel.

The expansion of Fort Hare is continuing rapidly and there is evidence that it will continue to do so as student numbers and facilities increase.

In 1960 the budget for Fort Hare was R360 000. The 1971 budget is R1 800 000.

Date 9 FEB 19
P. E. EVENING POST

New test for deaf





University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr W. BACKER, of Alice, and his wife, Mrs A. C. BACKER, who have devised a new vocabulary test for English-speaking deaf children in South Africa.

Dr Backer is Senior Lecturer in industrial psychology at the University of Fort Hare. His wife is a teacher at the Alice Secondary School.

The test is a "picture-word" type of test. The first of its kind to be made available to deaf children in South Africa.

It has been standardised on the pupils of the English-speaking deaf children at the three schools for the deaf in South Africa, and excludes the schools for children who are only hard of hearing.

The test is to be used at these schools for three years when it will be reviewed for reliability and validity, because the standardisation population of 300 to 400 children at the three schools is relatively small.

The test is of particular educational value and use in placing and selecting deaf children for different classes.

balkanising

Date 22 FEB 1971

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Lektor presteer

FORT HARE. — Dit het pas bekend geraak dat mnr. W. S. Trollope, senior lektor in weidingsleer aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare 'n prys toegeken is vir die beste referaat gelewer tydens die jaarkongres van die Graslandvereniging wat gedurende Januarie op Stellenbosch gehou is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die referaat het as onderwerp gehad „Die Uitroeiing van Fynbosplantegroei in die Amatolaberg".

Mnr. Trollope is ook uitgenooi om dieselfde referaat by 'n vuurekologie konferensie in Tallahassee, Florida, Amerika gedurende April vanjaar te gaan lewer.

Hy sal dieselfde onderwerp, maar met klem op die bestryding van die fynbosplantegroei met behulp van vuur, toelig.

— (Die Beriggewer.)

23 FEB 1971

Date

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Award for lecturer

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday. — Mr. Winston Trollope, lecturer in the Department of Agronomy at Fort Hare University, has been awarded the prize for the best paper delivered at the 1971 Grassland Society of Southern Africa which met in Stellenbosch recently.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 FEB 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

KEY MAN AT CAR PLANT

Link between White bosses and Black workers

AN African graduate, Mr Reginald Majodina, is the key figure in a motor manufacturing plant's scheme to improve race relations and cut costs.

By ERIC LEATHERBARROW
Evening Post Staff Reporter

At 24 he is responsible for 1681 Africans employed on the assembly lines and in the workshops of Volkswagen's Uitenhage works.

He is the vital link between the White bosses and the Black workers operating under them.

And even in the seven months since Mr Majodina first sat behind the desk in his own modern office, production at the giant plant has flowed a little more smoothly.

REDUCED

Turnover at VW has been cut by half a per cent.

"That may not sound much but it is quite a lot when you consider the number of Africans we have working for us," said Mr Gus Ferguson, Personnel Manager.

Mr Majodina's job is to apply a little oil to reduce, and where possible, avoid the friction which develops when people of different races work together.

"The whole question really hinges on understanding," said the trained psychologist. "Being an African I can appreciate more easily how an African worker feels or why he reacts in a certain manner. I interpret for the management."

Mr Majodina spends much of his time moving around the plant ironing out minor problems.

"I listen to the workers' grievances, complaints and problems. My job is to make him happy.

"Sometimes they come to me with problems that don't exist. It is just that they don't understand. And it's no use a White boss shouting at an African.

"You must bear in mind that some of these people feel a bit insecure. Shouting induces instead of eliminates their fears.

WRONG

"If a man does something wrong he must be corrected, shown where he is wrong and why he is wrong. Shouting does no good at all. It only frightens him," said Mr Majodina.

And he added: "The days when an African got a clip across the ear are over. White foremen have come to realise that in order to create successful workers they have to try and understand these people."



Mr REGINALD MAJODINA

At VW the supervisory staff are put through a course on the traditions and customs of Africans to improve understanding.

The time Mr Majodina spends in his office is usually taken up with recruitment and selection of African employees. He interviews applicants and gives them aptitude tests so that they are put in the job most suited to them.

"This is essential. We must make sure we match the right man with the right job."

He also holds follow-up interviews and sees the men who decide to leave and to find out why.

"We needed someone," said Mr Ferguson," to act as a catalyst between the African worker and management; someone who knows and understands the African but who knows management and what management is trying to achieve.

BIG TASK

"The first seven months have been very satisfactory."

Mr Majodina is settling into his job as one of South Africa's few Black employment officers.

He studied for four years at the University of Fort Hare to gain a Bachelor of Commerce degree in administration so that he could land such a position.

With it goes all the perks of being on the firm's salaried staff. But he looks further than his own pay packet.

"The benefit of good race relations in industry is bound to be carried over into other spheres," said Mr Majodina.

"My job is a challenging one and I feel I have already achieved something. But there is a big task ahead of me."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 FEB 1971

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fort Hare Afrikaans course

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday. THE new language laboratory at Fort Hare, under the directorship of Mr. Leslie Proctor, a Cambridge graduate and world authority on language laboratory work, has held a successful three-day refresher course in Afrikaans.

University of Fort Hare

The course was attended by 20 teachers and two inspectors who teach Afrikaans in the Ciskei. The latest in audio visual aids, such as tape-recorders, loop films and overhead projectors were used.

The courses are to be a regular feature at Fort Hare. At present the laboratory can handle only 24 at a time but when the new arts faculty building, complete with a language institute, is ready 60 will be accommodated at each course.

Afrikaans is becoming increasingly popular at Fort Hare University and the number of students wishing to take it have increased annually.

Date 24 FEB 1971
E. P. HERALD

LANGUAGE LAB BIG SUCCESS

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — The language laboratory recently established at Fort Hare under the directorship of Mr Leslie Proctor, a Cambridge graduate and world authority on language laboratory work has held a highly successful three-day refresher course in Afrikaans.

The course was attended by 20 teachers and two inspectors who teach Afrikaans in the Ciskei. The latest in audio visual aids such as tape recorders, loop films, overhead projectors and modern techniques in language teaching impressed and greatly benefited those attending the course.

The courses will become a regular feature at Fort Hare. At present the laboratory can handle only 24 at a time but when the new arts faculty building is completed with a language institute, 60 pupils will be accommodated at each course.

Afrikaans as a subject is becoming increasingly popular at Fort Hare University and the numbers of students wanting to take it have increased yearly. This year three students will graduate with Afrikaans-Nederlands as one of their final subjects. The course was organised in conjunction with the acting head of the department of Afrikaans-Nederlands at Fort Hare, Mr Jan Vorster.

Mr Winston Trollope lecturer in the Department of Agronomy at Fort Hare University was awarded the prize for the best paper delivered at the 1971 meeting of the Grassland Society of the Southern Africa in Stellenbosch recently. A hundred delegates from all over South Africa and neighbouring territories attended the congress.

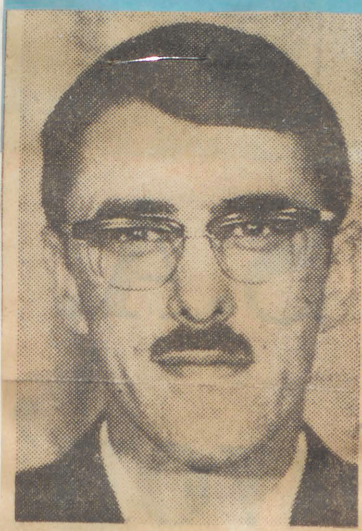
Professor E. Graven, Professor of Agriculture at Fort Hare said the scientific papers delivered by agricultural experts were all of a high standard.

Mr Trollope, a graduate of Natal University who comes from a well-known Border family, was rectnly honoured by American Agriculturists when he was invited to deliver a similar paper at an ecology conference in Tallahassee, Florida, USA, in April this year.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 FEB 197

EASTERN PROVINCE HERAL



Professor Dirk H. Meiring

NEW PROF AT FORT HARE

University of Pretoria
Tuteleer in Akademici

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — Dr Dirk H. Meiring, 33, an outstanding academician, has been appointed Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Fort Hare.

Prof Meiring is following in the footsteps of his father, Prof A. J. D. Meiring who was on the Port Hare staff for 23 years.

Prof Dirk Meiring has had an impressive academic career. He was born in Bloemfontein in 1937 and attended Grey College, Bloemfontein, where in matric he won the dux medal, chemistry medal and a national history prize.

When he graduated from the University of the O.F.S. with a B.Sc. three years later he did so with nine distinctions and went on to obtain a B.Sc Honours (cum laude), M.Sc, and D.Sc. Between 1958 and 1961 Dr Meiring won three awards, including the Abe Bailey Travel Scholarship to Europe and a C.S.I.R. research award. He has seven chemical research publications to his credit and is working on others.

Professor Meiring was appointed to the Fore Hare staff as Senior Lecturer in 1962. He takes a keen interest in the University and the town of Alice, of which his father was Mayor. He is married with three children and is president of the Alice Fort Hare Golf Club.

Date 25 FEB 1971
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Non-Whites think dialogue useless – Curtis

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

NON-White students had refused to speak on the Natal University campus in Pietermaritzburg, claiming dialogue with White students was useless, the president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr. Neville Curtis, said last night.

The South African Student Organisation (SASO) had accused White students of agreeing with the Government by not dissenting more actively, Mr. Curtis told about 400 Pietermaritzburg students, mainly first year.

Originally a debate between Nusas, Saso, the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) and the newly formed National Federation of South African Students (NAFSAS) had been planned.

Communication with Nafsas had broken down, and the ASB had claimed they did not have a suitable representative as their president was overseas, Mr. Curtis said.

"The first duty of a student is to think and as a thinking person to speak out and act against what he considers is wrong," he said.

"Ask yourselves why, as Nusas president, I have to enter Black campuses after dark, talk behind locked doors and afterwards creep out the backdoor."

SUICIDE

The student had to question why the rates of crime, suicide, divorce, alcoholism and hanging in South Africa were among the highest in the world; why African pupils were turned away from over crowded classrooms in Soweto; why the Government spent 10 times more on White education than African education.

"Why have African students at Fort Hare University refused to elect a students' representative council for the last 10 years because they claim representatives are victimised?" he asked.

"If this is not the kind of society you want, don't be afraid to act out against it," said Mr. Curtis.

"Be sure you are not being educated to become a 'yes man'. It is you duty to make yourself the most critical and aware person you can be."

University of Fort Hare

Date FEB 197
BONA



● Former Healdtown Institution classmates meet again. Clr. N. C. Phatudi (left) of the Lebos Territorial Authority Education Department and Clr. L. L. Sebe of the Ciskei Territorial Authority Education Department, during a recent visit by Clr. Phatudi and other Leboa Councillors to the Ciskei.



● Paramount Chief Mxolosi Bazindlovu Sandile greeting Chief M. M. Matlala, head of the Leboa Territorial Authority, during the visit of the Leboa Councillors to the Ciskei.

Leboa leaders impressed by Ciskei

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STORY AND PICS BY THOMAS TWALA

CHIEF M. M. MATLALA, head of the Leboa Territorial Authority and his five councillors paid a flying visit to the Ciskei recently. They had come to study the industry and the new developments of the Ciskei.

When the Leboa Councillors arrived in King Williamstown, they were taken to many places of interest including the Cyril Lord Clothing Factory, the D.R.C. Orphanage at Mdantsane Township in East London.

Before they came to the Ciskei, the Leboa Councillors had toured the Transkei where they also visited many places of industrial development.

Their purpose was to see for themselves what was going on in the other homelands in the Cape.

This was the first time that the Leboa Councillors had visited the area. They were also taken to the sea for sight-seeing.

With a keen interest in development, Chief Matlala and his colleagues visited many seats of education in the Ciskei. They were taken to the Fort Hare University and the Fort Cox Agricultural Insitution. They also went to see the Kiwani Holiday Resort in Peddie. This is an exclusive holiday resort for the Africans.

Those who were with Chief Matlala were: Clr. N. C. Phatudu, of the Leboa Education Department; Clr. I. Modjadji, of the Leboa Justice Department; Chief S. A. Molepo, of the Leboa Social Welfare and Community Department, Chief Z. T. Seleka, of Leboa Agricultural Department and Chief B. [illegible]atji of Leboa Roads and Works Department.

The Leboa Councillors also had the honour of meeting the Paramount Chief, Mxolisi Sandile. They were entertained at a big function which was attended by many leading Rarabe dignitaries, including Mr. Burns-Mcamashe, also of the Tshawe Royal Family and a leading authority in the Xhosa language.

Asked how he felt about the visit of the Transkei and the Ciskei, Chief Matlala said that it was difficult to compare his home—Leboa Territorial Authority and the two places because what was needed in a land was the industrial development. He promised that they would come again to visit the Transkei and Ciskei. He praised the industrial areas which he visited in the Ciskei.



● Being entertained to tea are Leboa Territorial Authority Councillors, during their recent visit to the Ciskei. From left to right, are: Clr. L. L. Sebe, of the Ciskei, one of their hosts; Clrs. S. A. Molepo; C. N. Phatudi; I. Modjadji, E. E. P. Msuthwana (of the Ciskei); Chief M. M. Matlala and Chief Justice Mabandla, head of the Ciskei Territorial Authority.

Date 24 FEB 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Twee sorg vir woordeskattoets vir die dowes

'N WOORDESKATTOETS vir dowe Engelsprekende kinders is deur dr. J. Backer van Fort Hare Universiteit en sy vrou, mev. A. C. Backer, onderwyseres aan die Alice sekondêre skool, saamgestel en gestandaardiseer.

Gedurende die derde jaarlikse kongres van die Sielkundige Instituut van Suid-Afrika in 1964 het dr. Backer 'n referaat gelewer oor die samestelling en standaardisering van die Snijders-Oomen nie-verbale intelligensieskaal vir Suid-Afrikaanse dowe kinders en het hy afgesluit deur te sê dat dit van groot belang is dat verbale toetse vir die dowes opgestel moet word.

Gedurende 1965 is 'n ad hoc-toekenning gemaak deur die Nasionale Raad vir sosiale navorsing en het dr. Backer gedurende 1966 met so 'n ondersoek begin. Dit is besluit om alleen met een verbale toets te begin, nl. 'n woordeskattoets.

Die doel van die woordeskattoets is nie om die verbale intelligensie van die dowe te meet nie, omdat faktore soos onderdom en ouderdom waarop doofheid ingetree het en aantal jare skoolonderrig ontvang die verbale ontwikkeling van die dowe grootliks beïnvloed.

Die doel was eerder om 'n vergelykingsmaatstaf van die kind se Afrikaanse of Engelse woordeskat met sy klasmaats te vind. Dit is 'n groot hulp vir die onderwyser om te kan weet waaruit die woordeskat van die nuwe skolier bestaan en die plasing van die kind in 'n groep waar hy die meeste baat sal vind by die onderrig.

Hoewel 'n aparte Afrikaanse en Engelse woordeskat opgestel is, is alleen met die Engelse toets geëksperimenteer omdat hulp van die Afrikaanse skole nie verkry kon word nie.

Aard van die toets: Tipe prent-woordeskat toets is gebruik. Dit volg dieselfde beginsel as die woordeskattoets in die nuwe Suid-Afrikaanse indiwiduele skaal.

Ontwerp: Die stimulus-prente is deur die ondersoeker ontwerp, maar die werklike skilderwerk is gedoen deur mev. A. Nel, onderwyseres aan die Hoër Seunskool in Springs. Die prente is so kleurvol en interessant as moontlik gemaak met die doel om die belangstelling van die dowe te behou.

Toepassing: Die toets word op een kind op 'n keer toegepas en duur ongeveer 'n halfuur.

Standaardisering: Voorlopige vorms van die toets is op 91 dowe kinders in 1966 en op 108 dowe kinders in 1967 toegepas. Itemanalise is gedoen en daarvolgens is swak items verwyder. 'n Finale toets is saamgestel en gedurende 1959 is 159 kinders daarmee getoets. Hulle is van kleuters tot matriek.

Die kinders wat getoets is, kom almal van St. Vincent Skool vir Dowes in Johannesburg, Dominican-Grimbley skool in Kaapstad en St. Fulton Skool vir Dowes, Gilits, Natal. Hierdie drie skole het gratis kopieë van die toets ontvang en voorlopig is die gebruik van die toets tot hierdie skole beperk.



DR. BACKER

Hoewel die toets bevredigende gegewens van geldigheid, betroubaarheid en norms openbaar, was die standaardisering steekproef redelik klein en sal die toetsnorms hersien moet word oor die jare nadat 'n groter toetssteekproef opgebou is.

Hoewel dr. Backer 'n bedryfsielkundige is, het hy groot belangstelling in die dowe en het baie jare op die tegniese komitee van die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Raad vir Dowes gedien. Die Sijders-Oomen intelligensietoets wat hy in 1964 voltooi het vir sy doktersgraad is steeds die enigste derglike toets wat op dowes in Suid-Afrika gebruik word.

Mev. Backer is 'n gegradueerde in sielkunde en het 'n groot bydrae gelewer in die ontwikkeling van die toets ten opsigte van keuse van toetsitems en die analise van resultate.



MEV. BACKER

LUMEN VIRTUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 FEB 1971
SUNDAY TRIBUNE

POLITICS TODAY



PETTY APARTHEID

A Tribune Survey by
MOSTERT VAN SCHOOR
and MARTIN SCHNEIDER

PETTY apartheid does exist. Whether it is called petty, klein, ru, crude, kleinlik, grand or what have you, it is a very real social and political issue.

It is apparent in the upper echelons of the National Party, in the Nationalist Sunday Press, which has given editorial approval to the views of prominent verligtes, in Afrikaans intellectual circles, in its churches and among business and professional men.

But the debate surrounding it is a confused one.

So confused that the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, has been able to refuse to acknowledge it.

Perhaps the confusion is explained most clearly by Mr. Colin Eglin, new leader of the Progressive Party, who says: "Petty apartheid has joined that host of political phrases designed to mean to each person what each person wants it to mean."

But out of all this confusion, one dominant thought is emerging: While the Nationalist ideal is separate and equal development, the accent in implementing the policy has always been on a fanatical drive to separate people, and development — let alone equal development — has been regarded indifferently.

This preoccupation with colour grouping, regardless of the effect it has on the individual, is now being regarded as "petty."

BITTER

Much of the debate — and most of its bitterness — has been motivated by the fact that "petty" injustices have proved indefensible on international platforms.

But the Government cannot back down and make widespread concessions. If it does, it will show a human face to its rank-and-file supporters, many of whom have been weaned on "baasskap" and "kragdadigheid". The Government would also be admitting that there were injustices in its policy.

Thus, Mr. Vorster has denied the existence of petty apartheid.

Verkramptes in his party, however, acknowledge its existence but are not prepared to make concessions to eradicate the anomalies in the application of policy.

They believe these evils are necessary transitionary phenomena on the way to achieving the grand design.

To White non-Nationalists petty apartheid is the escape route for Nats disillusioned with the sometimes harsh manner of applying policies. They can criticise aspects of the policy without attacking the principle.

Says Mr. Eglin: "In the main, the phrase is used by people who themselves believe in the policy of apartheid but who are, at times, embarrassed by the crude or ridiculous way the Government is applying it. But generally, the people who talk of it appear to be concerned less with the hurt that is being done to the dignity of the non-Whites than with the embarrassment or ridicule that it brings to White South Africans."

So real is the petty apartheid issue, that many verligtes within the National Party find themselves faced with a dilemma.

Disillusioned with the anomalies and incongruity in the application of separate development, many are even thinking of leaving the National Party. But they have little confidence in the United Party, which refuses to recognise the strivings for nationhood of the Blacks.

So far only one United Party Member of Parliament appears to be alive to the dilemma of the disillusioned Nationalist. Mr. Japie Basson, M.P. for Bezuidenhout, in a bid to act as a catalyst in the debate, raised the issue in Parliament but the only reaction he had from either party was Mr. Vorster's blinkered statement.

But just how long will the Nationalist hierarchy be able to afford to ignore the issue?

For the moment it is primarily confined to the business, professional and intellectual ranks of the party.

Problem of semantics

PROFESSOR NIC RHOODIE, professor of sociology at the University of Pretoria and a leading verligte Nationalist intellectual says:

"The debate raging about petty or klein apartheid is entirely unstructured. People are arguing at cross-purposes because of semantic problems. But it must be made clear that these verligtes who are arguing about petty apartheid are not arguing in favour of substituting integration. They are arguing in the context of separate development and its implementation.

"Unlike the natural sciences, where precise operational definitions can be applied, this is impossible in human relations. One cannot give a precise operational definition of a very complex social phenomenon.

"What we can do is work on a process of deduction and thereby pinpoint situations that are detrimental to the policy of separate development where the implementation aspects are outdated and disfunctional for apartheid itself.

"But we must remember that whatever the criteria we apply, they are all relative because things that are acceptable today may be petty tomorrow.

"I think it is nonsensical to corner a man by asking him to define precisely what apartheid is. Any definition must, of necessity, be vague.

"To many of us the Afrikaans translation of petty apartheid, klein apartheid, means these little things that make a people distinctive. But petty apartheid, we say, should be translated as kleinlikke apartheid, which, more accurately, means injurious apartheid."

Here is how Professor Rhoodie defines petty apartheid: "It is colour apartheid carried to its absurd extreme. That is, to a point where judged by hard-core common sense and viewed in the light of current as well as anticipated social realities, the relative implementation aspects of apartheid become outdated, self-defeating and disfunctional."

Success in separation

DR. WILLEM KLEYNHANS, political science lecturer at the University of South Africa and a leading Afrikaner verligte says: "Petty apartheid is the dilemma of the Nationalist Government and of the verligtes.

The country's traditional separation policy was propagated by the National Party as being absolutely essential for the continued existence of the White man here and it was on this stand that they came into power.

"But then it became an obsession. Separation for separation's sake was pushed that they must be "kragdadig". They can't back down now.

"As far as I am concerned there is no difference between petty and grand apartheid. They are both part and parcel of the same ideology."

Dr. Kleynhans's definition: "Separation for separation's sake."

Devaluating the non-Whites

PROFESSOR DREYER KRUGER, head of the department of psychology at the University College of Fort Hare says:

"The present Government applies a policy which consists of a mixture of apartheid and separate development.

"These two are not one and the same thing.

"The development of the Transkei; the establishment of ideology which would probably be called petty apartheid.

"If the railways provided separate but equal facilities for Whites and Bantu alike, then I would not regard this as petty apartheid.

"Should no facilities for Bantu be provided, or should all Bantu be forced to travel third class, this is devaluating and can properly be called petty apartheid.

"Another example is forbidding Whites to marry non-Whites. Inter-racial marriages are rare, but even so the fact that we forbid them makes it devaluating for people so disqualified.

"Petty apartheid appears to be the result of attitudes of moral superiority and selfishness, coupled with a rigid authoritarianism which assigns to people unchanging rights and disabilities on the basis of colour.

tions for people to sort out for themselves by way of personal or group decision. Examples are Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

"Klein apartheid is the practice of enforced discrimination against people of colour which has its origin in the notion that the non-White is inferior.

"One must strive to keep away from klein apartheid and to arrive at a system where you allow people to live their lives on their own on the basis that enforced separation is just as bad as enforced integration.

"In the other countries I have cited the question of personal relations is left to people themselves."

Feeling the sting

MR. COLIN EGLIN, new leader of the Progressive Party says: "What many White South

Act, of the family he is separated from under pass laws, of the inferior education available to his children, of the doors of employment slammed in his face, of the mean and offensive 'Whites only — Blankes alleen' notices which constantly remind him of his status in the eyes of White South Africa.

"But petty apartheid does more than this, and to the non-White it reflects the selfishness, the greed and the bigotry that lies at the root of apartheid.

"More than the words of politicians, his treatment under petty apartheid regulations reveal to him the soul of the White South African.

"The prefix 'petty' has become a qualifying word which enables many people to attack the administration of apartheid without attacking its principle. It is the perfect let-out for politicians who want to make political capital out of



By Japie Basson
(right)

I choose to distinguish between groot apartheid and klein apartheid.

By Colin Eglin
(left)

What many White South Africans elect to call petty apartheid, the non - Whites of South Africa know as real apartheid.



QUOTE

The debate is so confused even the Prime Minister refuses to acknowledge the situation exists

PETTY APARTHEID is many things to many people. As spelled out in a Tribune survey this week, it covers almost the entire spectrum of South African life. But the list of examples is not complete — it is merely representative of the apartheid society.

Here they are:

- A prohibition on Coloured nurses attending to White hospital patients, while at home Black nursemaids bath the baby.
- The "Peeping Tom" implementation of the Immorality Act.
- An Indian university lecturer forbidden to have a meal — even cooked and served by Indians — with a White friend in a White restaurant.
- A Chinese married to a White for 30 years charged under the Immorality Act.
- An Indian cancer expert not allowed to lecture White medical students.
- Indian and Coloured doctors discouraged from practising in African areas, where their services are desperately needed.
- Unequal pay for equal work.
- African nursemaids entrusted with White babies but not allowed to accompany their White employers in the same lift or taxi or bus.
- An African holding a master's degree in nuclear physics offered a teaching post in a homeland high school at R55 a month.
- African school children obliged to pay for text books while White students get theirs free at Government schools.
- Black professional men allowed to use usually inferior facilities and amenities.
- Equal privileges on air flights for Black and White, but separate entrances and facilities at the airport.
- The hundreds of Msini-type cases reported each year by the Black Sash.
- Family life held sacred for Whites, while wives and children of African workers have been referred to as "superfluous appendages."
- Separate lifts, counters, entrances, buses, taxis, trains and other public amenities.
- Staunch non-White soccer fans barred from watching White matches at certain stadiums, while Maoris play before test crowds.
- Coloureds banned from an opera house, but visiting Black diplomats are entertained at plush White hotels.
- Reluctance to give visas to prospective White tourists who have non-White wives.
- The practice of African clerks referring to their superiors as "baas" instead of "mister."
- Belittling a mixed marriage by making it illegal.
- Chinese forced to apply for permits to make use of various facilities they have used for years.
- The insistence on the use of separate eating utensils when they are all being washed by non-Whites.
- The fact that White and Black people can't share the same telephone party line.
- Indian barmen may not serve in ladies' bars, but Indian waiters can serve women in hotel bedrooms.
- The demand for separate public telephone booths.
- Different-coloured cups and saucers for Blacks and Whites at airports.
- The banning of non-Whites from White parks and beaches unless looking after White children.
- Separate benches in streets.
- All people carry a form of identification, but usually only Blacks are required to furnish their passes — and go to jail if they can't.
- An African may not bequeath his house to his wife or son in an African urban area.
- An African woman may not be a registered tenant in an urban area. When her husband dies she lives under fear of eviction. When an African man dies his land must be sold to the local authority and no one may bargain for a better price with other buyers.
- Africans may not own the land on which they build in urban areas.
- The Government spends R120 a year on each White child's education, while only R13 is spent on each African pupil.
- Job reservation, in all its facets.
- Ambulance apartheid.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 JAN 1971
E. P. HERALD

Top posts for two from Fort Hare

Herald Correspondent

TWO FORMER lecturers at Fort Hare University are now professors at the University of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

They are Dr Selby Bongani Ngcobo who has been appointed Professor of Economics and Dr Simon Mbiko Guma who has been appointed head of the Department of African Languages.

Professor Ngcobo, who was born in Natal, holds the following degrees: B.A., S.A. (Fort Hare), (Natal), M.A. (Yale) and Ph.D. (London.).

Before his appointment to this university he was a lecturer at the University College of Rhodesia. He has written several books on social and economic studies.

Degrees

Professor Guma was born in Herschel, Cape, and holds the following university degrees: B.A. (S.A.), M.A. (Cape Town) and Doctor of Letters and Philosophy (S.A.). He is the first African to obtain the degree of D.Litt and Phil in South Africa and, although a Xhosa, is now an authority on the Sotho languages. He has written several books in English and Southern Sesotho.

Both resigned as lecturers at Fort Hare when this university college was taken over by the Government.

A former Port Elizabeth man, Mr L. D. Ngcongco, is also a lecturer in the Department of History at the University of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 5 FEB 1971
Date
E. P. HERALD

U.P.E. man for Fort Hare

Herald Reporter

MR J. M. LANGUAGE, 47, assistant accountant at the University of Port Elizabeth, has resigned to take up the post of lecturer in business economics at Fort Hare from February 15.

He joined the staff of U.P.E. in January last year.

Mr Language completed his B.Comm, C.C.S. and B.Comm Hons degrees at the University of South Africa and the University of the Orange Free State.

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

12 FEB 1971

Date

E. P. HERALD

University appointment

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.—Dr J. Saayman, Senior, Lecturer in Zoology at the University of Fort Hare, has been appointed Professor of Zoology at Turfloop University of the North from April 1. A graduate of Stellenbosch University and the University of South Africa, Dr Saayman, D.Sc, has received wide recognition for research work he has done on parasites. Dr Saayman is married with two young daughters.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date FEB 1971
UMQUONDISO



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALBERT NDUBE: INTERPRETER

(Headquarters)

General Manager's Office, Johannesburg

Albert, who performs translating duties for the Editor, joined the Service on the 10th November, 1935, and worked in the mechanical workshops at Salt River until 1943 when he was transferred to the control of the Mechanical Engineer, Germiston. He was appointed Commissionaire at Johannesburg station in 1946 and was the first non-White railway servant to make train announcements over public address system. In 1952 he was promoted to the position of Attendant to the Inspector (Non-White Labour) and was one of the first members to be appointed on the Bantu Regional Commissionaire at Johannesburg station in Further promotion followed when he was again the first non-White to be appointed as Attendant in charge of the non-White cloak room at Johannesburg station. When the wage scale of the Attendant (Inspector Non-White Labour), was improved in 1962, Albert was reappointed in this post. He was promoted to Bantu Interpreter in the General Manager's Office in 1967, where he translates articles for publication in this bulletin from Afrikaans and English into Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho.

Albert's eldest son obtained his B.Sc. degree at the University of Fort Hare and his daughter her Teacher's Diploma at Botshabelo Training Institution, Middelburg. His two younger children are still at school in Orlando.

Date 26 FEB 1971
WORLD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Lucky Fort Hare! This is what our township folk are saying. They have all the reason to do so because vivacious Nondwe Tuswa of White City, Jabavu, is soon to enrol at the famous university for her first year fine arts B.A. degree.

13 MAR 1971

Date

DIE TRANSVALER

Studente

Altesame 26 studente uit vreemde lande het in 1970 aan Bantoe-universiteite in die Republiek gestudeer terwyl daar volgens voorlopige syfers vanjaar 20 sulke studente is, het mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-Onderwys, gister met vraetyd gesê.

Die studente kom van Lesotho, Malawi, Rhodesië en Swaziland. Die universiteite waar hulle studeer of gestudeer het, is die Universiteit van die Noorde, die Universiteit van Zoeloeland en die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 FEB 1971
WEEK - END ILANGA.

ILANGA

NgoMgqibelo, February 27, 1971

Iyashaqisa eyothisha

KUNESIKHATHI lapho lelilizwe lake laziqhenya ngokuthi linezi 2,000 zabantu abafundisiwe abaneminyezane yasemanyuvesithi. Lesosikhathi yileso lapho kwakuseyiFort Hare University College ne-University of South Africa kuphela amanyuvesithi ayesamukela aboMdabu ngodede kodwa bamukelwa futhi kancane eWitwatersrand University eGoli, eCape Town University, eCape Town, naku-Natal University eThekwini.

Kulesosikhathi futhi imfundo yayisavulekile, okusho ukuthi umuntu wayesafunda lokho akuthandayo cishe noma yikuphi lapho enamandla okuya khona. Kulesosikhathi futhi amazwe amaningi amnyama ase-Afrika ayengakayinikwa lenkululeko iningi lawo elayixhaphaza emazweni aphesheya ayewaphethe ngawo 1960.

Yiso lesisibalo okusempeleni lelilizwe elaqhosha ngaso uma kutholakala ukuthi iningi lalawomazwe njengoZambia nje anaboMdabu abaneminyezane yakomanyuvesithi abayikhulu kuphela amanye arabangeqile enkulungwaneni, kodwa abaxube izigaba eziningi zemfundo njengeNigeria nje neGhana.

Siwakhumbulile lamawomagama uma sizokuzwa lendaba esisha qisile evela ePhalamende nje ngoba ihlangene nje eCape Town evezwe nguMnuz. M. C. Botha, uNgqongqoshe woMnyango wokuPhathwa nokuThuthukiswa kwaBantu, ngesikhathi ebuzwa nguMnuz. Lawrence Wood weqembu le-United Party.

UMnuz. Botha uthe esibalweni sawothisha esiyizi 47,409 kulelizwe naseSouth West Africa bangama 717 kuphela abaneminyezane yasemanyuvesithi. Sithi-ke bashonaphi laba abanye? Ngabe yibo laba abanye babo esibathola emahhovisi amafektri neminye imisebenzi?

Uqhubeke wathi kuso lesisibalo sezi 47,409 bangaphansi kwesibalo sezi 5,000 abaphasa uMatric sekuhlangene iRepublic neTranskei kanye neSouth West Africa. Abavamile ngababaphasa uJC ngoba bona bayizi 33,000 sekuhlangene nabaphasa uStd.6 kuphela.

Sithi ziyasethusa lezizibalo ngoba sizethembisa ngokuthi ikusasa lezingane zethu kanye nelethu njengesizwe mbala lizimelele ekwandeni kwesibalo sawothisha abaphase iminyezane yamanyuvesithi ngoba kulapho umongo wemfundo ukhona; yilapho futhi esingethembela khona ukuthi kuzozaleka awothisha bokubeka ngokushesha izingane zethu egabelweni lolwazi oluthe xaxa ngokushesha ngoba bezitshela ngezinto abanjula enzulu yabakufundisayo.

Okusidabukisayo nikuba sezi ukuthi ukuthanda kwethu kuphela obala ngoba kasizicoshiyi phansi amandla okufundisa izingane zethu; siwa sivuka nakho ukuzizamela kulona lelize eziliholayo ibe phezu kwalokho kusukela ekwakheni izindlu zokuba zifundele kuzo kusemahlombe ethu. Khona lapho ezabeLungu kanye nemfundo yazo konke kusingethwe nguHulumeni.

Khona-ke uma othisha bengase bazame ukuzithuthukisa ngokuzifundisa ngeposi njengokuba kwakunjalo kuqala bangalitholaphi lelothuba njengokuba phela nazi nezingane zingango-Zulu eya emakheni ezikoleni namakilasi agcwala kuhle komfula ugcwalisile kuthisha emunye? Sithi umntanomuntu angathathani ahlanganise nani ukuze abe namandla okuzamela izingane azifundisayo ukuba ziphase ibe naye ezizamela ukuzithuthukisa ngolwazi na? Singemthuke sithi uyalova, ulibele ngokwakhe uyeka akuholelayo? Cha impela okwethu okwezandla.

Kunjalo nje noma sizwa ukuthi abe-United Party basitholele lezizibalo ngemibuzo yabo kodwa kasizwa ukuthi bayasibuzela yini umbuzo osemqoka kithina: umbuzo wokuthi kanti koze kube nini imfundo yezingane zethu siyithwele emahlombe ethu na? Noma kanti uHulumeni uzimisele noma kazimisele ukuba ayibeke ezingeni elifanayo neyabeLungu na? Uma engazimisele uthi laba omaziphathe bayophumelela kanjani ngoba phela sesizwile ukuthi bayophumelela ngokuthola abantu abafundisiwe ngezindlela eziningi?

Kasiqondile ukulahlisa isizwe ithemba ngalemibuzo kodwa kuphela sithi lolulwazi luyasishaqisa. Nokho masethembe ukuthi uMaziphathe kaZulu uzokuyithola ingangaye lendaba, silizwe elakhe iphimbo ngoba sililindele phezu kwamazwi uChief Gatsha Buthelezi, ikhanda lakhe, awabeka mhla amukela lesisikhundla sakhe okuthi isizwe siyayidinga imfundo kamahhala nephoqelekile.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 MAR 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Lecturer to visit ~~America~~

ALICE — A lecturer in the Department of Agronomy at Fort Hare University, Mr. Winston Trollope, has been invited to America to deliver a scientific paper at a fire ecology conference in Florida.

Mr. Trollope will leave for America next month with his wife. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 MAR 1971
Date
P. E. EVENING POST

S.R.C. to go on study tour

STELLENBOSCH. — The Students' Representative Council of the University of Stellenbosch leaves here tomorrow on an eight-day tour of South African universities, including three non-White institutions of higher learning.

They will visit the Universities of Port Elizabeth, Fort Hare, Rhodes, the Durban and Maritzburg branches of Natal University, the University of Zululand and the University of the Orange Free State.

At the Indian University College, in Durban, the students are to dine with the Rector, Prof. F. Olivier.

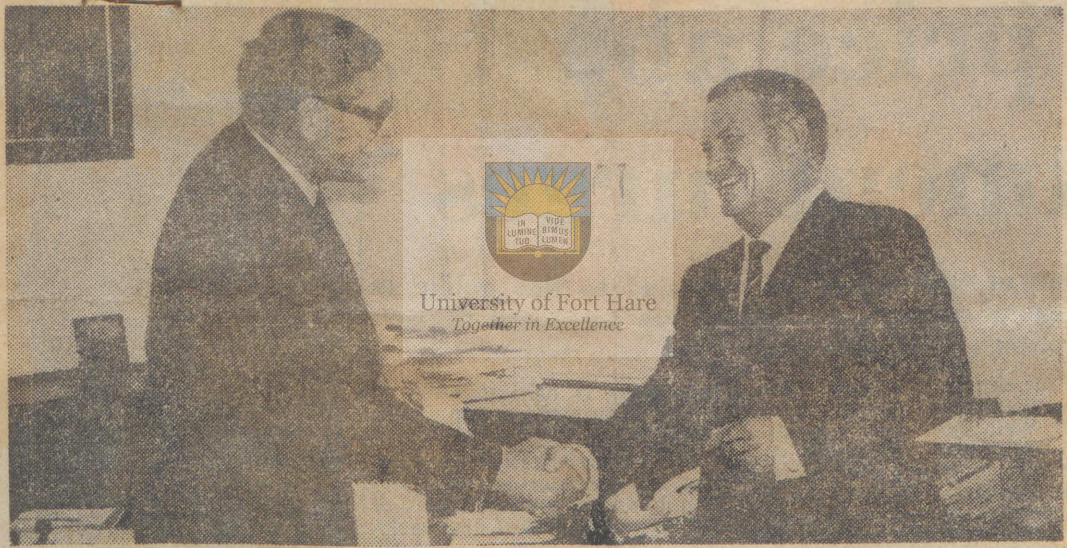
First time

At all these universities, the Stellenbosch S.R.C. members will hold talks with the local Student Representative Councils.

This is the first time in the history of Stellenbosch University that the S.R.C. will undertake a journey of this nature and also the first time they will officially establish personal contact with non-White students.—(Sapa)

Date - 2 MAR 1971

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of the University of Fort Hare (left) receives a cheque for R800 for university funds from Mr. G. Lowndes, Eastern Cape and Border regional manager of African Oxygen Ltd. This brings total donations by Afrox to universities in the past nine years to R160 000, of which Fort Hare has received R5 600.

Date -2 MAR 1971

STAR

2022 AT TRIBAL VARSITIES

LithoProof

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

Staff Reporter

A TOTAL of 2 022 Africans were studying at the three tribal universities — Fort Hare, Ngoye and Turfloop — last year, according to the current edition of the Bantu Education Journal, a monthly Government publication.

Date - 5 MAR 1971

E. P. HERALD



Dr Deryk Brown.

ANIMAL SCIENCE POST

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — Dr Deryk Brown has been appointed to the recently created chair in animal science in the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare.

He matriculated at Durban High School and holds both a B.Sc., and M.Sc., in Agriculture from the University of Natal. In 1970 he was awarded a D.Sc. in Agriculture from the University of the O.F.S.

Professor Brown has the distinction of being the first graduate to have the B.Sc Agriculture degree conferred on him by the University of Natal. This year he becomes the first professor of animal science at Fort Hare.

With the inauguration of the Faculty of Agriculture at the end of 1966, Dr Brown became the first head of the Department of Animal Husbandry. During 1969 and 1970 he served as Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture. Before his appointment to the Fort Hare staff in 1962, Professor Brown lectured at the University of Natal, the Cedara College of Agriculture and at the Egerton Agricultural College in Kenya.

Professor Brown has numerous publications on animal science and Bantu agriculture to his credit and he has contributed significantly to the development of agricultural education at Fort Hare.

Professor Brown is the son of a well-known Durban businessman, Mr Lionel Brown and the late Mrs Doris Brown. His wife Sheila, also a graduate of Natal University, has an M.A. degree in social work. They have four children.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ate 1 APR 1971
THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L

Dictionary in Xhosa

ALICE — A Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary is being compiled at the University of Fort Hare under the direction of Mr. H. Pahl.

The salaries of the three editors are being paid by the Transkeian Government and the project is also being subsidised by the Human Sciences Research Council.

Two members have been added to the staff, one being the Xhosa author, poet and theologian, the Rev. J. R. Jolobe.

An ex-Fort Hare graduate, the Rev. Jolobe once lived and worked for many years in Alice as a minister of the Presbyterian church of South Africa, and as a lecturer at the old Lovedale Bible School. On leaving Alice he took charge of the Presbyterian Church at New Brighton, Port Elizabeth. The Rev. Jolobe, whose epic poem, translations and literary works are well known, has been appointed an assistant editor.

Mr. L. Dikweni has also been appointed to assist with the clerical and technical work. Mr. Dikweni was formerly employed by the Department of Bantu Education and Culture in King William's Town. — DDC.

Date 27 MAR 1971

P. E. EVENING POST

Invited to U.S.

ALICE. — A lecturer in the Department of Agronomy at Fort Hare University, Mr Winston Trollope, has been invited to America to deliver a scientific paper at a fire ecology conference in Tallahassee, Florida.

Mr Trollope will leave for America next month with his wife.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 MAR 1971

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare lecturer for U.S.A.

ALICE. — Mr Winston Trollope, a lecturer in the Department of Agronomy at Fort Hare University, will be the only South African invited to America to deliver a scientific paper at a fire ecology conference in Tallahassee, Florida, U.S.A.

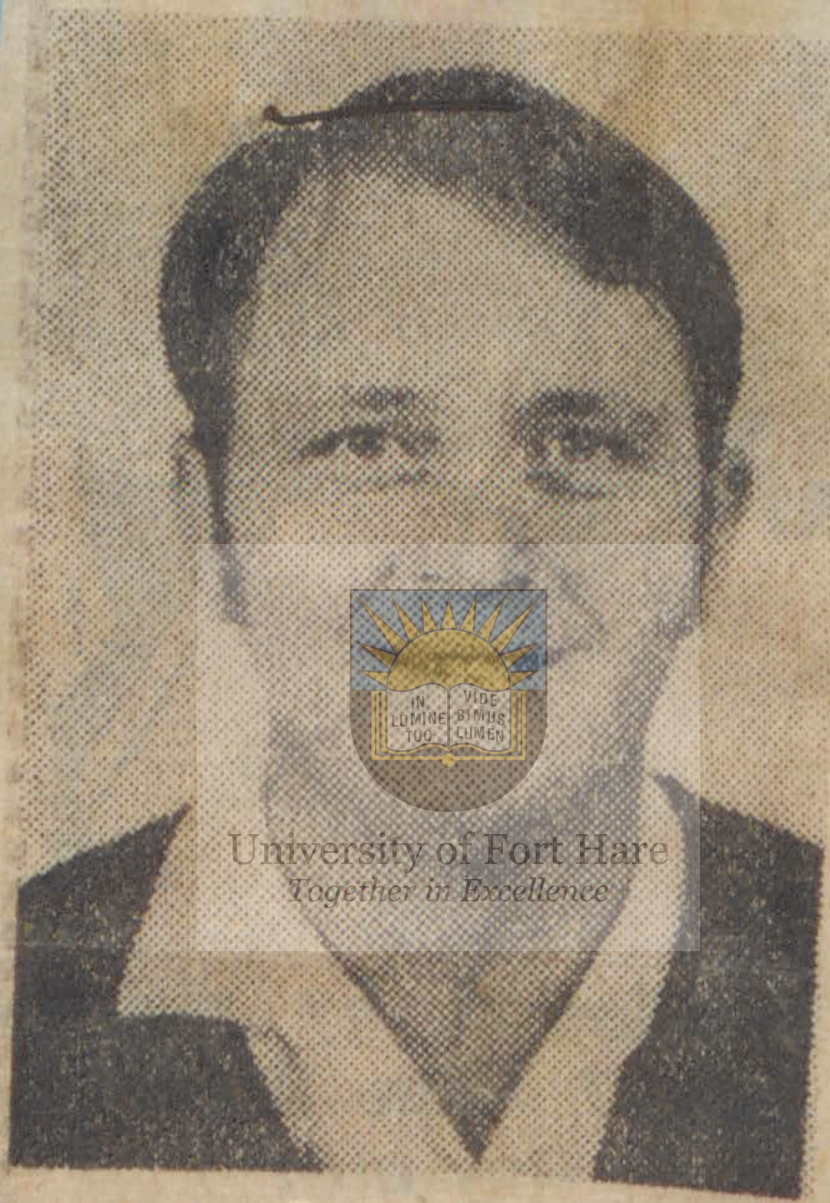
Mr Trollope will fly to America for the conference next month with his wife. Recently Mr Trollope was awarded a prize for the best paper delivered at the 1971 conference of the Grassland Society of Southern Africa, which was attended by 100 delegates from all over the Republic and neighbouring territories.

Professor E. Graven, of the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare, said recently that he is confident that Mr Trollope's contribution to the conference in America will be a great credit to the Republic as well as to Fort Hare.

This weekend Mr Trollope, a graduate of Natal University, will travel to Natal to receive a M.Sc degree from Natal Univer-

Date 27 MAR 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. Winston Trollope, a lecturer in the Department of Agronomy at Fort Hare University, who has been invited to deliver a scientific paper at a fire ecology conference in Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Date 26 MAR 197

RAND DAILY MAIL

Lecturer for US

ALICE. — A lecturer in the department of agronomy at Fort Hare University, Mr. Winston Trollope, has been invited to America to deliver a scientific paper at an ecology conference in Tallahassee, Florida. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 MAR 1971
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Studenteraad van Maties op landwye toer

Eie Beriggewer

STELLENBOSCH.

DIE Maties se studenteraad vertrek Vrydag op 'n landwye toer van agt dae. Hulle sal ook by twee Bantoe-universiteite en 'n Indiërkollege besoek aflê. Dit sal die eerste keer wees dat die studenteraad 'n toer van die aard onderneem en ook die eerste keer dat die raad amptelik kontak met nie-blanke studente maak.

Die studenteraad vertrek Vrydag van Stellenbosch af en sal die universiteite van Port Elizabeth, die Universiteit Rhodes in Grahamstad, die Natalse Universiteit in Durban, die Bantoe-universiteit Fort Hare, die Indiërkollege in Durban, die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, die Universiteit in Pietermaritzburg en die Vrystaatse Universiteit Bloemfontein besoek.

NIE-BLANKE

By die Indiërkollege in Durban sal hulle 'n ete saam met die rektor, prof. F. Olivier, bywoon en by die universiteite van Fort Hare en Zoeloeland sal hulle elk 'n paar uur vertoef. Hulle sal by die blanke universiteite slaap. By al die universiteite sal hulle met studenterade samesprekinge voer.

Die voorsitter van die studenteraad, mnr. Etienne de Villiers, het gister gesê dat hulle graag met nie-blanke studente wil gesels. Die doel van die toer is, behalwe om met die universiteite oor die hele land te skakel, die gedagte van 'n studenteraadskonferensie van al die universieite te bespreek. Die idee van so 'n konferensie word al lank by die Maties beoog. Al die universiteite was in 1934 laas bymekaar vir so 'n konferensie.

Die studenteraad van die Universiteit van Pretoria het Stellenbosch onlangs besoek en die studenteraad van die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit kom teen die einde van die maand na Matieland. Die studenteraad van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand het die Maties genooi om van 15 tot 17 Julie 'n konferensie van blanke en nie-blanke leiers by te woon.

Mnr. Etienne de Villiers het gesê dat hulle eers tot na die komende toer gaan wag voordat hulle op die uitnodiging antwoord.

Die studenteraadslede sien baie uit na die toer omdat dit beteken dat hulle in 'n kort tydjie met byna al die universiteite in die land sal skakel.

Die owerhede van die universiteit het gister amptelike toestemming verleen dat die studenteraad die toere kan onderneem. Net twee lede kan die toer nie meemaak nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAR 1971
CAPE TIMES

Matie S.R.C. members to see non-Whites

Cape Times Correspondent

STELLENBOSCH.—Nine Matie SRC members left on a country-wide tour on Friday afternoon. They will be away for eight days and will visit several universities, among which are the University of Fort Hare, the Indian College at Durban, and the Univerity of Zululand. It will be the first time that a Matie SRC will make official contact with non-White university students.

They will also visit the University of Port Elizabeth, Rhodes University, the University of Natal and the University of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein.

At the Indian College in Durban they will attend a lunch with the rector and will visit the non-White Universities of Fort Hare and Zululand for a few hours. During the tour they will stay at White universities in the evenings.

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

WITS INVITATION

Mr. Etienne de Villiers, chairman of the SRC, said the idea of the tour was to make contact with universities all over the country and also to discuss the idea of a conference of all student councils.

The Maties have been trying to organize such a conference for some time. It was as far back as 1934 that all the SRCs were officially together for a meeting.

The SRC of Pretoria University recently visited Stellenbosch and matters of mutual interest were discussed. The SRC of the Rand Afrikaans University will visit Stellenbosch on March 29, 30 and 31.

The SRC of the University of Witwatersrand recently invited the Maties to attend a conference of White and non-White student leaders from July 15 till July 17.

Mr. Etienne de Villiers said that they would wait till after their tour before they replied to the Wits invitation.

Mr. De Villiers said that they were looking forward to meeting non-White student leaders during their tour. The university administration gave permission for the tour to be held.

Date - 2 APR 1971

STAR

Student sports for non-Whites

ALICE.— The annual non-White inter-varsity sports meeting will take place at Fort Hare University near here from April 8 to 12.

Teams are expected to come from Turfloop, the University of the North, Ngoya, the University of Zululand and the Wentworth Medical School of the University of Natal. The Indian University in Durban may also take part.

The sports events will include athletics, rugby, soccer, cricket, table tennis, netball and softball.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 APR 1971

NATAL WITNESS

FORT HARE SCIENTISTS

FORT HARE — The first agricultural scientists to graduate from a non-White university in South Africa are expected to complete their studies at Fort Hare this year. They will be the first graduates of Fort Hare's newest faculty, the faculty of agriculture.

A new agricultural faculty building is now being constructed at a cost of R500 000. The faculty is staffed by 16 members, of whom eight were appointed this year.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 APR 1971

NATAL WITNESS

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A new agricultural faculty building is now being constructed at a cost of R500 000. The faculty is staffed by 16 members, of whom eight were appointed this year.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 5 APR 1971

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Kôsa-Engelse woordeboek

ALICE. — 'n Kôsa-Engelse woordeboek word deur die Fort Hare Universiteit, onder leiding van mnr. M. Jordaan saamgestel. Die salarisse van die drie redakteurs word deur die Regering van die Transkei betaal en die Raad vir Geesteswetenskap steun die ondervinding. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 1 APR 1971
NATAL DAILY NEWS

...k 'action' ...place of ...nrealistic ...ream'

A DAILY NEWS INQUIRY

THAT'S THE AIM OF SASO

BLA... "unre...CK-consciousness and Black action in place of an the ...ealistic dream" of multi-racialism, is the aim of (Sas... Blacks-only South African Students' Organisation ...o).

If ... be ... Saso can succeed, it can rea... expected to have a far-fu...aching impact upon the B...ture thinking and action of A...lack people in South ...frica.

a This was my conclusion ...fter an hour-long interview with the president of the Press-shy organisation, Mr. Barney Pityana.

The idea of Saso originated at a UCM (University Christian Movement) conference in 1968 when the Black (African, Indian and Coloured) delegates formed themselves into a Black caucus.

"There was a general feeling that looking at the problems of South Africa in a multi-racial way was proving very ineffective," Mr. Pityana said.

"The students were increasingly disillusioned with organisations like UCM and Nusas — the lack of depth and the endless standards and standpoints that were adopted."

In December, 1968, a leadership seminar was attended by 30 Black students. In June, 1969, an inaugural conference attended by representatives of University of Natal (Black section), the University of the North (Turfloop) and individuals from other centres was held at Turfloop.

Since then, regular regional seminars have been held. A national conference of 100 delegates from all Black campuses in South Africa is to be held at the University of Fort Hare in July.

Unlike Nusas, Saso is not banned on Black campuses. "The attitude of the university authorities is one of caution, I must say. I think they have accepted student affiliation to Saso. This is understandable because Saso is saying that Black people should do their own things and set up ideals and aspirations of their own," Mr. Pityana said.

"I think they are watching out for irresponsible action. The idea of Saso does not worry them."

The SRC's at Turfloop and the University of Zululand (Ngoye) have affiliated to Saso. So has the University of Natal (Black section) which recently withdrew from Nusas. The students at Fort Hare (there is no SRC) have also thrown their weight behind the organisation.

Mr. Pityana has recently ...rsities ...ries

toured Black unive... colleges and semina... throughout South Africa. "The response was fantastic. Some students are nervous that joining Saso might effect their university careers, but they have accepted Saso as the kind of organisation through which they can express themselves."

Mr. Pityana refuses to see Saso as a Black Power organisation or draw parallels between South Africa and America.

"In America Negroes are working for a practical implementation of their constitutionally guaranteed rights. In South Africa racism is constitutionalised as a way of life. The constitution does not give any rights or sense of justice for Black people. There is nothing to aspire to in the constitutional situation.

"So the only thing we can do is to start doing things for ourselves and look after our own interests. This is the whole theory of Black-consciousness which is another way of saying self-reliance and self-awareness."

Mr. Pityana expressed the attitude of Saso to a wide-ranging group of topics:

SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT . . . "We have decided to accept the reality of separate development and Bantustans and homelands and separate universities. I don't think we have any option really. It is the basis from which we work.

"But we realise that the policy, as it is, is not geared to consciousness and liberation of people in a free society. It is geared to power, White domination and White racism."

BANTUSTAN LEADERS . . . "We have to work through these authorities. Some are sympathetic, some understand. Some do not understand.

"For example, in Zululand you find an understanding person who knows what the people are up against and what ther interests are. In some areas perhaps you might not be so lucky. Let's face it. The people there are different. Some have gone there for different reasons and motivations.

"If they care about their people they must accept the overtures of Black students to involve themselves in alleviating the suffering of people."

POLICE INTIMIDATION "We have heard of people being questioned about Saso. Two members of the executive were searched recently. We hope this has nothing to do with Saso and they were investigating the political involvement of those members of Saso themselves.

NUSAS AND NAFSAS . . . "Nafsas was rejected openly last year. We will have nothing to do with ASB (Afrikaanse Studentebond) either. We don't agree with Nafsas that there is anything students can aspire to that does not touch on the political aspirations of people.

"If Nusas is directing itself at Black people it is misdirected. The people who need to be changed are the White electorate. We don't believe that Black people can find a home in Nusas, we don't regard it as a National Union and have withdrawn our recognition from it.

"But we don't tell Black students to withdraw from it. That will happen naturally."

* * *

THE extent of Saso's withdrawal from Whites and their emphasis on self-reliance was highlighted when I asked Mr. Pityana whether he had any urge to explain the point of view of Saso to White students.

"We have had numerous requests, but it would be an academic exercise to go and talk to them. You know, just

(Continued from previous page)

We want to force the Government to do the things it says it does

we have said very categorically is that we are looking at the interests of Black students, whether the Government or university authorities like it or not.

"If the Government is worried about what we do, it will . . . do its duty."

* * *

WHAT does Saso stand for? Words like "Black consciousness", "pride", "confidence", "self-help and self-reliance", and "community development" were frequently used by Mr. Pityana.

At a theoretical level, Mr. Pityana said, "Saso seeks a re-evaluation of the whole system of values and inhibitions to the South African society. These are active agents in the creation and acceptance of Black people as sub-humans.

"We have got to reject this sub-humanity and assert the humanity in people. We are interesting Black people in thinking concretely about these things and thinking of themselves as a collective whole." At the practical level, Saso wants to get its members involved in community development schemes. In a situation of "collective insecurity, fear and suffering" Black students could not afford to form a class of their own, Mr. Pityana said.

"They are the natural leaders and must become emotionally and actively as well as intellectually involved and see themselves as part of the situation.

"Black students must use what little learning these universities are giving them and develop it towards a realisation of the new people in the new society.

"Black students must work with people on community development schemes, adult literacy, adult education, self-help schemes in agriculture and that sort of thing."

Saso wishes to see that the policy of separate development, "now and again perhaps, is applied to the letter. We want to force the Government to do the things it says it does."

Although interest in African music and literature exists within Saso the central theme is self-reliance, a movement away from any reliance on Whites — be they liberals or Government officials.

African leaders who had sought to oppose the Government on a multi-racial basis made a serious error of judgment, Saso says.

"The leadership of the Blacks mingling with the 'left' people in the White society was a very weak basis for opposition in the face of strong White racism.

"Hence the Government hasn't had any real sort of opposition from the people who are being oppressed.

"The Black leaders lost their identity by talking not as Blacks but as people.

"In order to achieve a proper balance you need to create an emotional appeal around the colour of your skin."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 7 APR 1971
FARMERS WEEKLY

PROMISING LEGUMES FOR HIGH-RAINFALL AREAS

by R.H. Frean, Natal Regional Editor

WHERE THE RAINFALL in Natal is high enough for successful dryland pasture production the soils are invariably leached and acid, says Professor Earle Graven of the University of Fort Hare, speaking on legume nutrition.

White clover (*Trifolium repens*), red clover (*T. pratense*) and lucerne are probably the forage legumes which offer most promise for the high rainfall areas of Natal. They are calciphile (lime loving) legumes.

White and red clover are moderately tolerant of soil acidity and lucerne is highly sensitive. Grasses are generally more tolerant of excess soil acidity than most cultivated pasture legumes. This does not mean that exotic grasses will not benefit from liming when grown on acid soils.

Unthrifty growth of calciphile legumes on acid soils is a complex function of many inter-acting factors which may be resolved into direct effects of low soil pH and calcium deficiency and indirect effects of low soil pH which may result in phosphorus and molybdenum deficiencies, ineffective nitrogen fixation and reduction in soil microbial activity and toxic concentrations of aluminium and manganese in the soil solution.

In recent experiments in which about 30 virgin Natal soils were tested phosphorus was, next to nitrogen, the most important plant food in short supply.

VORACIOUS

Legumes are voracious feeders of phosphorus. On a variety of Eastern Cape soils best results were achieved where at least a ton a morgen of single superphosphate was applied before establishment. On some of the heavy-textured, highly-leached soils of Natal the application rate can be doubled to two tons a morgen with much advantage.

Where the legume is grazed and part of the phosphorus recycled on to the pasture even higher yields may be taken before yields drop. There is apparently considerable advantage to be had from heavy initial phosphorus applications as opposed to small initial applications that are annually supplemented.

Phosphorus moves slowly in the soil and is quickly rendered insoluble by chemical and physical processes of fixation. Thus "supers" should be mixed as little as possible with the soil and only applied and incorporated into the soil immediately before planting.

On most medium and heavy-textured acid soils of high phosphorus fixing capacity the placement of supers in bands a few centimetres below the surface will give better results than equivalent broadcast applications. In such soils, band placement will result in the creation of soil zones near the bands in which the phosphorus fixing agencies are saturated and the plant roots can feed.

For similar reasons granulated superphosphate is preferred to powdered. Band placement can be done with a wheat drill which places the bands 18 cm apart. Seed may be broadcast or applied through the fine seed attachment of the wheat drill.

SUPERS ARE BEST

As it is necessary to lime to a pH of about 6.0 for legumes, supers is probably the best form of phosphorus to use. Since many Natal soils are inherently low in sulphur, the use of single supers is favoured as it has the highest sulphur content of the phosphorus fertilizers.

Molybdenum becomes less soluble as the acidity of the soil increases and for this reason molybdenum deficiency is usually associated with acid soils. Application of lime to an acid soil which is low in available molybdenum will either partly or wholly correct the deficiency of molybdenum. Application of molybdenum to legume seed is recommended wherever the pH of the unlimed soil is below 6.0.

The best way of applying molybdenum is by adding it to the water used for wetting the seed during inoculation.

Whereas clover rhizobia are likely to be sparse at soil pH values below 5.0, lucerne rhizobia are less tolerant of acid soils and seldom survive for long where the soil pH is below 5.5. It seems that on unevenly limed, acid soils there is little spread of rhizobia from successfully inoculated plants to inadequately limed adjacent soil zones. Poor survival of the rhizobia in umlimed soil zones may limit the application of lime placement techniques for calciphile legumes to soils in the moderately acid range.

High concentrations of active aluminium and manganese on some unlimed, acid soils can result in injury to susceptible species. Raising the soil pH liming is the most practical method of reducing the solubility of aluminium and

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■ *Ladino clover likes to be defoliated infrequently on a damp soil. The centre plot was mown whenever the herbage reached 28 cm in summer, while the flanking plots were mown at 10 cm to 13 cm and so Paspalum is dominant.*



■ *Phosphate (P1), no nitrogen (N0) and frequent mowing (QO) on this dry soil were beneficial to clover survival – and, incidentally, to Mshiki suppression – as shown in the two pictures below.*





Date 29 MAR 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch



Two Fort Hare University lecturers, both graduates of Natal University, travelled to Pietermaritzburg at the week-end to receive M.Sc. degrees from Natal University at their graduation ceremony. Both are lecturers in the Faculty of Agriculture. Mr. J. H. G. de Villiers (left) was formerly a geneticist for the Natal region and is the very first geneticist to be appointed to Fort Hare. Mr. Winston Trollope, is a senior lecturer in pasture science.

Date - 3 APR 1971

E. P. HERALD





Mr J. G. H. de Villiers and Mr W. Trollope, lecturers at Fort Hare University, travelled to Maritzburg to receive their M.Sc degrees at the graduation ceremony at Natal University.

Mr De Villiers (top) was formerly a geneticist for the Natal region and is the first geneticist appointed at Fort Hare.

Mr Trollope (above), from a well-known Border family, is senior lecturer in pasture science. He has done considerable research on the encroachment of "fynboss" in the grassveld regions of the Amatalo Mountains near Alice. As a result of this work, he will leave for the U.S.A. soon to deliver a paper at the International Symposium at Tallahassee, Florida.

Date 31 MAR 1971

CAPE TIMES

'Matie tour ~~a~~ success'

S.R.C. TALKS ON DURBAN INCIDENT

Cape Times Correspondent

STELLENBOSCH.—The refusal of two members of the University of Stellenbosch Students' Representative Council to attend a cocktail party in Durban recently was raised at a meeting of the SRC here on Monday night.

The two members, Mr. Alex Luttig and Mr. Koos Vosloo, refused to attend the cocktail party during the seven-day tour of the SRC to various universities because a non-White person was present at the party.

Nine members of the SRC went on the tour to visit universities at Port Elizabeth, Fort Hare, Durban, Zululand, Maritzburg and Bloemfontein as well as the Indian College at Durban last week.

The purpose of the tour was to improve relations between English, Afrikaans and non-White universities.

At Durban the SRC of the University of Natal and the Medical School unexpectedly invited the SRC of Stellenbosch to a party from 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. and it was made known that an Indian who was not a student would be present.

REASONS EXPLAINED

Mr. Luttig and Mr. Vosloo decided beforehand that they would not attend the party and explained their reasons for not doing so to the president of the Natal SRC.

When the Stellenbosch SRC members visited the University of Fort Hare they declined an invitation to lunch after spending the morning with the Rector and students. They declined the invitation partly because they had been scheduled to leave earlier and partly to avoid the delicate situation that would result.

At a meeting of the Stellenbosch SRC on Monday night two members who had not been on the tour, Mr. Jimmy Fouche and Mr. Willie Landman, introduced a motion that the SRC differed from the refusal of Mr. Luttig and Mr. Vosloo at Durban.

They said they should have remembered that they were on a tour to improve relations and that their conduct would have a contrary effect. The motion was rejected.

TALKS AT WITS

On the whole the tour was a success. Because of this the president of the Stellenbosch SRC, Mr. Ettienne de Villiers, mentioned the possibility of a future visit to the University of Lesotho in Maseru.

The SRC also decided to attend a conference of SRCs at the University of the Witwatersrand from July 15 to 17.

The Wits SRC is organizing the conference and three delegates from each English, Afrikaans and non-White SRC have been invited. The conference will be on an *ad hoc* basis and there will be no voting. All delegates will have full speaking rights.

The tentative agenda issued by Wits includes discussions of lecturing and tutorial methods, examinations, joint SRC meetings and a national student parliament, among other things.

The Stellenbosch SRC will attend the conference on condition no political matters are discussed.

Date - 5 APR 1971

Pretoria News

New dictionary

ALICE. — A Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary is being compiled at the University of Fort Hare under the direction of Mr. H. Pahl. The salaries of the three editors are being paid by the Transkeian Government, and the project is also being subsidised by the Human Sciences Research Council.—Sapa.

VIDE LUMINE LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 7 APR 1971
FARMERS WEEKLY

manganese in the soil

■ *Above: The lower half of this experimental patch is slightly wetter than the upper half, and the growth of clover in early spring shows this clearly. The clover patches in the drier half were caused by treatment.*

■ *Below: Ladino clover surviving in Kikuyu when cut after 15 cm regrowth (right of path) but gone when cut after 7.5m regrowth (left). Both plots were cut to 2.5 cm.*

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 7 APR 1971
FARMERS WEEKLY

manganese in the soil.

It seems that for white or Ladino clover the soil should be limed to a pH value near 6.0 (1:1 in H_2O). For lucerne a higher pH would be needed.

OVERLIMING

Although liming is essential, overliming may result in boron, zinc and copper deficiencies on soils inherently low in these plant nutrients. The choice between calcitic and dolomitic limestone depends on the magnesium status of the soil. Generally a Ca:Mg ratio of 10:1 is desired. Soil scientists should be consulted on this matter.

Limestone should be applied and ploughed in as early in the season as possible. Further cultivation for control of weeds and preparation of the seedbed will mix the lime with the soil and increase the efficiency of the limestone in neutralising soil acidity.

Legumes are heavy feeders of potassium – about two per cent. of the hay removed consisting of this element. A deficiency will be reflected in typical leaf-spot symptoms and can be corrected by topdressing with muriate of potash. Potassium deficiency can be detected quite readily from the soil analysis and farmers can apply the recommendations with confidence.

SHY CLOVER

Mr R.I. Jones, a pasture research officer at Cedara, says a frequent problem of farmers who want clover pastures is that the clover does not persist. Sometimes this is because the environment simply cannot support clover – even in a pure stand.

The white and red clovers should do well in high-lying areas where the rainfall exceeds 1 000 mm or where irrigation is applied; where the soil is not too sandy and is well supplied with mineral nutrients, particularly available phosphate, and if the plants are effectively nodulated. Even under favourable conditions the clover may fail to persist and some other factor has to be brought under control. This factor is interaction between grass and clover.

Because of the succession of seasons, cycles of activity exist in plants. Flowering, dormancy, rapid growth, slow growth all take place at various times. While some species show parallel changes in activity others do not and this difference can be used to control pastures.

When two species grow in a mixture, the one with the lower rate of growth would be pushed out of the mixture if the difference in growth rates were to be maintained. Since the growth-rate difference is not maintained the mixtures persist, with first one species tending to be dominant and then the other. From November to March summer grasses tend to suppress the clover while the clover can suppress the grasses in autumn and spring.

The amount of clover present at any time is determined by two things – the treatment which determines the growth rates of the clover and grass and the amount of clover previously present. The more clover there is in autumn, say, the more there will be in spring; the treatment determining how much more.

There is a minimum amount of clover which must be present in spring for any to survive by autumn because the clover decreases in summer when its growth rate is slow. The more clover in spring, the better the chance of any surviving by autumn.

PHOSPHATE.

If a treatment which would harm a pure clover stand is applied to a grass/clover mixture the clover will decrease. The clover may also decrease if a treatment is applied which, although it has no direct effect on the clover, results in an increase in grass rate growth. Because the grass grows faster the clover may decrease. For instance, phosphate deficiency is harmful to pure swards of clover; therefore it will be harmful to clover in a mixed pasture. Topdressing with nitrogen is not harmful to pure clover but it can be damaging to clover in a mixture because it causes the grass to grow faster, unless some counter-action is taken.

The quicker the clover decreases in summer (and the less clover there is in spring) the worse is the chance of an adequate population surviving in autumn. Obviously, treatments which hasten the summer decline of clover must be avoided. This means that treatments which, in themselves, depress the clover growth rate must be avoided and those which greatly increase the growth rate of grass must be used cautiously.

The clover content of a sward can be considered stable if the content is constant in successive springs or autumns. This means that the natural decline in summer must be offset by recovery in autumn and spring. A big recovery is needed if the summer decline was quick and a slow decline needs only a small recovery to offset it. The second choice is preferred because the clover content will be more constant over the season and there is less risk of it dropping below a critical level.

From Cedara experiments and other sources of information it seems that the following measures applied to mixtures of white clover and summer grasses (such as kikuyu) will reduce the decrease rate of clover in summer:

- On damp soils or during wet spells pastures with Ladino clover (a tall type) should be defoliated infrequently – every six weeks rather than every three weeks. For the shorter, wild-white types it is probably necessary to defoliate frequently regardless of soil moisture status.
- Defoliate heavily, that is, to 25 mm or less. Cattle should be followed by sheep, which must not stay more than a few days; or the pasture must be gang-mown. White clover tends to concentrate its leaf blades in a band near the top of the herbage layer. Even a light defoliation of the sward as a whole can therefore cause severe defoliation of the clover. Furthermore, the grass is lightly defoliated and this gives it a head start over the clover which thus suffers even more as a result of light defoliation. Mixed swards should be defoliated heavily so that the grass is not given an advantage over the clover.
- If selective grazing was evident the pasture must be mown short enough to remove the signs of selective grazing.
- Avoid defoliating an overgrown sward during or just after hot weather. When a stand is so well-grown that there is no longer a net accumulation of dry matter then the total rate of photosynthesis will not keep up with respiration when temperatures are high, and the plants draw on their reserves. The clover, being a temperate species, will suffer more than summer grasses. Severe leaf removal at this time could leave the clover without reserves and without foliage to manufacture carbohydrates for regrowth. Even light grazing of an overgrown stand will cause severe defoliation of white clover.
- Irrigate in dry weather. The soil should not dry out soon after grazing while the clover does not have much leaf to help it get water.
- Ensure that the soil is not deficient in phosphate. Potash is also important but it is less likely to be deficient. Nitrogen topdressing is less harmful to clover persistence than is generally believed. If the clover is battling then the last straw could well be an increase in grass growth brought on by nitrogen, but when all other factors are favourable the clover is not too sensitive to nitrogen topdressing.
- Pests which reduce the growth rate of clover must be controlled. Red spider is an especially debilitating pest.
- Chemicals, such as paraquat, at a very low rate, may be used to suppress the growth rate of grass in summer to reduce the clover decrease.

There are, most likely, other measures which can be taken to minimise the summer decline of clover in mixed pastures. Some factors, such as phosphate deficiency, have a direct depressing effect on clover, while others may exert this effect indirectly by accelerating grass growth.

What about pushing the recovery of clover in autumn and spring? Not surprisingly, said Mr Jones, most of the measures which favoured clover survival in summer were good for its recovery in autumn.

Autumn and spring recovery of clover can be improved by defoliating relatively infrequently – let the sward grow out to 200 mm before grazing. A topdressing of phosphate and perhaps also potash, say early in March, would be most helpful. Early in spring, well before the grass becomes active, a booster dressing of nitrogen to get the clover "going" could be useful.

Severe defoliation of the pasture in autumn, such as by sheep, will usually result in slower regrowth of the grass in spring. This will give the clover more chance to build up in spring and could be of value where irrigation is not available to give the clover an early start after winter.

Recovery of clover in autumn and spring can be accelerated by the various treatments only if it is growing faster. This cannot happen if the growth rate is pegged by lack of water. Infrequent grazing, plenty of P and K, fantastic nodulation, and a dormant companion grass, are of no avail if the clover is tied to inadequate soil moisture. With irrigation, the natural rhythm of seasonal growth, helped by the various measures, will be sufficient for the clover to make up ground lost in summer. But without irrigation, given dry April to September periods, the clover can make little recovery and will soon fade, except in favoured places such as vleis.

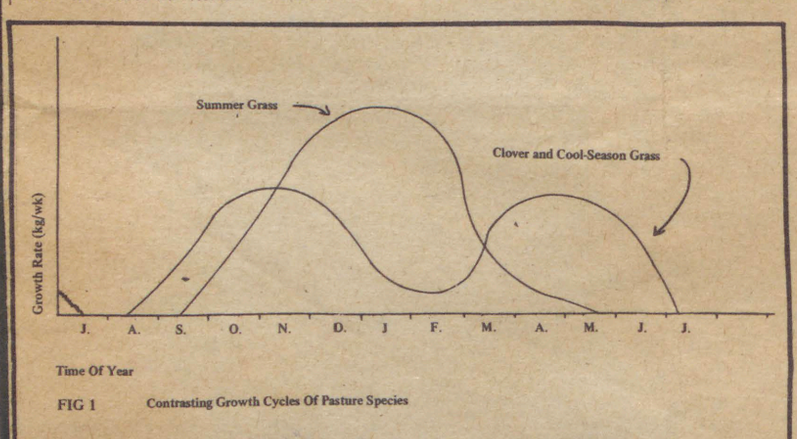


FIG 1 Contrasting Growth Cycles Of Pasture Species

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FARMERS WEEKLY

Dear Sir,

YOU MIGHT NEVER HAVE HEARD OF US — but this is only a matter of a few weeks — until the RAND EASTER SHOW opens.

FIRST LET US TELL YOU WHO WE ARE:

CASA DAMIAO

is the house of our father, the founder of our company. In midst of lovely vineyards 30 miles North of Lisbon he started manufacturing small knapsack SPRAYERS, some forty years ago. Himself a wine grower he knew exactly what his clients needed: Robust, reliable and inexpensive equipment.

When his three sons took over the initial workshop grew to be a small factory, which now produces a complete range of potent SPRAYERS and MISTBLOWERS for big farming.

Since the wine grower's sons settled in our African Provinces, our equipment travelled with them and with the experience they were gaining, we redesigned and tailord our machinery to their requirements:

They became — BIGGER and with LARGER SWATHES
They became — MORE VERSATILE
They became — MORE ROBUST
AND THEY REMAINED C H E A P !

These are our basic principals which guide our marketing concept and we know WE ARE RIGHT because Farmers are of the same breed all over the world. That is why we have decided to bring our equipment to SOUTH AFRICA and here is how we intend to proceed:

- WE WILL EXHIBIT MOST OR OUR PRODUCTS AT THE RAND EASTER SHOW IN THE PORTUGUESE PAVILION.
- WE INVITE POTENTIAL AGENTS OR DEALERS OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT TO CONTACT AND DISCUSS WITH US THE MOST SUITABLE MARKET SET-UP IN SOUTH AFRICA.
- THEN WE WILL RELEASE OUR PRICES — and after that we will sell R200 000 worth of Sprayers and Mistblowers a year. Should you think of taking a share or all of our estimates then please write us now to:

CASA DAMIAO

c/o UNICORP BUILDING,
74 Marshall Street,
JOHANNESBURG.
(Telephone 836-0315/Telex 438-374).

THE FARMER AND THE LAW

by an Attorney

The auctioneer was verbally instructed

"Sell this farm of mine", said Farmer Brown to Auctioneer Archie one day. "I'll take whatever you can get for it." Archie put the farm up for sale by public auction as instructed. Farmer White bought it and signed the conditions of sale. But a few days later he changed his mind.

"I don't want that farm any longer", he said to Farmer Brown. "So I'll be glad if you'll cancel the sale."

"I'm sorry", replied Farmer Brown," but I'm not prepared to do that. You bought the farm and now you must pay for it."

"Oh, no, I don't have to", retorted Farmer White. "That sale was invalid."

"In what way? "

"You didn't give Archie written authority to sell it."

"That may be", agreed Farmer Brown, "but it wasn't necessary. I told him to sell it and as far as I'm concerned my word is my bond."

"Not in court. You'll see that when we get there."

ARGUMENT

"The law is that no contract of sale of land is valid unless it's in writing and is signed by the parties to it, or their agents acting on their written instructions", argued Farmer White's advocate when Farmer Brown sued him." Auctioneer Archie was Farmer Brown's agent at the sale but he acted on his verbal and not on his written instructions, so it follows, I submit, that the sale was invalid."

"That law does not apply to sales by public auction", replied Farmer Brown's advocate." So the fact that Archie wasn't authorised in writing to sell the farm doesn't affect the position. The sale was valid and binding, I submit, and Farmer White can't now get out of it by trying to rely on a technicality."

JUDGMENT

"On the face of it, it would seem as though that law does include auction sales", said the judge, "but we must look further than that. Until that law was passed in the Cape Province, writing was not essential for the validity of a sale of land. In the other provinces it was essential.

"In a case heard in the Transvaal long before the present law, which applies to the whole of the Republic, was in existence, the court held that the Transvaal law, which said that sales of land were invalid unless signed by the parties to them or their agents duly authorised in writing, did not apply to sales by public auction.

" 'That law is very wide', said that judge, 'and if it stood alone it would apply to all contracts of sale of land, whether by public auction or not. But it must be read in conjunction with the other law which deals specifically with the sale of land by public auction. It in effect says that as soon as a bid has been accepted by an auctioneer, a sale of the land concerned is constituted. It says nothing about a written contract being necessary to conclude that sale.

" 'It seems to me, therefore, that the first-mentioned law, when it talks about a contract of sale of land refers to ordinary contracts only and does not include sales by public auction. The intention, no doubt, was to ensure that in such important transactions as sales of landed property the possibility of dispute or disagreement should be reduced to a minimum, and that the parties should not be considered to have contracted until their agreement had been put into writing.

" 'The same danger does not exist, to the same extent, in regard to sales by public auction. The conditions of sale are printed; they are read out and the bid is made and accepted publicly. The possibility of disagreement does exist, but not nearly to the same extent as in the case of private underhand contracts."

'I agree with the reasoning of that Transvaal judge, which means, of course, that Farmer White must now pay Farmer Brown the purchase price of the farm he has bought from him under a valid and enforceable contract of sale." ●

University of Fort Hare
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Date - 7 APR 1971
FARMERS WEEKLY





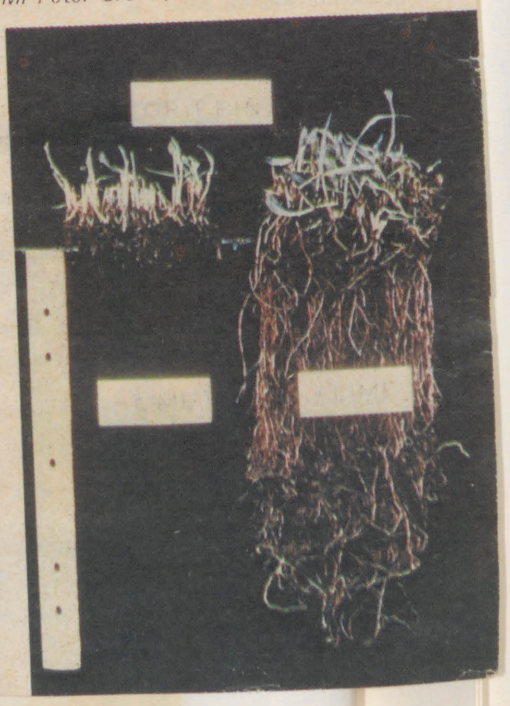
■ *Lime and superphosphate placed in a band 7.5 cm below the seed. Note the malformed roots caused by aluminium toxicity in the unlimed soil and the concentration of roots in the fertilizer band.*

■ *Left: Soil limed to pH 6.0. Note the well developed root system.*



■ *Above: Ten times as much superphosphate was applied as given to the plants illustrated above. Otherwise the treatment was similar.*

■ *The effect of liming in combating aluminium toxicity in a Griffin soil. (Photo by courtesy of Mr Peter Croft.)*



University of Fort Hare
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Date 29 MAR 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Two Fort Hare University lecturers, both graduates of Natal University, travelled to Pietermaritzburg at the week-end to receive M.Sc. degrees from Natal University at their graduation ceremony. Both are lecturers in the Faculty of Agriculture. Mr. J. H. G. de Villiers (left) was formerly a geneticist for the Natal region and is the very first geneticist to be appointed to Fort Hare. Mr. Winston Trollope, is a senior lecturer in pasture science.

Date 31 MAR 1971
CAPE TIMES

'Matie tour ~~a~~ success'

S.R.C. TALKS ON DURBAN INCIDENT

Cape Times Correspondent

STELLENBOSCH.—The refusal of two members of the University of Stellenbosch Students' Representative Council to attend a cocktail party in Durban recently was raised at a meeting of the SRC here on Monday night.

The two members, Mr. Alex Luttig and Mr. Koos Vosloo, refused to attend the cocktail party during the seven-day tour of the SRC to various universities because a non-White person was present at the party.

Nine members of the SRC went on the tour to visit universities at Port Elizabeth, Fort Hare, Durban, Zululand, Maritzburg and Bloemfontein as well as the Indian College at Durban last week.

The purpose of the tour was to improve relations between English, Afrikaans and non-White universities.

At Durban the SRC of the University of Natal and the Medical School unexpectedly invited the SRC of Stellenbosch to a party from 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. and it was made known that an Indian who was not a student would be present.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

REASONS EXPLAINED

Mr. Luttig and Mr. Vosloo decided beforehand that they would not attend the party and explained their reasons for not doing so to the president of the Natal SRC.

When the Stellenbosch SRC members visited the University of Fort Hare they declined an invitation to lunch after spending the morning with the Rector and students. They declined the invitation partly because they had been scheduled to leave earlier and partly to avoid the delicate situation that would result.

At a meeting of the Stellenbosch SRC on Monday night two members who had not been on the tour, Mr. Jimmy Fouche and Mr. Willie Landman, introduced a motion that the SRC differed from the refusal of Mr. Luttig and Mr. Vosloo at Durban.

They said they should have remembered that they were on a tour to improve relations and that their conduct would have a contrary effect. The motion was rejected.

TALKS AT WITS

On the whole the tour was a success. Because of this the president of the Stellenbosch SRC, Mr. Ettienne de Villiers, mentioned the possibility of a future visit to the University of Lesotho in Maseru.

The SRC also decided to attend a conference of SRCs at the University of the Witwatersrand from July 15 to 17.

The Wits SRC is organizing the conference and three delegates from each English, Afrikaans and non-White SRC have been invited. The conference will be on an *ad hoc* basis and there will be no voting. All delegates will have full speaking rights.

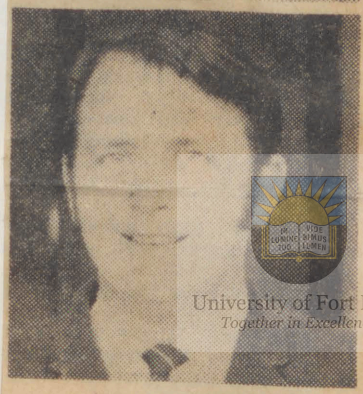
The tentative agenda issued by Wits includes discussions of lecturing and tutorial methods, examinations, joint SRC meetings and a national student parliament, among other things.

The Stellenbosch SRC will attend the conference on condition no political matters are discussed.

Date - 3 APR 1971

E. P. HERALD





University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr J. G. H. de Villiers and Mr W. Trollope, lecturers at Fort Hare University, travelled to Maritzburg to receive their M.Sc degrees at the graduation ceremony at Natal University.

Mr De Villiers (top) was formerly a geneticist for the Natal region and is the first geneticist appointed at Fort Hare.

Mr Trollope (above), from a well-known Border family, is senior lecturer in pasture science. He has done considerable research on the encroachment of "fynboss" in the grassveld regions of the Amatalo Mountains near Alice. As a result of this work, he will leave for the U.S.A. soon to deliver a paper at the International Symposium at Tallahassee, Florida.

- 5 APR 1971

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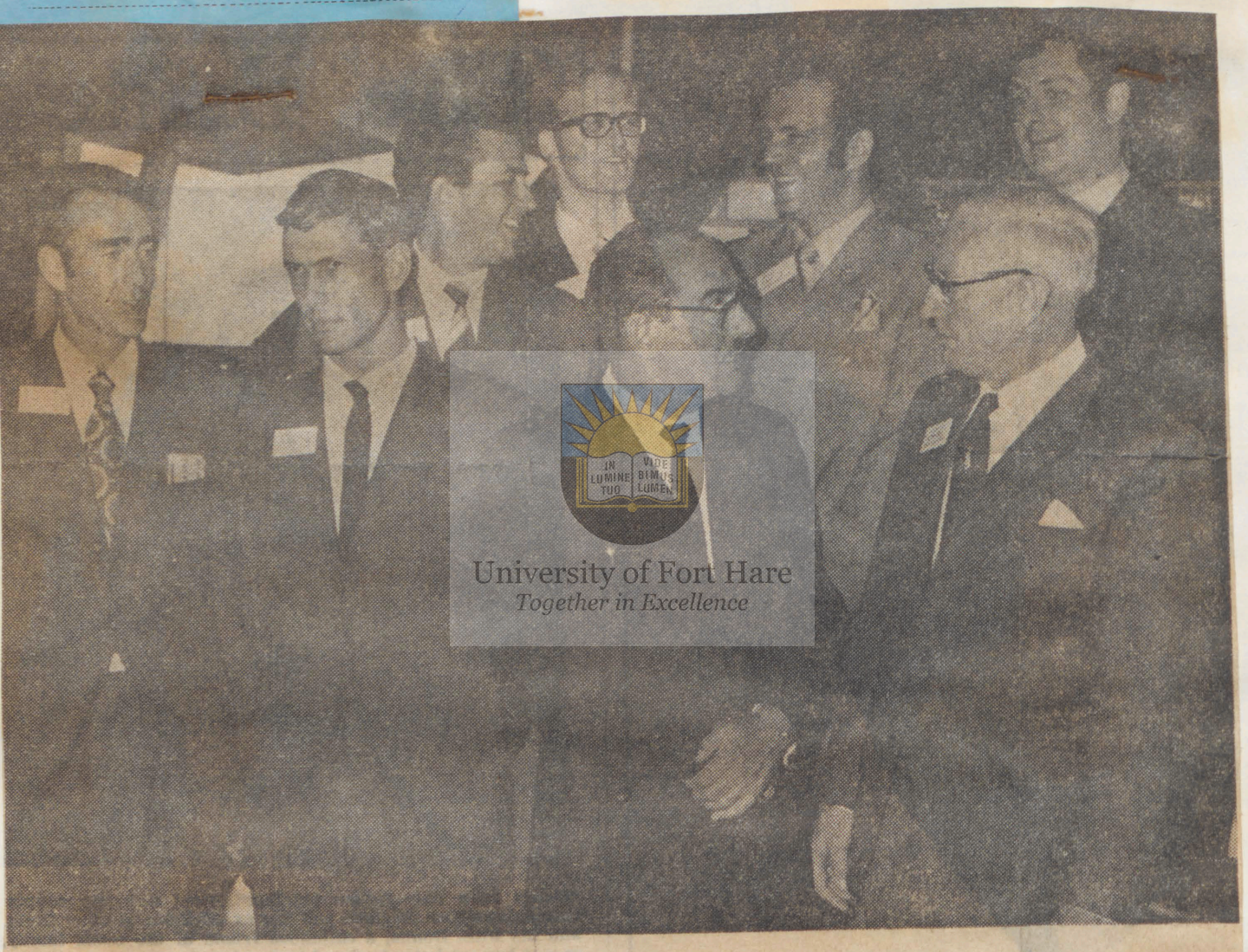
Pretoria N

New dictionary

ALICE. — A Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary is being compiled at the University of Fort Hare under the direction of Mr. H. [illegible]hl. The salaries of the three editors are being paid by the Transkeian Government, and the project is also being subsidised by the Human Sciences Research Council.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 1 APR 1971
The Friend



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A seven-man group of young professional men under the leadership of Mr Norman B. Dell (front, extreme right), a prominent Rotarian from Mafeking, touched down at J. B. M. Hertzog Airport, Bloemfontein, yesterday on their way from Port Elizabeth to Georgia, America, where they will spend two months "just to find out how Americans tick". The men are not Rotarians, but are sponsored by Rotary, South Africa, and were selected from about 100 people. Pictured at the airport yesterday are (from left, back row): Dr Eddie de Jager, professor of anthropology, Fort Hare; Mr John Earle, Port Elizabeth; Mr Max Subel, Klerksdorp; Mr W. B. Robinson, Port Elizabeth. Front row (from left): Mr Peter Kingwill, Murraysburg; Mr Michael Smith, Welkom; Mr Attie Rall of Bloemfontein, who welcomed the team in Bloemfontein.

Date 06 APR 1971
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Woordeboek in Kôsa, Engels, Afrikaans saamgestel

ALICE.

'N WOORDEBOEK in Kôsa, Engels en Afrikaans word by die Universiteit van Fort Hare saamgestel onder leiding van mnr. H. Pahl. Die salarisse van die drie redakteurs word deur die Transkeise regering betaal en die projek word ook gesubsidieer deur die Navorsingsraad vir Geesteswetenskappe.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Nog twee personeellede is aangestel. Een is die bekende Kôsa-digter, skrywer en teoloog, eerw. J. J. R. Jolobe (B.A.), 'n gegradueerde van Fort Hare. Eerw. Jolobe het baie jare lank op Alice gewoon en was predikant van die Presbiteriaanse Kerk van Suid-Afrika en ook lektor by die ou Lovedale-Bybelskool.

Hy is later weg van Alice en was toe predikant van die Presbiteriaanse gemeente by New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

Eerw. Jolobe, wie se gedigte, vertalings en ander literêre werk goed bekend is, is aangestel as assistent-redakteur.

L. Dikweni sal help met die klerklike en tegniese werk. Hy was voorheen in diens van die Departement van Bantoe-opvoeding en Kultuur in King William's Town. — Sapa.

Date - 7 APR 1971

STAR

3-language dictionary

ALICE. — A Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary is being compiled at the University of Fort Hare under the direction of Mr. H. Pahl.

The salaries of the three editors are being paid by the Transkeian Government and the project is also being subsidised by the Human Sciences Research Council.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Two more members have been added to the staff. One is the well-known Xhosa author, poet and theologian, the Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe, an ex-Fort Hare graduate.

The other, Mr. L. Dikweni, has been appointed to assist with the clerical and technical work. Mr. Dikweni was formerly employed by the Department of Bantu Education and Culture in King William's Town. — Sapa.

Date 1 APR 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Rotariërs stuur groep oorsee

UITENHAGE.

Mnr. Abel Schoeman, voorsitter van die Rotariërklub op Uitenhage, mnr. Malcolm Bowes, wat by die onlangse verkiesing van ampsdraers verkies is om in Julie, wanneer die nuwe bestuur oorneem, die voorsitterstoel in te neem, mnr. Wynand de Kock, wat in Julie ondervoorsitter word, en hul eggenotes het die onlangse konferensie van Rotariërklubs van Distrik 232 in Bloemfontein bygewoon. Op die konferensie, wat 4 dae geduur het, is hulle toegespreek oor verskillende onderwerpe, soos die toenemende gevaar van lug- en waterbesoedeling oral in die wêreld. 'n Ander onderwerp was die gees van belangeloosheid wat hom van die moderne mens meester gemaak het.

Elke klub stel 'n gereelde tweeweeklikse nuusbrief vry waarin lede op hoogte gehou word van die bedrywighede van die vereniging. Vanjaar het die Uitenhage-klub die besondere eer te beurt geval om die trofee vir die beste nuusbrief te buit.

Op Saterdagaand 27 Maart het die plaaslike Rotariërklub die studiegroep van ses lede wat op vertrek staan na Georgia, in die V.S.A., onthaal. Hulle gaan die volgende twee maande daar deurbring. Hierdie ses jong mans besoek die V.S.A. onder die uitruilskema van die Rotariërstigting, waarvolgens jong mans tussen 25 en 35 jaar oud, wat presteer het in hul onderskeie beroepe, gekies word om die leefwyse in 'n ander land, en in besonder die bedrywighede in sy eie beroepsveld, te gaan bestudeer.

Lede van die studiegroep mag nie Rotariërs of familielede van Rotariërs wees nie, aangesien dit nie die organisasie se beleid is om sy voordele net aan sy eie geledere te laat toeval nie. Van die groep word natuurlik ook verwag om goeie ambassadeurs vir Suid-Afrika te wees. Hulle kom drie dae lank bymekaar in een of ander sentrum waar hulle ingelig word oor die vrae oor hul 'and wat hulle kan verwag. Hierdie keer het die groep in Uitenhage bymekaargekom waar mnr. S. B. Featherstone, wat 'n vorige groep oorsee vergesel het, leiding aan hulle gegee het.

Die groep bestaan uit dr. E. J. de Jager, professor in Volkekunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare; mnr. J. L. Earle, 'n onderwyser van Port Elizabeth; mnr. P. E. Kingwell, 'n boer van Murraysburg; mnr. W. B. Robinson, personeelbestuurder van 'n motorfirma in Port Elizabeth; mnr. M. H. Smith, 'n myningenieur van Welkom; en mnr. M. H. Subel, 'n direkteur van maatskappye van Klerksdorp. Mnr. N. B. Dell, 'n senior Rotariër van Mafeking, sal die groep vergesel.

Drie skoolmeisies van Uitenhage sal ook in Julie as gas van die Rotariërs van d Kaapse Skeireiland 'n wee lank 'n Burgerleertoer in d skiereiland onderneem. Hulle Moira Wheaton, hoofmeisie va Riebeek Kollege, Susan de Koc van die Hoërskool Bradwa en waarskynlik Hanlie de We ook van Brandwag. Die meisi sal deel wees van 'n groe meisies van verskillende se tra wat genooi is om die toe mee te maak.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 3 APR 1971
E. P. HERALD

Non-White student games planned

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — Plans are in progress at Fort Hare University to cope with 600 extra students from different parts of the Republic next week.

From April 8-12 an inter-varsity sport and athletic meeting will be held at Fort Hare. Students and teams are expected from Turfloop, the university of the North, Ngoya, the university of Zululand, and the Wentworth Medical School of the University of Natal.

Students from the Indian university in Durban may also attend.

Held for the first time last year at the University of Zululand this inter-varsity sports event promises to become an important annual sporting event for non-White students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Enthusiastic

A spokesman for the University of Fort Hare said that the students were enthusiastically making plans for the occasion to ensure its success.

Accommodation and catering had posed a problem but the students were co-operating in every way to help with the organisation of sleeping and catering facilities. All the extra students are expected to be accommodated and meals will be served in the dining halls at two sessions. On April 8 the day will be taken up with athletic events and from Friday onwards there will be rugby, softball and soccer matches.

Other sports to be held are cricket and table tennis and netball for the women students. Chess and card competitions will also be held.

Evening entertainment has been arranged and will include a film show, a debate and a dance on the Monday evening.

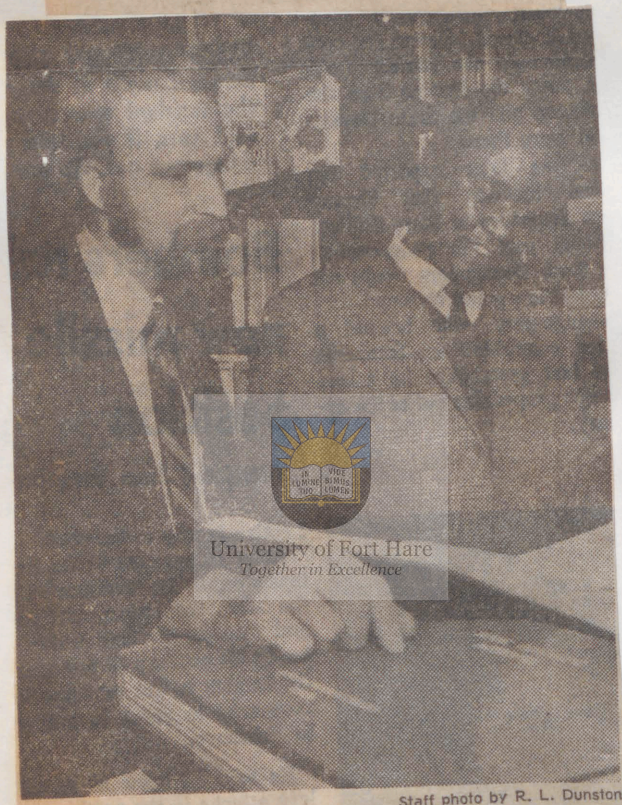
About 300 Fort Hare students are expected to take part in the various events and many are staying on at the university instead of returning to their homes for the holidays.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SOUTH AFRICAN EXCHANGE — E. M. Makhanya, a deputy in the library of the University of Fort Hare in South Africa, inspects the bookmobile of the Greenwich Library. Mr. Makhanya is president of the Black South African Library Assn., and is touring the U.S. Miss Barbara Martin, library staffer, hands him a book while Mrs. Portia Byrd of the staff and Nolan Lushington, library director, look on. — Hood Photo

Ledger-Star, Friday, March 26, 1971



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Staff photo by R. L. Dunston

SOUTH AFRICAN IN CHESAPEAKE — Ephraim M. Makhanya, deputy librarian of Fort Hair University in Alice, South Africa, looks over the Chesapeake Public Library's book catalogue while on a visit to Tidewater. Makhanya is making a three month's tour of American libraries. Showing him the catalogue, the only one of its kind in this region (most libraries use card catalogues) is City Librarian Frederic J. Glazer.

-5 APR 1971
Date
WORLD

R7 000 BURSARIES FOR TP STUDENTS

PRETORIA. — The Pretoria City Council has awarded 228 students bursaries amounting to over R7 000 this year.

Fifty-three students at Hofmeyer High School share R966. The students are in classes between Form one and five.

At Saulsville Secondary School, 40 students have been given R728, and six holy Trinity School pupils get R109.

All students are residents in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville. Nine Atteridgeville students are studying medicine, while the others are doing Bachelor degrees. The students are at the University of South Africa, University of the North, University of Zululand and Fort Hare.

Sixty-three High School Pupils obtained R1257 and Ribanelaica Secondary School was given R511 for nine students. Mamelodi Technical School students have been awarded R321.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 APR 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare Agricultural Faculty doubles staff

ALICE — The Agricultural Faculty at Fort Hare, the newest faculty at the university, has doubled its academic staff this year to cope with the increased number of courses being offered.

The degree courses of B.Agriculture and B. Sc. Agriculture were started two years ago and it is expected that the first B.Agric. students will complete their course at the end of this year.

They will then graduate to become the first agricultural scientists to qualify at a non-White university in South Africa.

To accommodate this rapidly growing faculty a new Agricultural Faculty building is under construction. It is expected to be completed this year at a cost of R500 000.

STAMPA

Staff have already moved into the new offices while modern lecture rooms and laboratories are still being completed.

The faculty is staffed by 16, of which eight were new appointments this year.

Dr. Siegfried Stampa, Dr. Med. Vet. (Giessen), is the first senior lecturer in animal health to be appointed at Fort Hare.

Born in Pommerania he studied at the University of Giessen, near Frankfort, and was awarded their Faculty of Agriculture prize for the best student research paper for his Doctoral Thesis.

Dr. Jean Nico Marais, M.Sc. (Pretoria), Ph.D. (Purdue), has been appointed Senior Lecturer in the Department of Agronomy. Dr. Marais holds a B.Sc. from Stellenbosch University, a M.Sc. from Pretoria University and a Ph.D. from Purdue University in America.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. Pieter Cloete, B.Sc., M.Sc. and D.Sc., is a graduate of Pretoria University, who has been appointed a Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry. Dr. Cloete has been working as a senior research officer at the CSIR.

RESEARCH

Mr. John Bishop, B.Sc., M.Sc., who has been appointed Senior Lecturer in Animal Science. For 20 years he has been doing valuable research work at the Dohne Institute and the Bathurst Research Station. Mr. Bishop is a graduate of Stellenbosch and Pretoria Universities.

Mr. Malcolm Hensley, B.Sc., M.Sc. (Natal), the new lecturer in Soil Science, is a graduate of Natal University. He has had many years experience doing soil surveys and experiments in soil fertility in various parts of the Republic and is considered a leading expert in this field.

MR. DAVID KIRKBY, B.Sc., who has been appointed Lecturer in Pasture Science at Fort Hare is a Natal University graduate. Before his appointment to Fort Hare Mr. Kirkby was at the Dohne Research station.

MR. BRIAN VAISBY COURT, BSc. (Pretoria),the son of an Adelaide family, has been appointed a Lecturer in Horticultural Science. A graduate of Pretoria University, Mr. Court worked for the Citrus exchange's Field Department before his appointment to Fort Hare.

MR. CHRISTOPHER NYANGINTSIMBI has been appointed a Technical Assistant in the Department of Agriculture. Mr.Nyangintsimbi, who has a diploma in Agriculture from Fort Cox, was formerly employed by the Department of Agriculture in the Ciskeian Government.

10 APR 1971
E. E. EVENING POST

Compiling new dictionary

ALICE. — A Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary is being compiled at the University of Fort Hare under the direction of Mr H. Pahl. The salaries of the three editors are being paid by the Transkeian Government, and the project is also being subsidised by the Human Sciences Research Council.

Two more members have been added to the staff. One is the well-known Xhosa author, poet and theologian, the Rev J. J. R. Jolobe, an ex-Fort Hare graduate.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Rev Jolobe once lived and worked for many years in Alice as a Minister of the Presbyterian Church of S.A. and as a lecturer at the old Lovedale Bible school.

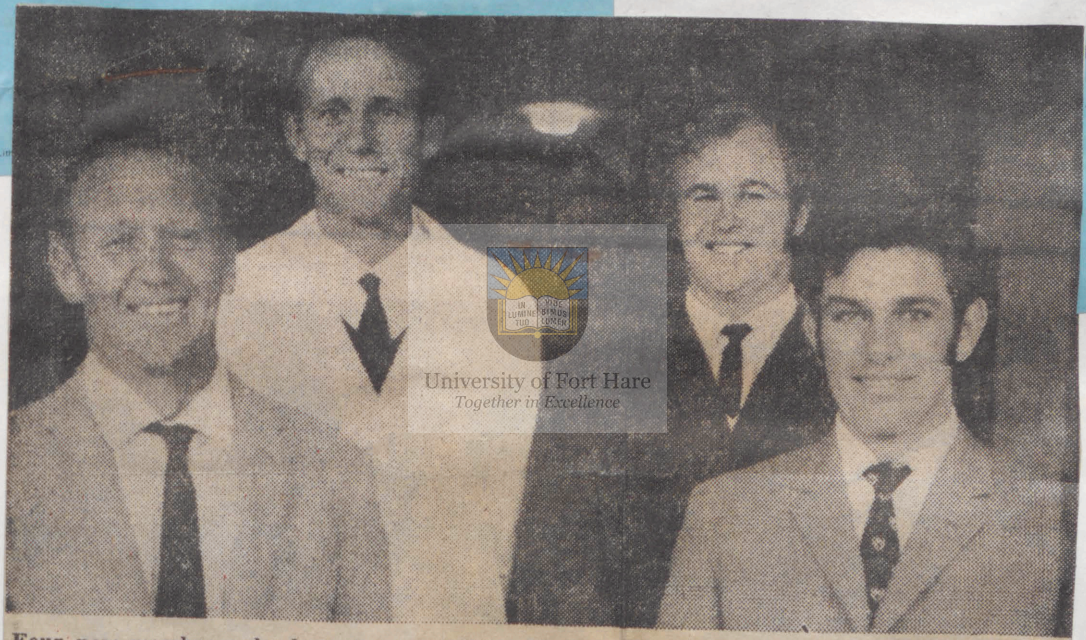
New Brighton

On leaving Alice, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church at New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

The Rev Jolobe, whose poems, translations and literary works are well-known, has been appointed an Assistant Editor.

Mr L. Dikwnei has been appointed to assist with the clerical and technical work. Mr Dikweni was formerly employed by the Department of Bantu Education and Culture in King William's Town.—(Sapa)

- 9 APR 1971
Date
E. L. Daily Dispatch


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Four new members who have been appointed to Fort Hare University's Agricultural Faculty staff are (from left): Mr. John Bishop, B.Sc., M.Sc. (Pretoria); Mr. Malcolm Hensley, B.Sc, M.Sc. (Natal); Mr. Brian Vaisey Court, B.Sc. (Pretoria), and Mr. David Kirkby, B.Sc. (Natal).

23 APR 1971

Date 17 APR 1971

P. E. EVENING POST

FIRST TO GRADUATE IN 1971

ALICE. — The first agricultural scientists to graduate from a non-White university in South Africa are expected to complete their studies here this year.

They will be the first graduates of Fort Hare's newest faculty, the Faculty of Agriculture.

The faculty doubled its academic staff this year to cope with the increased number of courses being offered. The degree courses of B. Agriculture and B.Sc. Agriculture were started two years ago and the first B. Agricultural students are due to complete their course at the end of this year.

To accommodate this rapidly growing faculty a new building is being constructed at a cost of R500 000. The faculty is staffed by 16 members, of whom eight were appointed this year.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 4 MAY 1971

E. P. HERALD

Donations to universities

PRETORIA — The Transvaal Peri-urban Areas Development Board has decided to grant R1 000 each to the University of the North, the University of Zululand and the University of Fort Hare, it was announced yesterday. A similar amount will be granted to the Tswana University when it comes into being.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 APR 1971

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Fort Hare gee 107 grade

ALICE. — By die eerste gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit Fort Hare wat more gehou word, sal 107 graduandi hul grade ontvang.

Fort Hare het sy universiteitsstatus in Mei 1970 ontvang.

Die grade sal toegeken word deur die eerste kanselier van die universiteit, dr. Ettienne Rosseau, bekende Suid-Afrikaanse ekonoom en nyweraar.

Onder die gegradueerdes is V.Z. Gitywa, kuratór van die F. S. Malan Museum by Fort Hare wat die graad M.A. (cum laude) ontvang. — Sapa.

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

ate 23 APR 1971

WINDHOEK ADVERTISER

Graduation

ALICE: The first graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University will be held when 107 graduates will receive their degrees, Fort Hare officially received its charter giving it full university status in May last year.

Sapa

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 APR 1971
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

'Independent Ciskei in 1973'

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The granting of self-government to the Ciskei in 1973 is one of the motions to be discussed at the Ciskeian Territorial Authority's session, which starts at Zwelitsha, near King William's Town, today.

It is one of 60 motions to be tabled at the session, which is expected to last four weeks.

The Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration and Education, Dr. Koornhof, will open the session. The House will rise after the Deputy Minister has given his opening address.

Mr. E. Msutwana, of Tyefu Tribal Authority, is to move that, in the opinion of the territorial authority, the executive council should consider requesting the Government of the Republic to grant self-government to the Ciskei in 1973.

Another motion, aimed at changing the pattern of the present system of education, calls for the use of English as the medium of instruction from standard 3 onwards.

The motion will be presented by Mr. R. Matakane, of the Tyumie Tribal Authority.

A motion that the South African Government should prevent interests in African-owned businesses from being acquired by people of other race groups comes up for discussion.

This, it is believed, is a result of the acquisition by a White-owned company of a fleet of buses previously owned by Mr. S. S. Guzana, of East London.

The motion will be moved by Mr. I. L. Sangotsha, personal representative of Paramount Chief Mxoltsi Sandile. Another motion will seek to change the name of the University of Fort Hare to Xhosa University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 APR 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

1 400 STUDENTE ‚BESET' ALICE TOE!

ALICE. — 'n Uiters suksesvolle intervarsity tussen die verskillende nie-blanke universiteite is op Fort Hare gehou. Die volgende universiteite was teenwoordig: die Universiteit van die Noorde, die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, die Indiër-universiteit, die Mediese Skool van Wesville en Fort Hare.

Die Kleurling-universiteit het nie 'n span gestuur nie omdat hulle glo nie oor 'n verteenwoordigende studenteraad beskik nie.

Daar was ongeveer 1 400 studente op Alice, waarvan ongeveer 750 Fort Hare-studente was.

Baie min studente is vir die vakansie huis toe. Die besoekers is almal in die reeds oorvol koshuise gehuisves.

Die reëlings is deur die studente self getref. Alles het gladweg en suksesvol verloop. Fort Hare was onoorwonne in sokker korfbal, maar is in boks gekanuffel deur die Universiteit van Zoeloeland en die Noorde.

Ander sportsoorte waaraan deelgeneem is, is o.a. rugby en sagtebal. Fort Hare het skoonskip gemaak in die atletieknommers, maar ongelukkig moes sekere langafstandnommers gekanselleer word weens 'n nat baan.

Genoeg vrolikheid en ontspanning is verskaf. Sakeondernemings op Alice het 'n besondere druk tyd beleef tydens die intervarsity.

Volgens die rektor van Fort Hare, prof. J. de Wet, is hy in sy skik en baie verheug dat die byeenkoms so suksesvol en in 'n goeie gees verloop het.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 APR 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

107 graduates to be capped

EAST LONDON. — One hundred and seven graduates will be capped during the University College of Fort Hare graduation ceremony to be held at Alice on Saturday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It will be the first graduation to be held at Fort Hare since it was given its autonomy last year.

Previously, the College's graduation was conducted by the University of South Africa.

Leading personalities from the Transkei and Ciskei are expected to attend the ceremony. They will include the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaizer Mantanzima and members of his Cabinet.

In the Ciskei, invitations have been extended to Chief Justice Mabandla, the Ciskeian Territorial Authority's Chief Executive Officer and to the other five heads of departments in the territory.

More than 950 guests are expected.

Date 16 APR 1971
Pretoria News

Discussing self-rule for Ciskei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The granting of self-government to the Ciskei in 1973 is one of the motions which will be discussed at the Ciskeian Territorial Authority's session which started at Zwelitsha near here yesterday.

This is one of the 60 motions to be tabled at the session, which is expected to last four weeks.

The Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration and Education, Dr. P. J. G. Koornhof, officially opened the session.

No business will be transacted today. The House will rise after the Deputy Minister has given his opening address.

Councillor E. Msutwana, of the Tyefu Tribal Authority, will move that in the opinion of the Territorial Authority the Executive Council should consider the advisability of requesting the Republican Government of S.A. to grant self-government to the Ciskei in 1973.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ENGLISH

Another motion which is aimed at changing the pattern of the present system of education calls for the use of English as a medium of instruction from Std. III upwards. The motion will be piloted by Mr. R. Matakane of the Tyumie Tribal Authority.

A motion that the South African Government should prevent the interests in African-owned business undertakings from being acquired by people of other racial groups will come up for discussion.

This, it is believed, is the result of the acquisition of a fleet of buses previously owned by Mr. S. S. Guzana by a White-owned company also operating in East London.

The motion will be moved by Mr. I. L. Sangotsha, personal representative of Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile.

Another motion will seek to change the name of the University of Fort Hare to "Xhosa University." — Sapa.

te 16 APR 1971

HOOF STAD

TSONGAS VRA OOK GROTER MAGTE

(Politieke Korrespondent)

„Die behoud van identiteit van elke volk in Suid-Afrika is baie belangrik. As ons almal in Suid-Afrika saamgebly het saam met die Xhosas, Zoeloes ens., wie se taal sou ons gepraat het. Ek sou nie graag my eie taal vir die van 'n ander wou verruil het nie."

So het prof. H. W. E. Ntsanwise, hoofraadslid van die Shangaan-Tsonga gebieds-owerheid gister op 'n perskonferensie in Kaapstad gesê.

Die prof. wat 'n taalkundige is en aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare en in Amerika gestudeer het, is tans saam met die ander lede van die gebiedsowerheid in Kaapstad om met regeringslede samesprekings te voer oor sake wat sy land aangaan.

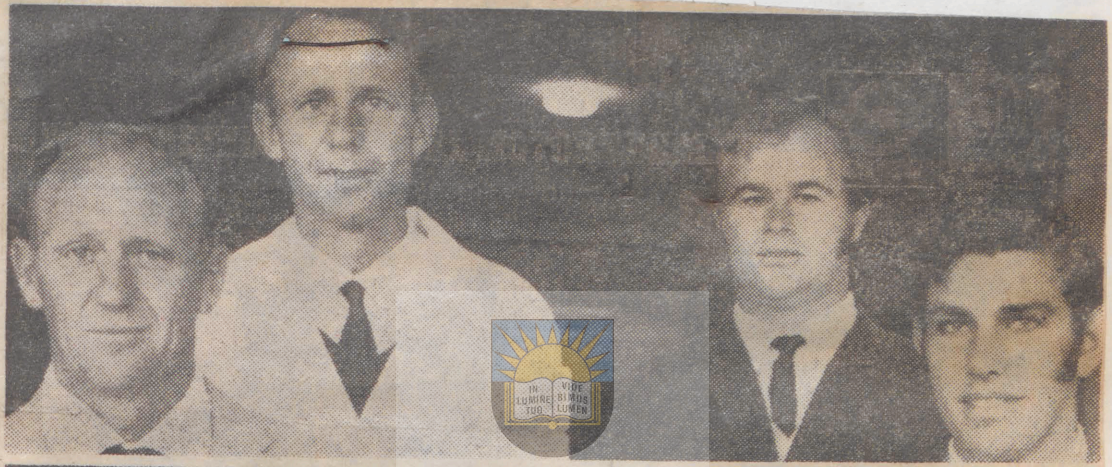
Die Tsongas, wat tans 736 751 tel en waarvan 392 000 in die tuisland is en 344 000 in blanke gebied, sal volgens prof. Ntsanwise moontlik binne die volgende twee maande vir groter magte soortgelyk aan die wetgewende magte van die Transkei vra. Hulle het in die verband met die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie- en Ontwikkeling, mnr. M. C. Botha, samesprekings gevoer.

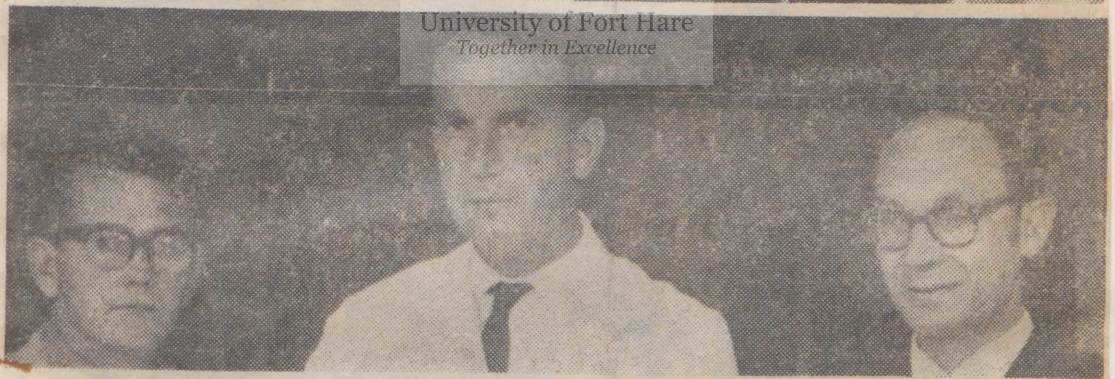
Die Shangaans het ook met die Eerste Minister, mnr. Vorster gesels. Volgens prof. Ntswanise het hy met die Eerste Minister probleme wat die saamleef van volke in Suid-Afrika betref, ondermeer bespreek.

Op 'n vraag of die Tsongas afsonderlike ontwikkeling aanvaar het, het die prof. gesê dat hy na die beleid kyk uit die oogpunt van 'n rekenmeester wat 'n balansstaat voor hom het. Daar is 'n debietkant en 'n kredietkant.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 APR 1971
E. P. HERALD





University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A NUMBER OF appointments have been made in the new Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare University. Among the new staff members are, top, Mr John Bishop, Mr Malcolm Hensley, Mr B. Vaisey Court and Mr D. Kirkby. Above, Dr P. Cloete, Dr S. Stampa and Dr J. N. Marais.

Date 21 APR 1971

CAPE ARGUS

S.A. farm production must rise – ecologist

ALICE, Wednesday.

SPEAKING on the ecological environment and its challenge to the agronomist, Prof. Earl Graven, professor of agronomy at the University of Fort Hare, said here that agricultural production must increase to cope with the population explosion.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The professor was delivering his inaugural address.

He emphasised the importance of planning farming systems in accordance with the natural environment and vegetation and not, as in the past, only in accordance with economic considerations.

Professor Graven, a graduate of Stellenbosch University and Wisconsin University, is considered one of South Africa's leading agricultural scientists and represented South Africa at the international grass land conference in Brazil in 1965.—Sapa.

23 APR 1971

Date

UMTALI POST

FIRST DEGREES

ALICE. — The first graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University will be held tomorrow, when 107 graduates will receive their degrees. Fort Hare officially received its charter giving it full university status in May last year. — Iana.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 APR 1971

Date

KING WM'S TOWN MERCURY

MR. J. BISHOP and Mr. D. Kirkby, of Dohne, have been transferred to the Fort Hare University Agricultural Department.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 APR 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

‚Bantoevroue oplossing vir arbeidtekort'

Eie Beriggewer

ALICE.

DR. W. BACKER, senior lektor in bedryfsielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare het onlangs in 'n toespraak voor die Grens se tak van die S.A. Instituut vir Personeelbestuur in Oos-Londen gesê dat volgens 'n opname wat hy verlede jaar in die Grens en Oos-Kaap gemaak het, Bantoe-vroue met groot sukses gebruik word in nywerhede soos die tekstiel-, voedsel-, elektriese toerusting- en motoronderdeelfabrieke. Op die oomblik is daar ongeveer 9 200 Bantoevroue in diens van Oos-Londen, 110 op Uitenhage en 2 600 in Port Elizabeth.

Hy het genoem dat nywerhede moet besef dat die Bantoevroue nie alleen 'n potensiële arbeidsmag is waar op hulle kan terugval in 'n tyd van tekort aan manlike werkers, maar dat hulle in besonder geskik is en bruikbaar gevind word vir sekere werke.

Dr. Backer is oortuig daarvan dat hoewel arbeidsomset hoog en bywoning van vrouewerkers soms swak is — hoofsaaklik weens huishoudelike verpligtings ens. — grootskaalse indiensneming van Bantoevroue, waar toegelaat deur landswette, 'n drukkende arbeidstekort kan oorbrug.

Maatstawwe soos die open van meer bewaarskole vir kinders van werkende Bantoemoeders, voorligting oor gesinsbeplanning, gunstige vervoergeriewe en billike lone kan grootliks bydra tot 'n stabiele arbeidsmag van Bantoevroue.

Dr. Backer het gesê die tekstielnywerhede in die Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage-kompleks van so 'n omvangryke aard is dat hulle op 'n staatsondersteunde tekstiel-opleidingskool, soos die een in Oos-Londen, kan aanspraak maak.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ate 4 MAY 1971

NATAL MERCURY

Varsity grants

PRETORIA — The Transvaal Peri-Urban Areas Development Board has decided to grant R[illegible] each to the University of the North, the University of Zululand and the University of Fort Hare. A similar amount will be granted to the Tswana University when it comes into being.— (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 APR 1971
DIE BURGER

BANTOE-MENING

Swyende Minderheid Nie Genader

Prof. dr. H. L. N. Joubert, Universiteit van Fort Hare, skryf:

Skynbaar lei mnr. A. S. A. East (Menings van ons lesers, 24 Maart) van die Warrall/Bertelsmann-opname insake gevoelens onder die Bantoe-Elite af dat ons S.A. Bantoe nie eintlik erkentlik is vir die goed wat ons Regering vir hulle doen nie, en wat die optrede van die Afrikaanssprekende betref, daarvoor sou hulle weinig waardering hê. Hierdie twee sake noop my as Afrikaanssprekende ondersteuner van die regeringsbeleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling om die volgende paar opmerkinge te maak:

Vir eers: Is dit reg en billik om die opinie van 'n deel van die sg. Bantoe-elite op die hele massa van toepassing te maak? Dis uiters onwaarskynlik dat hulle ál die vooraanstaande Bantoes, wat nog te sê die groot massa, verteenwoordig. Ek verhef my stem vir die groot menigte wat nie d.m.v. sulke kanale hul gevoelens lug nie.

Ek glo dat ons ook hier van die swygsame meerderheid kan praat. Die ondervinding het ons teen hierdie tyd geleer dat 'n minderheid in ons dae maklik die indruk kan wek dat hulle die stem van die massa is.

Deur hulle uitsprake so maklik as verteenwoordigend te aanvaar, versterk ons hulle net in hul aanspraak op 'n seggenskap waartoe hulle nie geregtig is nie. As dit nie was vir die vertroue van die Bantoe-meerderheid in en hul erkentlikheid teenoor ons Regering nie, sou ons beslis nie die huidige mate van rus en orde in ons land gehad het nie.

BETROUBAARDER

Is 'n volkstemming soos ons in die Transkei het en waar die stemgeregtigde meerderheid die beleid van ons Regering onderskryf, nie betroubaarder as die opname waarna hierbo verwys is nie? Laat ons voortgaan met ons goeie werk: daar is ongetelde massas wat dit waardeer.

Ten tweede: Wat die onerkentlikheid betref van hulle wat by die genoemde opname betrokke was, moet ons die sielkundige toestand waarin hulle verkeer, in aanmerking neem. Gewoonlik is hulle mense wat deur integrasioniste van met verloop van tyd daartoe gebring is om aan waardering vir hul eie identiteit vaarwel te sê en 'n uiterlike kleed van Westerse beskawing om te hang.

Die ontnugtering wat hierop gevolg het toe hulle ontdek dat hulle hulself nie in die blanke gemeenskap kon vind nie, was groot. Frustrasie en ook haat teenoor diegene wat hul eie identiteit wil handhaaf, word hul kenmerk. Vandaar die onvermoë om wat van regeringskant vir hul gedoen word, te waardeer. M.i. moet die „iets verrot" waarna Mnr. East verwys, hier gesoek word

Ten derde: Dis baie baie dringend dat ons blankes voortdurend die hand in eie boesem steek. Mag ek in die eerste plek die oproep wat van tyd tot tyd op ons Engelssprekendes gemaak word, herhaal t.w. dat hulle 'n groter aandeel in ons staatsdiens sal hê? Waarom moet ons Afrikaanssprekendes hoofsaaklik vir dienste soos die Polisie, die Spoorweë, ens. instaan? Dis hier dat daar meermale streng opgetree moet word en dan is die amptenaar gewoonlik 'n Afrikaanssprekende. Word daar dan besef dat dié feit niks te doen het met wat gebeur het nie? Ek vrees vir die Bantoe is dit maar net altyd die Boer. As hierdie werk gelyker verdeel was, sou dit nie moontlik gewees het om die een teen die ander af te speel nie.

RESPEK

Maar ek wil verder gaan en 'n beroep op ál ons mense om meer, afgesien van ras, taal of wat ookal, met groter wedersydse respek te behandel. Ons mens-verhoudinge moet die toets van 'n Christelike beskawing kan deurstaan. Niemand wil 'n boef in sy omgangskring hê nie. Maar waarom word hy so dikwels toegelaat om 'n meerderwaardige rol te speel waar rasseverhoudinge in die gedrang is?

'n Persoon is 'n afskuwelike boef as hy nie die gevoelens van sy naaste respekteer nie, ook al behoort daardie naaste nie tot sy groep nie!

En dan kom die pers ook nog om gewoonlik die onsmaaklike insident vir geldelike gewin uit te buit. Ek wil nie dat ons die negatiewe in ons rasse-omgang verswyg nie, maar waarom nie meer prominensie skenk aan die gevalle waar, sonder vernietiging van die eie, die belang van die ander gedien word nie?

Onder die integrasioniste speel sekere kerkmense 'n lewendige rol. Hulle vereenselwig die uitleef van die Christelike geloof met integrasie. Hiervoor is in die Skrif self geen grond te vinde nie. Om hulle met Skrif-argumente te wil oortuig, sal ook nie help nie; wat hulle wel moontlik sal oorreed, is wanneer die lede van die een groep dié van 'n ander groep met voorkomendheid behandel. Ons Nuwe Testament leer ons dat ek onvoorwaardelik my naaste moet liefhê.

En hier is „liefhê" geen sentimentele begrip nie; dit gaan basies oor die bevordering van die belange van my naaste. As ek dit egter só doen dat ek my naaste se identiteit vernietig dan het ek nie meer sy belange gedien nie. In ons verskeidenheid mag ons die eenheid nie vernietig nie net so min as wat ons in ons eenheid ons verskeidenheid geweld mag aandoen. Dis die smal paadjie waarlangs Suid-Afrika na 'n gelukkige toekoms kan voortbeweeg.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

Distinction for former P.E. teacher

ALICE.—A distinguished audience of White and African educationists applauded Mr V. Z. Gitywa, a former New Brighton school-teacher, when a degree of Master of Arts (with distinction in anthropology) was conferred upon him at the graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare, today.

Mr Gitywa passed the B.A. degree at Fort Hare in 1956. After teaching at a number of schools, he assumed duty as Curator of the F. S. Malan Museum at Fort Hare.

In 1961 he received a B.A. Honours degree in anthropology at Fort Hare under the regulations of the University of South Africa. In December, 1964, he was awarded a scholarship to study museum techniques at museums in Berlin, Hamburg and Kiel.

Upon his return to Fort Hare in July 1966, Mr Gitywa resumed his position as Curator, and in addition became a lecturer in the Department of Anthropology.

Professor T. M. D. Kruger, who presented Mr Gitywa to the Chancellor of the University, said Mr Gitywa was the author and co-author of a number of published articles of high scientific standing.

Thesis

His thesis was based on an intensive investigation of the arts and crafts of the Xhosa in the Ciskei. His interest in these arts and crafts was due to their being the mainstay of the traditional culture of the Xhosa people.

Professor Kruger said Mr Gitywa's research, done under the supervision of Professor A. F. Raum and later under Professor E. de Jager, showed that Xhosa arts and crafts were basically utilitarian.

Some of the old crafts had disappeared, having been replaced by European-manufactured items. Where that was the case, the craft products were not firmly embedded ritually in the culture. For that very reason, however, the thesis would also have historical value in the future.

Upon the recommendation of Mr Gitywa's internal and external promoters, Professor de Jager, of Fort Hare, and Professor J. H. Coetzee, of Potchefstroom University, Mr Gitywa's thesis was adjudged worthy of the Master's degree with distinction.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 APR 1971
Date

DIE TRANSVALER

Gradedag by Fort Hare

ALICE. — Die eerste gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare word vandag gehou wanneer 107 graduandi hul grade ontvang. Die universiteit het in Mei verlede jaar volle universiteitstatus ontvang.

Die grade word toegeken deur die kanselier, dr. P. E. Rousseau. Hy is 'n vooraanstaande nyweraar. — (Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 APR 1971
NATAL WITNESS

Fort Hare's graduation ceremony

ALICE — The first graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University will be held today when 107 graduates will receive their degrees. Fort Hare officially received its charter giving it full university status in May last year.

The degrees will be conferred by the first Chancellor of the University, Dr. Pierre Ettienne Rosseau, a leading South African industrialist.

Among the graduates will be the curator of the F. S. Malan Museum at Fort Hare, Mr. V. Z. Gitywa, who will receive the degree of Master of Arts cum laude.—Sapa

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

107 students to be capped

ALICE — When 107 students graduate at the University of Fort Hare today, the degrees will be conferred by the University's First Chancellor, Doctor Pierre Etienne Rousseau.

Doctor Rouseau who holds the degrees of MSc, Michem, Eng-, DSc honours causa Orange Free State, and DSc honours causa, Stellenbosch, is the titular head of Fort Hare University and will hold the position of chancellor for seven years.

Dr. Rosseau is one of South Africa's five top industrialists and is head of the Federal group of which he was appointed chairman in 1969.

He was at one time chairman of Sasol and Sentrachem.

He serves on the Scientific Advisory Councli of the South African Academy and is a member of the South African Institute of Chemical Engineers and a fellow of the Institute of Petroleum — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1971

E. P. HERALD

Big day for Fort Hare graduates

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — Fort Hare's first graduation ceremony as an autonomous university will be held today when 107 graduates receive degrees.

The oration will be delivered by Mr A. W. S. Schumann, general manager of a division of a mining and finance company.

The graduation ceremony will be an important event in the history of Fort Hare, which opened in 1916 as the result of missionary endeavour in the field of African education.

In May last year, Fort Hare officially received its charter, giving it full university status. The Act, called the University of Fort Hare Act, which granted academic autonomy has a special clause that protects the high standard of degrees at Fort Hare.

The degrees and certificates to be conferred will be those of the University of Fort Hare and graduates will wear Fort Hare's own academic dress for the first time. The degrees will be conferred by the first chancellor of the university, Dr Pierre Etienne Rosseau, one of South Africa's leading industrialists.

The curator of the F. S. Malan Museum at Fort Hare University, Mr Vincent S. Gitywa, will receive an M.A. degree cum laude at the ceremony.

Mr Gitywa, who already holds a B.A. degree from Rhodes and B.A. (Hons) from the University of South Africa), did post-graduate study in Germany on a German student exchange scholarship.

He did a language course at the Goethe Institute in 1965 and later studied museum work at the Berlin, Hamburg and Kiel museums.

Mr Gitywa, a linguist who speaks English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Xhosa and German fluently, did valuable translations from Zulu into German while overseas for 19 months.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 APR 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

107 to be capped at Fort Hare

ALICE — A total of 107 students will be capped tomorrow at Fort Hare's first graduation since it became an autonomous university.

The oration will be delivered by Mr. A. W. S. Schumann, general manager of the base metal division of the General Mining and Finance Company.

The graduation ceremony will be an important event in the history of Fort Hare which opened in 1916 as the result of missionary endeavour in the field of African education.

It will be the first graduation with Fort Hare as an autonomous university conferring its own degrees.

In May 1970 Fort Hare officially received its charter giving it full university status. The Act called the University of Fort Hare Act which granted academic autonomy has a special clause which protects the high standard of degrees at Fort Hare.

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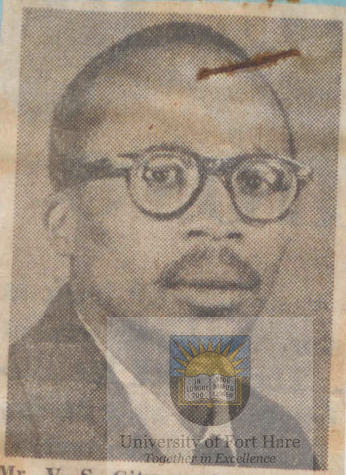
The degrees will be conferred by the first chancellor of the University, Dr. P. Rosseau, who is one of South Africa's leading industrialists.

Among the graduates will be the curator of the F. S. Malan Museum at Fort Hare, Mr. V. Z. Gitywa, who will receive the degree of MA cum laude. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. V. S. Gitywa, the curator of the F. S. Malan Museum at Fort Hare University at Alice, will receive an MA degree cum laude at the university's graduation ceremony here today. Mr. Gitywa who already holds a BA degree from Rhodes and a BA honours from the University of South Africa did post graduate study in Germany on a German student exchange scholarship. He did a language course at the Goethe Institute in 1965 and later studied museum work at the Berlin, Hamburg and Kiel museums.

Date 26 APR 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Fort Hare deel 1e grade uit

ALICE.

DIE Universiteit van Fort Hare het verlede jaar onafhanklike status verkry en ken vanjaar die eerste keer in sy geskiedenis sy eie grade toe.

Tot verlede jaar was die inrigting akademies ondergeskik aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika.

Universiteit van Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Tydens die gradedag wat Saterdag gehou is, is die volgende aantal grade en diplomas aan Fort Hare-studente toegeken deur die kanselier van die Universiteit, dr. P. E. Rousseau, voorsitter van Sasol: B.Theol: 2; B.A.: 33; B.A. (S.W.): 4; B.Sc.: 12; B.Comm: 3; B.A. Regte: 2.

Daar is vier Honneursgrade toegeken, waarvan 3 in sielkunde is en een in skeikunde. Mnr. V. Zanoxolo het 'n meestersgraad in antropologie behaal met onderskeiding. Die Staatsdiens-wetsertifikaat is behaal deur vier kandidate en die prokureurstoelatingsertifikaat deur een.

Veertig studente het die onderwysdiploma ontvang en een die diploma in sosiale werk.

Date 25 APR 1971
WEEKEND WORLD

Fort Hare graduates capped on Saturday

From W. Sangotsha

One hundred and seven graduates will be capped during the University College of Fort Hare graduation ceremony, to be held near Alice on Saturday.

It will be the first gradution to be held at Fort Hare since it was given its autonomy last year.

Previously the college's graduation was conducted by the University of South Africa. The guest speaker will be Mr. H. W. Schunmann from General Mining.

Leading educationalists from the Transkei and Ciskei are expected to attend the ceremony. They will include the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and his Cabinet Ministers.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INVITATIONS

In the Ciskei, invitations have been extended to Chief Justice Mabandla, the Ciskeian Teritorial Authorities' chief executive officer and to the five heads of the departments in the terrritory.

Mr. Botha, the examination officer at Fort Hare, told **WEEKEND WORLD** that they expected more than 950 guests. A television would be installed outside for those who would not be accommodated in the hall.

Those to be capped will include 33 B.A.'s, 12 B.Sc.'s, three B.Com.'s, two B.L.'s, two B.A.'s (honours), three B.Sc. (honours), three graduates, 21 secondary teachers diplomas, one diploma Social Workers, three public law certificates, and an Attorney Admission Certificate.

Date - 3 MAY 1971

CAPE ARGUS

R1 000 gifts for African colleges

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA, Monday. — The Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas has decided to give three African universities R1 000 each.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A spokesman for the board said in Pretoria today that the universities of the North, Zululand and Fort Hare would benefit initially.

The Tswana University would receive a similar amount once it was established.

26 APR 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

'Whites first' at Fort Hare

SOME of the Africans who attended the first graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare as an autonomous university at the weekend said, except for the capping of 107 graduands, it was a "White man's show".

One man said Fort Hare had produced scores of prominent African educationists.

It would have been most fitting if one of them had been asked to address the congregation at the Xhosa people's own university on such an historic occasion.

Few on platform

There were many distinguished African educationists, Government officials and political leaders who sat with the audience while about 50 White professors, senior and junior lecturers occupied the platform.

The only Africans on the platform were Mr S. S. Guzana, Chairman of the Fort Hare Advistory Council, two professors and four lecturers.

Prominent Africans like Mr K. M. N. Guzana, the Leader of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Party and his wife, Mr C. M. C. Ndamse, Transkei Minister of Roads and Works, Chief Justice Mabandla, Chief Executive Councillor in the Ciskeian Territorial Authority and other C.T.A. executive councillors were the audience.

Denied privilege

Another man said too many seats had been reserved for the wives and friends of the university staff while scores of Africans were denied the privilege of attending an important event in the lives of their children, or children of their friends and relatives.

"I want to know what really belongs to the African in this country. When will he get his chance for self-realisation and self-assertion?"

Several African lecturers and officials from the Federal Theological Seminary, in Alice — about two kilometres from Fort Hare — attended although they had not been invited.

They went in and shared seats with friends.

5 MAY 1971
HOOF STAD
Date

Raad steek sy hand diep in sak vir Bantoes

DIE Transvaalse Raad vir die Ontwikkeling van Buitestedelike Gebiede gaan R1 000 aan elk van die universiteite van die Noorde, Zoeloeland (Ngoya) en Fort Hare skenk.

'n Soorgelyke bedrag sal ook aan die Tswana-universiteit geskenk word sodra die totstandkoming van dié universiteit 'n voldonge feit is.

Die Raad steek ook sy hand diep in sy sak vir bydraes aan die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en Ontwikkeling vir die daarstelling van geriewe aan Bantoes in die tuislande.

In sy regsgebied van 8 310 vierkante myl, wat oor die grootste deel van Transvaal strek, oefen die Raad beheer uit oor 30 voorgeskrewe gebiede (Bantoe-beheergebiede) terwyl 'n verdere agt tot tien sulke gebiede binne afsienbare tyd nog by hierdie totaal gevoeg kan word.

Die Raad skakel ook baie nou met ander plaaslike besture in verband met die vestiging van Bantoes in die tuislande.

Ten einde die Regering se beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling, in soverre dit die ontwikkeling van Bantoedorpe, binne die tuislande deur plaaslike owerhede betref, verder uit te bou, het die Raad besluit dat hy ooreenkomstig sy geldelike vermoë aan sulke ontwikkeling sal meedoen. 'n Voorbeeld hiervan is die beoogde Bantoedorp te Witzieshoek.

Die Raad onderneem ook om in die onderskeie Bantoedorpe te Naas en Vlakbult in Oos-Transvaal skole en kantore teen 'n beraamde bedrag van R50 000, wat deur homself voorsien word, op te rig.

Gedurende 1968 is 'n bedrag Van R50 000 aan die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -Ontwikkeling geskenk ten einde huise in die Kaapmuiden-Bantoedorp vir die huisvesting van veral daardie Bantoes wat onder onhigiëniese toestande in 'n onwettige plakkerkamp in die blanke woongebied van Malelane gewoon het op te rig.

Gedurende dieselfde jaar is 'n verdere bedrag van R200 000 aan die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en-Ontwikkeling vir die ontwikkeling van tuislande in die algemeen geskenk.

'n Bedrag van R30 000 is ook bewillig vir die oprigting van 50 huise in die Bantoe dorp te Elandsfontein ten einde Bantoes wat nou in die voorgeskrewe gebied van Hartbeespoortdam werksaam is, te huisves.

5 MAY 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Ope gesprek in gesin nodig

ALICE.

DIE gebrek aan vrymoedigheid by die vader en moeder in die gesin om gevoelsuiting teenoor mekaar en teenoor hul kinders te openbaar, is 'n belangrike oorsaak van probleme in die huwelik, het prof. E. Marais, hoogleraar in die wysbegeerte van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, Vrydag voor die Rapportryerskorps van Alice gesê.

Hy het gesê ons is so besig om prestasie in die lewe na te jaag dat ons meen ons kan die aspek van emosiedemonstrering nie in die lewenspatroon van vandag inpas nie. Kinders word dus emosioneel arm groot, terwyl die gevoel van emosionele sekuriteit eintlik die belangrikste fondament van prestasie is.

Die rewolusionêre karakter van ons jeug het in 'n groot mate as gevolg van die verdwyning van die vaderfiguur in die huis ontstaan, het hy gesê. Om 'n wêreld sonder 'n vader te hê, is om 'n wêreld sonder grense te hê — sonder om te weet wat reg of verkeerd is. Die vader van ons eeu beskou dit as sy grootste taak om in sy werk op te gaan. 'n Kloof ontstaan sodoende tussen die huis en sy werk en die basiese binding tussen vader en gesin raak verlore.

Dit is 'n belangrike taak van elke vader om ook die sielkundige sekuriteit wat hy opgebou het, aan sy gesin oor te dra, afgesien van die voorsiening van geld en lewensmiddele, het hy beklemtoon.

Die lewensritme het só versnel dat ons nie meer tyd vir mekaar het nie en ons leef by mekaar verby in die huis. Ons het egter elkeen 'n behoefte daaraan om vir mekaar 'n eggenoot te wees en om mekaar aan te vul.

Werk gee vandag nie meer die voldoening wat dit in die verlede gegee het nie, omdat dit alleen klem lê op sekere vermoëns van die werker; op die funksie wat hy vervul en nie op sy gehele persoonlikheid nie. Die mens het gefrustreer geraak en soek nou in die huwelik erkenning — waar hy en sy frustrasies opgevang kan word. Waar ons nie meer tyd het vir mekaar nie, kom verwydering.

Een van die groot redes waarom een uit elke vier tot vyf huwelike in ons land op die rotse loop, meen prof. Marais, is dat jongmense hulle in die huwelik begewe voordat hulle op emosionele en ander gebiede volwasse is. Die gemiddelde ouderdom waarop blankes in Suid-Afrika trou is op die oomblik ongeveer 22 jaar.

In dié laat adolossensie, met sy opborrelende lewenslus en jeugkragtigheid, waar die jeug gedurig na maatstawwe waaraan hulle hulleself kan meet soek, maar waarin hulle nog nie in staat is om besluite te kan neem nie, tref ons talle jeughuwelike met probleme aan.

Die maatskappy verwag kwalifikasies en ervaring voordat hy die werker vir sy poging sal beloon en hierdie lang studietydperke maak dat talle huweliksgenote nie vryelik en openlik teen mekaar kan optree nie. Verwydering en onsekerheid ontstaan hierdeur.

Word 'n kind gebore in só 'n huwelik waar ouers ernstige aanpassingsprobleme ervaar, kan dit nie anders as dat hulle hierdie negatiewe gevoelens kan opvang nie. Daar is geen groter psigiese dinamiek as tussen ouers en kind-verhoudings nie. Die kind is daarop aangewys om gebind te raak aan een van die ouers.

Die vader leer die kind om die problematiek van die wêreld aan te durf — van hom ontvang die kind die vrymoedigheid om probleme aan te durf; dit gee hom sosiale stabiliteit; dit lei hom daartoe om sy plek in die maatskappy te vind. Die kind leer om hom teen die vader te meet.

Dit kan nou egter gebeur dat in 'n stabiele huwelik die kind hom of haar op 'n negatiewe wyse aan 'n ouer kan verbind, bv. binding aan die gesagsfiguur van die vader. Dit kan later in die kind se eie huwelik te voorskyn kom. Woedeuitbarstings, magsvertoon, hiet en gebied van vrou en kinders is tekens van negatiewe verbintenis met sy vader van die man in die huwelik.

Só 'n man kan basies meerderwaardigheid openbaar weens die wanverbintenis.

Die rol van die moeder in die huis is om die kind emosionele egaligheid te gee. Sy leer die kind hoe om emosionele rypheid te bereik, homself te leer ken, en om met sy eie mislukkings te kan leef.

Is daar egter 'n negatiewe binding van 'n moeder, kan dit die kind ten gevolg hê omdat hy gedurig sekuriteit van die ma mis. Op seksuele gebied kan dit lei tot homoseksuele of ander afwykings.

Nou gebeur dit dikwels dat neurotiese huwelike tussen twee mense wat elk hul eie gebreke het, plaasvind: Ek trou met die onbewuste ek van my; dit wat ek nie het nie. Hy trou met iets van 'n vaderbeeld en sy met iets van 'n moederbeeld en so probeer hulle mekaar aanvul op 'n neurotiese wyse.

Dit is noodsaaklik om gevoel te wys ten opsigte van die vrymoedigheid wat elkeen in die huwelik moet hê om gevoel teenoor mekaar te wys, sê prof. Marais.

In die huwelik word gebreke geaktiveer deur omstandighede. Een word byvoorbeeld meer volwasse as die ander en word dus 'n bedreiging vir die ander en so ontstaan probleme.

VIDE OMNIS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 APR 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch



The First Chancellor of Fort Hare University at Alice, Dr. P. E. Rousseau, (right), one of South Africa's top five industrialists with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. M. de Wet and Chairman of the university's Advisory Council, Mr. S. S. Guzana, at Fort Hare's first graduation ceremony as an autonomous university.

Graduation ceremony is the first for Fort Hare

ALICE — Addressing a packed Great Hall at the University of Fort Hare on Saturday, Mr. A. W. S. Schumann, the Wits general manager of the base metals division of the General Mining and Finance Corporation told students about the legends of our time.

The occasion was the first graduation ceremony where 107 students received degrees from the now autonomous university. Mr. Schumann said that in our present day the average older person was so cluttered with discarded modifications of illusions which the youth never had that they were at a disadvantage.

"Because of this a special responsibility will rest with young people in the future," he said.

"In a century's time people will regard the legend of growth as this century's greatest illusion.

"Every nation wants growth, a growing gross national product and a growing balance of trade, etc. In mining engineering there are fantastic forecasts of increases in energy consumption beyond the capacity of the imagination. All these forecasts are accepted by economists and politicians as good and inevitable," Mr. Schumann said.

"If, instead of striving after maximum growth in every conceivable field, we were to strive towards a quieter, saner and more stable world, we would solve most of our other problems at the same time.

"Growth brings problems like pollution, explosion in population numbers and problems like that of developing nations trying to match the growth rate of fully developed industrial nations."

Mr. Schumann said scientific progress must continue unimpeded, as quickly as possible, if people were to overcome problems. He encouraged students to search for ther own "legend" to approach the problems of today with an open mind and to draw their own observations.

The following students made history at the university when they became the first to receive Fort Hare University's degrees.

The degrees were conferred by Doctor P. E. Rousseau, MSc, Michem, England, DSC honours causa, Stellenbosch and OFS.

Bachelors pass degrees:

Bachelor of Theology: Amelia Mihloti Mahlale, Benjamin Mbengenge (distinction).

Bachelor of Arts: Petronella Nozipho Rubina Bam, Frank McKenny, Koniswa Bosman, Vernon Malusi Damane, Alexander Emmil Goamab, Siviwe Gugwini, Pamela Nontando Guzana, Maliza Gwiji, David Sandile Gxilishe, Petros Phindiso Jacobs, Austin Sidima Jikwana, Victor Lionel Vuyisile Jojozi, Sabelo Vincent Koti, Lidelo Kwatsha, Washington Mntuwoxolo Kwetana, Washington Kwetana, Claxton Ludumo Lusaseni, Druscilla Siziwe Lusu, Christofer Hundelby Mzwandile Mangcun, Grey Nkosinathi Mashiya, Benamin Nikani Mazonda, Buntu Boniface Mfenyana (distinction), Methodist Mawisile Vumisa Ndiyakolwe Mlanjana, Louis Molamu, Christian Ngelengele Myataza, Nthunzi Sydney Ndzekeli Dumisani Ngewu, Jetro Phathizizwe Ngubane, Sidney Fuyizizwe Nxala, Pakamiso Mbulelo Pangwa, Zizwe Churchill Stayo (distinction), Morris Mazwi Wiggett Sithole, Luvo Malusi Tetyana, Sydney Zanemvula Zotwana. In absentia: Maria Amakali.

Bachelors of Arts in social work: Maya Wynam Koboka, Mingisi Mampondo Ndamase, Xolani Sonjici, Cecil Monde Tsotsobe.

Bachelor of Science: Cecilia Nomhle Duze, Mandisa Hela, Silinday Masterlock Zwelyizongama Kentane, John Rambele Langa, Mzwq Ndile Sikumbuzo Mabandla, Susumzi Edmund Mooi, Mtimkulu Lumkile Nabe, Theophilus Mxolisi Ndube, Julia Jean Nomatyeni Nhlapo, Cynthia Gloria Vakalisa. In absentia: Khaya Mfenyana, Mphelane Phillip Mogale.

Bachelor of Commerce: Alphonse Vuyisile Miya, Wiseman Lumkile Nkuhlu, Shadrach Madoda Zibi.

Bachelor of Law: Thandwefika Dazana Baldwin Baily Bakolise Mbalu.

Postgraduate bachelors degrees:

Bachelor of Arts:(honours): Quadragesmus Mjoli.

Bachelor of Science (honours): Emma Welekazi Makwetu; Zuziwe Sipuka, Andela Zuma.

Bachelor of Education: Walter Mcweli Zantsi.

Masters degrees.

Master of Arts: Vincent Zanxolo Gitywa (with distinction) anthropology).

Non-graduate certificates:

Attorneys admission certificcate: Israel Mzwanmadda Mdlus Mdlulwa.

Public service law certificate: Louis George Makhononke Twala. In absentia: Gilbert Hargreaves Kkunjulwa Fatsha, Franz Herbert Thabo Nghome, Gilbert Sineke.

Non-graduate diplomas:

University Education Diploma (non-graduate): Mavis Zoliswa Martins Bubele Jamba Ntusi. In absentia: Patience Palmer Peliwe Madikiza.

Secondary teachers' diploma: Judith Busiswe Goba, Vuyani Stanley Godiwana, Monde Limkhaya, Lovely Jabula Dumile Lusaseni, Matyuka Petros Mbizo, Joseph Heracles Mfusi, Farewell Mgwebi, Gladys Nozipho Mpepo, Ndumiso Mzuvukile Name, Zolile Wesley Ngesi, Vuyisa Qunta, Honeywill Sonwabo Sikwenyiya Mziwabant, Clifton Xundn Nomvuyo Bhabho Edeltrude Zuma. In absentia: Vumgulani Patrick Mabena, Augustine Michael Makhetha (distinction), Caswell Fungle Mantala, Wendy Victoria Mantyi, Shephard Malusi Mayatula, Jan Msekeli Migjima, Earl De Mawetu Mzynai, Gloria Nomveliso Ndemeni.

Diploma in social work: Ronald Mbuelo Maaubelo.

Graduate diplomas:

University Education diploma (graduate): Angela Tantswa Guzana Samuel Sicelo Jwili, Margaret Rose Nozizwe Lusu, Veronica Nomqondiso Malotana, Mzimkulu Ssepiso Mbalo, Joyce Belelwa Mbanjwa, Sibbert Selby Mziwonke Mema (distinction in philosophy of education), Lineo Lizzie Mkentine, Franklin Lizile Mniki, Archibald Zolile Mrara, Mtimkulu Lumkile Nabe, Shadrack Sefako Seko, Wellington Mkhululi Sobahle, Henry Mothebesoane Thipa. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

– 3 MAY 1971

Pretoria News

ts for African Universities

TRANSVAAL Board for Development of Peri-Urban Areas has decided to give African universities 00 each.

spokesman for the Board in Pretoria today that Universities of the North, land and Fort Hare would fit initially. The Tswana ersity would receive a ar amount once it was lished.

Date – 3 JUN 1971

EVENING POST P.E.

Remember?

10 years ago

June 3, 1961: About 40 placard-bearing Rhodes University students demonstrated in the main street of Grahamstown against the closing of Fort Hare University College.

Date - 3 MAY 1971

Pretoria News

Gifts for African Universities

THE TRANSVAAL Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas has decided to give three African universities R1 000 each.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A spokesman for the Board said in Pretoria today that the Universities of the North, Zululand and Fort Hare would benefit initially. The Tswana University would receive a similar amount once it was established.

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LithoProof

Date 26 APR 1971
E. P. HERALD

GROWTH DANGERS STRESSED

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

"IF, INSTEAD OF striving after maximum growth in every conceivable field, we were to strive towards a quieter, saner and more stable world, we would solve most of our other problems at the same time," said Mr A. W. S. Schumann, a top executive of General Mining and Finance Corporation, speaking at the first graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare as an autonomous university.

Addressing a packed Great Hall at the graduation ceremony, where 107 graduates received degrees on Saturday, Mr Schumann told the students the legend of growth was this century's greatest illusion.

Every nation wanted growth, a growing gross national product and a growing balance of trade.

In mining engineering, there were fantastic forecasts of energy consumption beyond the capacity of imagination and these forecasts were accepted by economists and politicians as good and inevitable.

Growth brought problems of pollution, population explosion and similar problems. Developing nations tried to match the growth of fully developed nations. Scientific progress must obviously continue unimpeded and as quickly as possible, if we were to overcome the problems which faced us.

The graduation ceremony was an important event in the history of Fort Hare, which was opened in 1916, as a result of missionary endeavour in African education.

The University of Fort Hare Act, granted Fort Hare academic autonomy in May last year and included a special clause which protects the high standard of degrees at the university.

Dr Pierre Etienne Rosseau, one of South Africa's leading industrialists and first chancellor of the university, conferred the degrees.



At the University of Fort Hare graduation ceremony (from left): Mr S. S. Guzana, chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council, Mr A. W. S. Schumann, guest speaker, Professor J. M. de Wet, Vice-Chancellor of Fort Hare, and Dr P. E. Rosseau, Chancellor of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 MAY 1971
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A former local teacher, Mr Vincent Zanoxolo Gitywa received his Masters Degree in Arts with a Distinction in Anthropology at the Fort Hare graduation recently.

Mr Gitywa, who is the curator of the Fort Hare University Museum is seen here with his wife and three children.

He also did post graduate in Germany a few years ago.

Mr Gitywa taught at Cowan Secondary School for a number of years before he accepted an appointment at Fort Hare.

Date MAY 1971
CHRISTIAN LEADER.

DR. G. W. GALE WAS BORN IN SOUTH AFRICA

IN FAIRNESS to Dr. G. W. Gale I should like to inform Mr. Eric E. Morgan that Dr. Gale was born in South Africa, the son of missionary parents, who themselves gave many years of devoted service to the African people. He was educated in Natal, and after obtaining a science degree from the University of South Africa, he studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and returned to this country in 1928. He founded the Church of Scotland Hospital at Tugela Ferry, and after some years service there, he was appointed to the staff of Fort Hare College to begin the training of Medical Aids. Subsequently he held posts as Medical Officer of Health at Pietermaritzburg and Benoni, and later joined the Union Department of Health, and was for some years Secretary for Health. He resigned this post to become the first Dean of the newly formed School of Medicine of the University of Natal in Durban, and was largely responsible for the organisation and development of that school. After leaving South Africa, where he had spent the greater part of his life, he has spent several years in the promotion of health education and social medicine in other parts of Africa and the East. He is now resident in London, but has paid several visits to South Africa in recent years.

Whatever criticisms may be levelled at Dr. Gale's views, he cannot be accused of ignorance of conditions in this country, and obviously Mr. Morgan's invitation to him to visit South Africa is unnecessary. As a close personal friend of Dr. Gale for many years I can assure Mr. Morgan that he is not anti-South African, but in common with many others of us is deeply concerned and distressed by the policies which are being pursued in this country. Further I would suggest that Dr. Gale's record of distinguished service to South Africa, and the knowledge he has thus gained of conditions here entitle his views to the most careful and respectful consideration.

DR. R. D. AITKEN.
PRETORIA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

te 2 JUN 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Professor addresses pupils

EDDIE — Professor E. J. Marais the Philosophy Department of ort Hare University addressed e Peddie Secondary School and sitors at a Republic Day service the school.

Profesor Marais stressed that it as essential that all age groups ould establish a common ound and a common aim and is could be found only in the velopment of a responsibility id the attainment of maturity outlook.

He said all thoughts and tions should be made with the ots of past problems of the pre- nt and the hopes of the future mind.

Two prefects, Kevin Engel- echt and Ina Westraad raised e flag and prayers were said by e Rev. J. Walker and Ds C. van yk. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 2 MAY 1971
WEEKEND WORLD

Fort Hare graduation



Two brothers, Mr. Lovely Jabula Dumile Lusaseni (third from left) who received his Secondary Teacher's Diploma and Mr. Claxton Ludumo Lusaseni (fifth from left) who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (majoring in English and History) were capped at the Fort Hare graduation ceremony last week.

They come from Ngamakwe, Transkei. With them are from left Miss B. Landzela, a school teacher, Miss V. N. Somkenkce, a school principal, Mrs. Peronett Matyu, their sister, who is a qualified teacher and a nurse, Mrs. Nathalia Suthu Lusaseni, their mother, Mr. G. Lusaseni, their eldest brother who is a school teacher, and Miss M. Ngxambuza, a school teacher.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mr. Vincent Zanoxolo Gitywa, of Middledrift, Ca pe, who received the Master of Arts degree cum laude (with distinction in Anthropology) at the graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare, is seen with his wife, Mrs. F. Gitywa and their three children.

Date 1 MAY 1971
IMVO ZABANTSUNDU.



● *Kulo mfanekiso ungasentla kubonwa uProfesa Gqira M. O. S. Seboni ethwesa isidanga uMnu. Ramabelle John Langa ophumelele kwizifundo ze-B.Sc. UMnu. Langa ungomnye wabafundi abaphumelele bodwa kwizifundo ezithile zale dyunivesithi. Ubalasele kwisifundo se-Geology kanti nakwese-Geography. Bebengabafundi abalishumi elinesibini bebonke waza yena wazibalula kwesi sifundo seGeology. Olu thweso zidanga lolokuqala okoko le dyunivesithi yathi yafumana ilungelo elizeleyo lobudyunivesithi zaze imviwo zahlolwa yiyo. Ingoma ebeziculwa zeziqanjwe nguMnu. A. S. Sityana,*

Olokuqal'Uthweso Oko Iyiyunivesithi

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FORT HARE — Libe likhulu kanobom itheko lothweso zidanga eDikeni kwiDyunivesiti yaseFort Hare ngomGqibelo opheli leyo. Olu thweso zidang lolokuqala okoko yathi Dyunivesiti yanikezelwa malungelo azeleyo kuny ka ophelileyo.

Eli theko lithe laziny swa nabubukho bamalun endlu yowiso-mthetho Gunyabantu lomNeno Nciba kwa kunye namalungu ePalamente nabaPhathiswa baseTranskei. Phakathi kwezo bezikho singabalula aba balandelayo; Nkosi Justice Mabandla, Ceba L. L. Sebe nowakwakhe, Ceba S. Mokhesi no-Mnu. A. Dunjwa uMmeli weGunyabantu loMneno Nciba eKapa, noMnu. Sibeko onguMmeli weGunyabantu loMneno Nciba eRawutini, kanti kwabaPhesheya kweNciba singabalula aba balandelayo Obekekileyo Mnu. C. M. C. Ndamse uMphathiswa wezendlela nemisebenzi, Mnu. K. M. N. Guzana

Indibano le ithe yavulwa nguPdofesa F. Hecht kwa kunye noProfesa R. H. R. Liddell. Intetho ithe yaphuma kuMnu. A. W. S. Schumann.

Abathe baphumelela kwi-Bachelor of Theology babini, kwiBachelor of Arts 33, kwiBachelor of Arts in Social Work 16, kwiBachelor of Commerce 3, kwi-Bachelor of Science (Honours) 3 Bachelor of Education 1, Master of Arts 1, Bachelor of Law 2, Bachelor of Arts Honours 1, Attorneys admission Certificate 1, Public Service Law 4, University Education Diploma 3, Secondary Teachers Diploma 22, Diploma in Social Work 1, kwa kunye neUniversity Education Dibloma 15.

Date 4 JUN 1971

The Friend

Professor ill

Prof. D. F. van Tonder, of the department of historical education in the Education Faculty at the University of Fort Hare, has been admitted to the National Hospital, Bloemfontein, for treatment.

Van Dyk.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 JUN 1971

EVENING POST P.E

Remember?

10 years ago

June 5, 1961: Rhodes University was quiet and lecture rooms virtually empty as students staged a mass stay-away campaign in protest against the closure of Fort Hare University College.

LithoProof

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

College. — Hare

Date 28 MAY 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Republic festival

ADELAIDE — The town will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Republic today on the local school sports fields.

The main speaker will be Mr. P. J. van Zyl of the University of Fort Hare while the Piet Retief Technical High School cadets will stage a march past.

The ceremony will close with a flag-raising ceremony.—DDC.

LithoProof

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 1 JUN 1971

Date

E. EVENING POST

Remember?

10 years ago

June 1, 1961: Lectures were suspended at the University College of Fort Hare after stay-away demonstrations by students.

* * *

LithoProof

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 2 MAY 1971
WEEKEND WORLD



Second from right is Mr. Buntu Boniface Mfenyana who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (majoring in anthropology with distinction and English) at the graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare. With him from left are Mrs. E. Ntloko, Rev. N. Mfenyana, his father, Mrs. F. Badela, his sister, and his mother, Mrs. A. N. Mfenyana, all from Queenstown.

Whites, Blacks applaud

107 receive degrees from Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

By Jimmy Matyu

THERE WAS A hushed silence while Professor T. M. D. Kruger read out the glowing academic achievement of Mr. Vincent Zanoxolo Gitywa, a linguist, when a degree of Master of Arts cum laude (with distinction in anthropology) was conferred upon him at Fort Hare's first graduation ceremony as an autonomous university last Saturday morning. It was followed by deafening applause from the White and Black audience.

Mr. Gitywa, (41), who hails from Middledrift, Cape, and a former New Brighton school teacher, passed the B.A. degree from Rhodes at the University College of Fort Hare in 1956. After teaching at a number of schools he assumed duty as Curator of the F. S. Malan Museum at Fort Hare.

In 1961, he received a B.A. honours degree in Anthropology at Fort Hare. Three years later he was awarded a scholarship to study museum techniques at museums in Berlin, Hamburg and Kiel. He also did a language course at the Goethe Institute.

On his return to Fort Hare in July 1966, Mr. Gitywa, in addition, became a lecturer in the Department of Anthropology.

Professor Kruger, who presented Mr. Gitywa to the Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare, Dr. P. E. Rousseau, told the audience that Mr. Gitywa was the author and co-author of a number of published articles of high scientific standing.

INTENSIVE

Mr. Gitywa's research, based on an intensive investigation of the arts and crafts of the Xhosa in the Ciskei. His interest in these arts and crafts was due to their being the mainstay of the traditional culture of the Xhosa people.

Mr Gitwwa's research, done under the supervision of Professor A. F Raum and later under Professor E de Jager, showed that Xhosa arts and crafts were basically utilitarian.

Some of the old crafts had disappeared, having been replaced by European-manufactured items. Where that was the case, the craft products were not firmly embedded ritually in the culture. For that very reason, however, the thesis would also have historical value in the future.

Mr Gitywa is married and has three children. He speaks English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Xhosa and German fluently.

Another first was obtained by Mr. John Ramabele Langa who became the first graduate from Fort Hare to have geology as one of his majors.

Two New Brighton men, Mr. Benjamin Nikani Mazonda obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts (majoring in Xhosa and History) and Mr. Vusumzi Edmund Mooi received the degree of Bachelor of Science (majoring in Botany and Zoology).

Two brothers from Ngamakwe in the Transkei were among the students capped. They were Mr. Claxton Ludumo Lusaseni who received the Bachelor of Arts (majoring in English and History) and Mr.



Mr. Cecil Monde Tsotsobe, of Grahamstown, who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Social Work (majoring in Social Work and Sociology).



Mr. Benjamin Nikani Mazonda, of New Brighton, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (majoring in History and Xhosa).



Mr. Sizwe Churchill Satyo who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (majoring in English and Xhosa with distinction).



Popular Xhosa drama actor Mr. Methodist Ndiyakholwa Mlanjana, of East London, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (majoring in Xhosa and Systematic Theology).

Lovely Jabula Dumile Lusaseni who obtained the Secondary Teacher's Diploma. They are the sons of Mrs Nathalia Lusaseni, a school teacher, and the late Mr. Lawrence Lusaseni, a school principal and well-known Xhosa composer.

University of Fort Hare

Date 11 MAY 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

PLEIT VIR BEHOUD VAN SENSUUR

PROF. B. DE V. VAN DER MERWE, Universiteit van Fort Hare, skryf:

Ek het pas teruggekeer van 'n reis deur Brittanje en Nederland en lees seker nou ons eie tydskrifte en koerante met 'n meer kritiese oog as voorheen.

Wat veral opvallend is, is die feit dat die beskaafde mens met betreklike veiligheid en gemoedsrus haas elke koerant of tydskrif kan opneem sonder dat jy met seksperversiteite oordonder word. Dit is daarom des te opvallender dat permissiwiteit en sensuur so in die nuus is.

Die algemene betoog is dan so. min of meer, dat Suid-Afrika nog 30 jaar agter is by Europa, wat skynbaar moet impliseer dat ons agter-die-tyd-mentaliteit die enigste rede is waarom Suid-Afrika nog betreklik vry van gepubliseerde sekswalglikhede is; meer nog, dat dit maar 'n kwessie van tyd is voordat ook ons ons naakrolprente en ons Sex Shops, kompleet met wettige prostitute en openbare bordele, sal hê.

Die artikel *Die Uitbuiting van Seks* (Die Byvoegsel, 1 Mei) gee om begryplike redes 'n baie mak beeld van die werklike morsigheid van die seksuitbuiting, want geen beskaafde mens is bereid om te herhaal wat vandag as seks verkoop word nie.

Ek is oortuig daarvan dat Sodom niks méér kon gedoen of bedryf het as wat vandag in stede soos Amsterdam aangebied word nie. Een van die „jong dames" adverteer haarself dan ook as bereid tot enigiets wat daar op seksgebied te doen is.

TEKENGRAPPE

Die Sex Shops kan jy nog verbystap en aan die prostitusie hoef jy geen deel te hê nie, maar waag jy dit in 'n boekwinkel, kan jy die verpesting nie vryspring nie. Die ordentlike boek word op dieselfde rak as die vuilste smeergeskrifte aangebied. Die aanstootlikste van alles is nog die sogenaamde tekengrappe.

En die bioskope! Van ver word die verbyganger deur middel van lewensgroot, maar naak figure meegedeel wat die aard en strekking van die „vermaak" is. Dis byna onmoontlik om nog 'n ordentlike rolprent te sien te kry. In *De Taal der Liefde* — wat terloops, nie 'n Nederlandse nie, maar 'n Skandinawiese rolprent is — word nie net die skyn van wetenskaplikheid misbruik om alles, ook die mees onwelvoeglike, oor seks te illustreer nie, maar

MENINGS VAN ONS LESERS

word dit 'n voorspraak vir die beoefening van feitelike of seksgebied, solank dit maar plesier verskaf.

Maar nou is die mense wat nie met die stand van sake in Suid-Afrika tevrede is nie, dit skynbaar met mekaar eens dat die groot sondaar die Publikasieraad is. Dit om twee redes: die raad onderdruk die mens se vryheid — soos prof. Eben Meiring dit stel: „Die hou-joubek-politiek waarmee die huidige sensuur ons kondisioneer, is dieselfde as die morele indoktrinasie en kulturele intimidasie van 'n Kommunistiese bewind".

Of, tweedens, die raad versnipper kunswerke ter wille van „uitgediende taboe'tjies wat van morele inkwisisie stink".

WYE STEUN

Nou ja, hierin het prof. Meiring wye steun, van selfs so 'n belangrike groep soos die skoolkinders se simposium by Maselspoort. „Jammer, ek gaan nie eens meer kyk na 'n prent as ek hoor dit was onder die sensor se skêr nie." (Sarie, 21 April).

Ai tog, ons móét ons plek inneem as lid van 'n wêreldgemeenskap — so apodikties, al beteken dit dan skynbaar ook dat ons daarmee die ordentlikheid moet prysgee. Party betoog darem nog dat die Publikasieraad uit regters saamgestel moet word, want sien, die regter is nie alleenlik geskool in die wetlike regspraak nie, maar is boweal bevoeg om onpartydige uitspraak oor alledaagse werklikhede van die lewe te lewer.

Nou is die eenvoudige feit ons geen „onpartydige" of neutrale uitspraak verwag nie. Ons wil 'n Christelik-genormeerde uitspraak hê. Ook is dit só dat ons die onbeteuelde vryheid van die sonde wil beperk sodat ons Christen-lewensruimte het om in rustige alledaagsheid sy dagtaak te kan vervul sonder om deur die seksperversiteit agtervolg en oorval te word.

Want dis 'n illusie (of bedekte bedrog?) om te sê dat die mens kan lees wat hy wil. As alles wat gepubliseer word deur die vulgariteit deursuur sou wees, dan is die vryheid van die Christen beknot. En dit is my eerlike opinie van die posisie soos ek dit in die buiteland ervaar het.

Ek glo dat ek nog deel vorm van die swygende meerderheid in Suid-Afrika, maar selfs al sou ek lid wees van 'n minderheid, dan wil ek tog nog pleit vir die behoud van effektiewe sensuur, ten spyte van die feit dat die sensors partykeer foute maak.

Dan wil ek graag aan diegene wat dink ons is *nog agter*, sê ons is glad nie agter nie, want ons volg nie dieselfde pad nie. Ons is glad nie van plan om die ordentlikheid in die naam van en die kuns én die vryheid aan die morsigheid oor te gee nie.

TEN einde enige bespreking in ons meningskolomme oor die besluit van die N.G. gemeente Kensington om tydens Pinkster ook nie-blanke kore in die kerk te laat optree, op die gewenste peil te hou, is besluit om geen menings daaroor onder skuilname te plaas nie.

Ten spyte van die kritiek en veral ten spyte van die honende spot van skeldname soos agter-die-tyd-verkramptes, wil ek as ouer, as opvoeder en as Christen sê dat ek pleit vir die nimmereindiggende behoud van sensuur.

En laat elkeen wat oortuigde Christen is, onbeskaamd soos die Posmeester-generaal, dit met oortuiging sê: Vir die onbeperkte losbandigheid van die permissiwiteit sê ons beslis nee, nou en vir altyd.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 MAY 1971

IMVOZABANTSUNDU.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LEFT: Mrs and Mr Ashton Dunjwa, the Ciskeian Territorial Representative in the Cape Peninsula are seen at the Graduation Ceremony at Fort Hare recently.

Date 9 MAY 1971
WEEKEND WORLD

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MAGNIFICENT 107

SIR,—I would like to congratulate each and everyone of the 107 men and women who graduated from Fort Hare last week.

Their achievements are something of which we can all be proud.

As future leaders of our society I say to them: Go forward and pass on your learning to our children. Remember always that you have a duty to our less fortunate brethren who either cannot afford, or are unable to get, an education. It is up to you to pass on your learning.

P. MOLOTO.

Queenstown.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 JUN 1971
EVENING POST P.E.

Many seeking holiday jobs

AFRICAN post-primary school pupils and university students whose parents have difficulty in providing for their education are trying to find holiday jobs.

Some of them have been warned by school and university authorities that they will be suspended from classes if fees for the quarter are not paid by the beginning of next term.

A senior social work student at Fort Hare University said she would be available for a job from June 24 to July 24.

Another student said some of the people who helped him pay fees at Fort Hare for the first and second years could no longer do so now because they had their own children to support.

Students at the Federal Theological Seminary have also asked for holiday jobs.

"Some of us are married. We depend on our working wives to buy clothes and give us pocket money.

"We would like to give them some relief by earning a few rands during the holidays," one student said.

Another student said at the end of last year he got a job in East London as a petrol attendant.

Later, his employer found him another job as a factory assistant storeman.

Because of staff changes at the factory, it was not possible for him to get the job again.

Date 15 MAY 1971
UMAFRIKA.

Ufuna Isinxephezelo Sika-R10,970

Usaziwayo phakathi kwezitshudeni zaseFort Hare University College usekubeke ngokusobala ukuthi ufuna isinxephezelo sokulimala kwakhe ebhasini lapho anqumeka khona iminwe emithathu. Uthi ukunqumeka kwakhe iminwe sekumenze waphenduka isishimane. Akekho-ke umuntu othanda ukuba isishimane njengoba nani nizazela. Uthi ubushimane bakhe benziwa wukuthi usephenduke waba unyube phakathi kwezintokazi, ngoba enamahloni aleminwe eyanqamuka.

Njengomuntu obekhonze kakhulu ukudlala, futhi enekhono elihle lemidlalweni usekhinyabezekile manje ngokunqamuka kweminwe yakhe. Uthi lomlisa akasakwazi ukudlala iRugby manje, futhi kasakwazi ukudlala iTennis ball, uthi kasakwazi kwanhlobo nje ukudlala ngoba leminwe yakhe eyanqamuka yayilusizo olukhulu kabi ekudlaleni.

UMnu. Dennis Vuyisile Mbobo (27) waseDuncan Village ubeveza lobu bufakazi bempilo yakhe enkantolo yaseEast London eKoloni phambi kukaMnu. Justice Kannemeyer. UMnu. Mbobo ubethi ufuna imali engangoR10,970 ngokunqumeka kweminwe yakhe ayithanda kakhulu ngoba inosizo. Lengozi yamvelela laphaya eMdantsane Township.

Uthi okaMbobo uma eseyilanda lendakazi yakhe: "NgoNovember nyakenye ngawa ebhasini yabangeMhlophe ngilibangise lena eDuncan Village ngikade ngivakashele umngani wami waku Unit Two." UMnu. Mbobo ubuye watshela inkantolo ukuthi wagibela ibhasi ehamba nomngani wakhe uJohannes Ngibane ongusaziwayo weRugby. UMbobo lona uyindodana kaMnu. V. V. Mbobo owayeyiMantshi yase-

Transkei. Uthinje umshayeli wasi, kwaba ukuli Ukulimala kwakhe lela abasesibhedhiminwe yakhe engasasizi fokolonwe kwenzelwa iFrere Hospital

Date 20 MAY 1971
NATAL DAILY NEWS

'Only the Nats' have reason to celebrate

Daily News Reporter

ONLY Nationalists celebrating the fact that the Republic had "survived for 10 years" had any cause to celebrate, Father Cosmos Desmond told students at Natal University.

Father Desmond — the man who wrote The Discarded People and appeared in the film The Dumping Grounds — addressed students on the subject of the "homelands" at the invitation of Nusas.

He said the concept of the Republic and the homelands had been created to further the idea of White supremacy and prosperity in South Africa. These ideas were supported with "violence" which had been made legal in South Africa. The violence had taken form in the Terrorism Act, the Group Areas Act and detention without trial.

He said the homelands, which took up only 13 per cent of the country, could support perhaps 1 500 000 people but were being used to support more than 6 000 000 people.

The people who were being moved into these homelands had been referred to as "non-economically productive units" by members of the Government. "There can be no doubt that these people are being moved there only for the economic considerations of the White population.

"It is our duty to dissociate ourselves from the idea of White domination in the Republic," he said.

The worst part of the issue is that the commitment which was required to ease the problems of the homelands led to house arrest, banning orders and detention without trial, he said.

Father Desmond is to speak at the University of Fort Hare at the weekend and at Rhodes University on Monday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 JUN 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Ndamse will open student congress

DURBAN — The Transkei Minister of Roads and Works, Mr. Curnick Ndamse, will open the annual congress of the Blacks-only South African Students' Organisation (SASO) in Durban next month.

The conference, to be held at the Alan Taylor residence of the University of Natal (Black section), from July 4 to July 11, will include ten meetings of the General Students' Council, commission meetings, films, plays and symposia.

The conference, which was to have been held at Fort Hare University, is expected to attract more than 100 delegates.

The conference venue was moved to Natal after university authorities at Fort Hare had refused the SASO president, Mr. Barbey Pityana, permission to attend. Mr. Pityana was rusticated from the university in 1968.

—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 MAY 1971
WORLD

The long wait for justice continues for detained Mokhehle

MASERU. — At 3 o'clock every afternoon from Monday to Friday a small, plump woman waits at the gates of Maseru Prison with a basket of food and clean clothes for her husband.

Her name is Maneo Mokhehle. She is the wife of Ntsu Mokhehle, the Pan-Africanist Basotho politician who led his Congress Party to apparent victory in Lesotho's January, 1970 general election, only to be thrown into jail where he has remained without trial ever since.

PRISONERS

Superficially Mokhehle has been given better treatment than most of the 140 other political prisoners in the country's bug-infested prisons. He has the prison superintendent's house and even a phone (tapped) so that he can communicate with his deputy, Mr. Gerard Ramoreboli, who until last October was in jail with him.

But, for 23 hours a day Mokhehle is in solitary confinement. The other hour is when his wife comes to visit him.

Occasionally, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Fred Roach, grants a permit for one of his children to see him. Two months ago, Mr. Ramoreboli was allowed to visit his leader.

Even for a man of Mokhehle's mental gifts and trained scientific mind (he has a Master of Science degree from South Africa's Fort Hare non-White University) the hours pass leadenly and Mrs. Mokhehle says she often finds him in low spiris.

SEARCHED

As her visit can be stopped at any time (and have been), Mrs. Mokhehle puts up with the small indignities she has to suffer with stoic silence. Twice she has been forced to strip naked to be searched. Three times since Chief Jonathan declared the state of emergency and scrapped the election, her house has been searched.

On the last occasion, police also searched a neighbour's house where Mrs. Mokhehle was storing some possessions. They found "Marxist" books and Mrs. Mokhehle has been charged with having them in her possession. She says the books are not hers and that she does not even know their titles.

PROBLEMS

To add to her problems, Mrs. Mokhehle has to be her family's breadwinner. Normally, she could have coped.

As Matron of Mafeteng Government Hospital with 17 years' experience in Government service, her salary was enough to keep them. But, just prior to the election, she was sacked as a part of Chief Jonathan's great purge of opposition supporters in the civil service.

Now she rents a little store but business is poor and were it not for the help of friends, the three children would go hungry.

"When the police searched the house a few weeks ago I was arrested and charged with having the books. They kept me for a day before releasing me. When I got home, the room was full of food. My neighbours had all given something," she says.

Tseliso, the Mokhehle's eldest son, is 25. He is unable to find work because nobody will risk employing so close a relative of the Opposition Leader for fear of incurring "Government" displeasure.

BOTSWANA

Also out of work is Mr. Matlaka Mokhehle, a brother of the Congress Party leader, who before the purge was a teacher at Peka High School. A sister, Miss Malejapoli Mokhehle, fled from Lesotho after being sacked as a domestic science inspector. She was in Government service for 14 years and is now working in Botswana.

How much longer Chief Jonathan intends keeping Mokhehle a prisoner is anybody's guess. He has imposed a "political holiday" of five years on the country and may try to keep his arch-rival in jail for this whole time while he tours the country addressing "national" pitsos (meetings) to drum up support for his National Party.

His stated reasons for keeping Mokhehle a prisoner are to maintain law and order, but he has never — despite promises — proved that Mokhehle was ever responsible for any violence.

VIOLENCE

There was violence during the election, but not very much. And, before it became apparent that Chief Jonathan had lost at the polls, the Prime Minister even went on radio to congratulate the people on a peaceful election.

He also promised an inquiry into election disturbances and appointed his former Ambassador to America and Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr. Albert Mohale, to carry it out.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 MAY 1971

P. E. EVENING POST

Only Whites to take the oath

ACCORDING to the Republic Festival programmes for White and Coloured schools set for tomorrow, only White pupils will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The fifth item of the programme for White schools says a dedication speech will be made. It will be followed by the declaration of allegiance.

The programme for Coloured schools refers to a dedication speech by the principal and nothing is said about the oath of allegiance.

The programme for Coloured schools also says that schools not taking part in the ceremony should observe the usual school hours.

Reports that schools not taking part had arranged examinations for the pupils have not been confirmed by school principals interviewed today.

The reports said that since pupils had been urged by the Labour Party to stay away from school tomorrow principals not taking part had arranged examinations to ensure that the pupils attended.

Most Coloured parents interviewed said they would keep their children away from school tomorrow.

One said: "The White Government and its followers must not think that at this stage we are going to sing together when all the years we have been relegated to the background.

"We have been forcibly removed from our homes and our rights progressively whittled away without regard to our labour and sacrifices made in building up South Africa.

"If we sing at all they will regret it because there will be a discord. While they rejoice our song will be one of lament," he said.

No programme has been set for African schools in the area. Tomorrow will be a normal school day.

A spokesman for the office of the Regional Director of Bantu Education in the Ciskei said no special programmes had been prepared for schools.

However, winners in ordinary interschool music and physical training competitions held at the beginning of May were given prizes at the main festival for the homelands at Zwelitsha on May 22.

Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Alice, said the university would not hold celebrations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 MAY 1971
MURRAYSBURGER.

VUURWERKVERTONING VIR REPUBLIEKFEES

WILLOWMORE — 'n Asemrowende vuurwerkvertoning, goedgunstiglik deur die Stadsraad van Willowmore met die oog op die plaaslike herdenking van die 10-jarige bestaan van die Republiek bewillig, is Saterdagaand net na afloop van die feesrede deur prof. dr. C. G. Coetzee, van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, gelewer.

'n Menigte helderkleurige vuurpyle, wat pragtig hoog in die lug ontplooi het, terwyl sommige met 'n harde knal tot groot vermaak van die kleinspan ontplof het, het die skoon lugruim versier. Verskeie spuitfonteine, watervalle en roterende fakkels is deur die vuurwerke voorgestel.

Die hoogtepunt is bereik met die vertoning van die wapen van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in vuurwerke, wat luide applous en waarderings van die skare uitgelok het.

As gevolg van die gure weersomstandighede, moes 'n gedeelte van die beplande verrigtinge laat vaar word. So byvoorbeeld, kon die skoolkinders, wat 'n massa gimnastiekvertoning voorberei het, nie hul deel bydra nie. Die verantwoordelike personeel het egter meegedeel dat die vertoning na alle waarskynlikheid by 'n ander geleentheid in die nabye toekoms sal plaasvind.

Die organiseerders van die verrigtinge moes inderhaas die program wysig en instede van die beoogde buitelug program, het dr. Coetzee sy feesrede in die saal gelewer.

Die aanwesiges het egter een en almal hul genoeë betuig met die gratis vleisbraai wat vooraf aangebied was.

Prof. Coetzee se feesrede sal in die volgende uitgawe verskyn.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 JUN 1971
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Ferment among Afrikaners, says Professor

RACE ATTITUDE 'WILL CHANGE'

Daily News Reporter

THE FERMENT among Afrikaners will eventually lead to new racial attitudes, says Dr. T. M. D. Kruger, professor of Psychology at the University of Fort Hare.

Writing in Buurman, an Afrikaans Jewish magazine, Professor Kruger says that the attempt by Afrikaners to differentiate between petty apartheid and parallel development is an attempt to introduce a smoother relationship with non-Whites.

"Those who do not want to distinguish between petty apartheid and apartheid are often people who, one way or another, wish to retain the traditional relationship between White and non-White. He still wants the African or Coloured servant to address him as 'Baas' and not as 'sir'," he said.

"CALLING"

He said that as regards the Coloured people, "the 'calling' of the Afrikaner can scarcely be anything other than to raise them to our own level and our own image."

He said this need not necessarily mean social and political integration though many Afrikaners have experienced a "conflict of conscience about our relationship with the Coloured. To me it seems unavoidable that more and more contractual and affiliation relationships will come about between White and Brown Afrikaners," he said.

NARROW

Professor Kruger also said that, "on the plane of personal contact — particularly between White and Coloured people — the old attitudes will appear to more and more Whites as too narrow minded for effective communication."

The new attitude could give occasion to a better appreciation of the claim of the Coloureds to be the equal of Whites.

He said he believed that the relationship between White and African was also improving. One reason for this was that the economic progress of the Afrikaner had secured a safe position for himself and no longer regarde himself as being worth more than the African.

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

Date 21 JUN 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare caterer for 26 years quits

ALICE — An Alice couple, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. McGillivray, have retired from Fort Hare University after 26 years as boarding master in charge of the catering for the students.

Assisted by his wife, Mr. McGillivray had seen that thousands of students over the years had received three meals a day.

A grandson of one of Lovedale's early Scottish missionaries, Mr. McGillivray was in charge of a large tea estate in Malawi, then Nyasaland, before his appointment to Fort Hare.

GIRL GUIDES

A keen Girl Guider, Mrs. Dolly McGillivray will be greatly missed by the local Alice Brownies whom she served as "Brown Owl" for 24 years. She was also an enthusiastic supporter of many local charities and organizations.

Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray hope to settle at their home at Cape St. Francis, but are at present going to stay in Grahamstown with their daughter, Mrs. Edgar Turner, while Mr. Turner is on extended sick leave. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 JUN 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. S. Mogafe receives his prize from Mr. W. Albertyn. Looking on is Professor J. de Wet.

Student awarded R25 prize

ALICE—A Fort Hare student, Mr. S. G. Mogafe was awarded a cash prize of R25 by the regional general manager of a national bank Mr. W. C. S. Albertyn here yesterday.

Cash prizes are presented to English and Afrikaans-speaking Coloured and African scholars attaining high marks in each of the national and provincial school-leaving examinations conducted annually throughout the Republic and South West Africa.

Mr. Mogafe, now a B.Sc. agricultural student at Fort Hare, had the fourth highest marks in the Republic among African senior certificate pupils last year.

Mr. Mogafe, who matriculated at the Setotolwane High School in Pietersburg, Transvaal, intends using the money to help with his education.

The vice-chancellor of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wét said that although there were many bursaries available at Fort Hare, prizes such as this and more bursaries would be especially appreciated by Fort Hare students whose numbers have almost doubled since 1968.

There are 780 students at the university this year which is a record number. — DDC.

22 MAY 1971

Date 22 MAY 1971

IMVOZABANTSUNDU



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

RIGHT: Mrs H. Pase from Graff Reinett and Mrs T. Pase of Zwelitsha, the wife of the boarding master of Temba Labantu High School, were photographed at Fort Hare recently during the graduation ceremony.

Date 20 MAY 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

African education

Sir — In the Daily Dispatch of May 8 a report appeared with the following heading: "Less than half pass matric." The first sentence of the report read as follows: "Less than half the African matriculation pupils in South Africa, including the Transkei, passed the examination last year."

The report continued to give the number of matriculants, namely 2 338 and a further 476 in the Transkei. "Of these only 1 617 and 215 respectively passed the examination."

If my calculations are not wrong the above figures give a total of 2 814 of which 1 832 passed the examination. This means that 65,1 per cent of the African matriculants in South Africa, including the Transkei, passed last year. It is obvious that this is more than a half. Was this mistake made on purpose to create the wrong impression?

You went even further to discuss this whole matter in your "Editorial Opinion" of May 10 under the heading "Education shock!" The first sentence read as follows: "The revelation in Parliament that less than half the African matriculants last year passed the examination may give cause for concern."

Is it necessary to say more about this matter than to ask you, to be more objective in future?

You went further in your "Editorial opinion" to say: "More shocking than the results, however, is the information that only 2 338 Africans sat for the examination in the Republic plus a further 476 in the Transkei." The following are just a few interesting statistics: In 1953 there was a total of 547 African matriculants (of which 47,3% passed) and in 1963 882 (of which 60,2% passed). This gives an increase of 61,2% in the total number of matriculants between 1953 and 1963; and 219% in the total number between 1963 and 1970.

There are many more statistics to quote, but space does not permit me to do so. Is it fair to expect faster growth from any educational system?

P. J. van Zyl.
University of Fort Hare,
Alice.

Date 20 MAY 1971
ABERDEEN POST

VUURWERKVERTONING VIR REPUBLIEKFEES

WILLOWMORE — 'n Asemrowende vuurwerkvertoning, goedgunstiglik deur die Stadsraad van Willowmore met die oog op die plaaslike herdenking van die 10-jarige bestaan van die Republiek bewillig, is Saterdagaand net na afloop van die feesrede deur prof. dr. C. G. Coetzee, van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, gelewer.

'n Menigte helderkleurige vuurpyle, wat pragtig hoog in die lug ontplooi het, terwyl sommige met 'n harde knal tot groot vermaak van die kleinspan ontplof het, het die skoon lugruim versier. Verskeie spuitfonteine, watervalle en roterende fakkels is deur die vuurwerke voorgestel.

Die hoogtepunt is bereik met die vertoning van die wapen van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in vuurwerke, wat luide applous en waardering van die skare uitgelok het.

As gevolg van die gure weersomstandighede, moes 'n gedeelte van die beplande verrigtinge laat vaar word. So byvoorbeeld, kon die skoolkinders, wat 'n massa gimnastiekvertoning voorberei het, nie hul deel bydra nie. Die verantwoordelike personeel het egter meegedeel dat die vertoning na alle waarskynlikheid by 'n ander geleentheid in die nabye toekoms sal plaasvind.

Die organiseerders van die verrigtinge moes inderhaas die program wysig en instede van die beoogde buitelug pro-

gram, het dr. Coetzee sy feesrede in die saal gelewer.

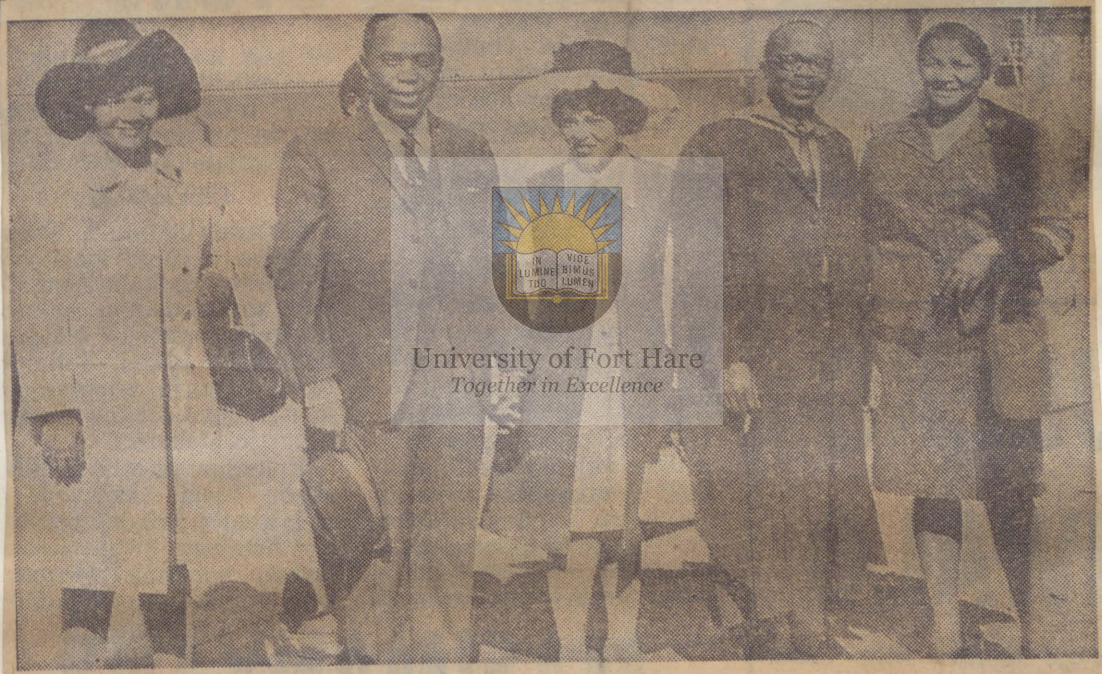
Die aanwesiges het egter een en almal hul genoeë betuig met die gratis vleisbraai wat vooraf aangebied was.

Prof. Coetzee se feesrede sal in die volgende uitgawe verskyn.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date.....
IMVOZABANTSUNDU.

Graduation Ceremony



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

● *Mrs F. Gitywa, the Hon. Mr C. M. C. Ndamse Minister of Roads and Works in the Transkei, Mrs Makunga of Fort Hare, Mr F. Gitywa and Mrs F. F. Nongauza. They were photographed at Fort Hare after the graduation ceremony last week. Mr Gitywa obtained his Master of Arts in Anthropology degree with a distinction.*

- 8 MAY 1971
Date
IMVOZABANTSUNDU.

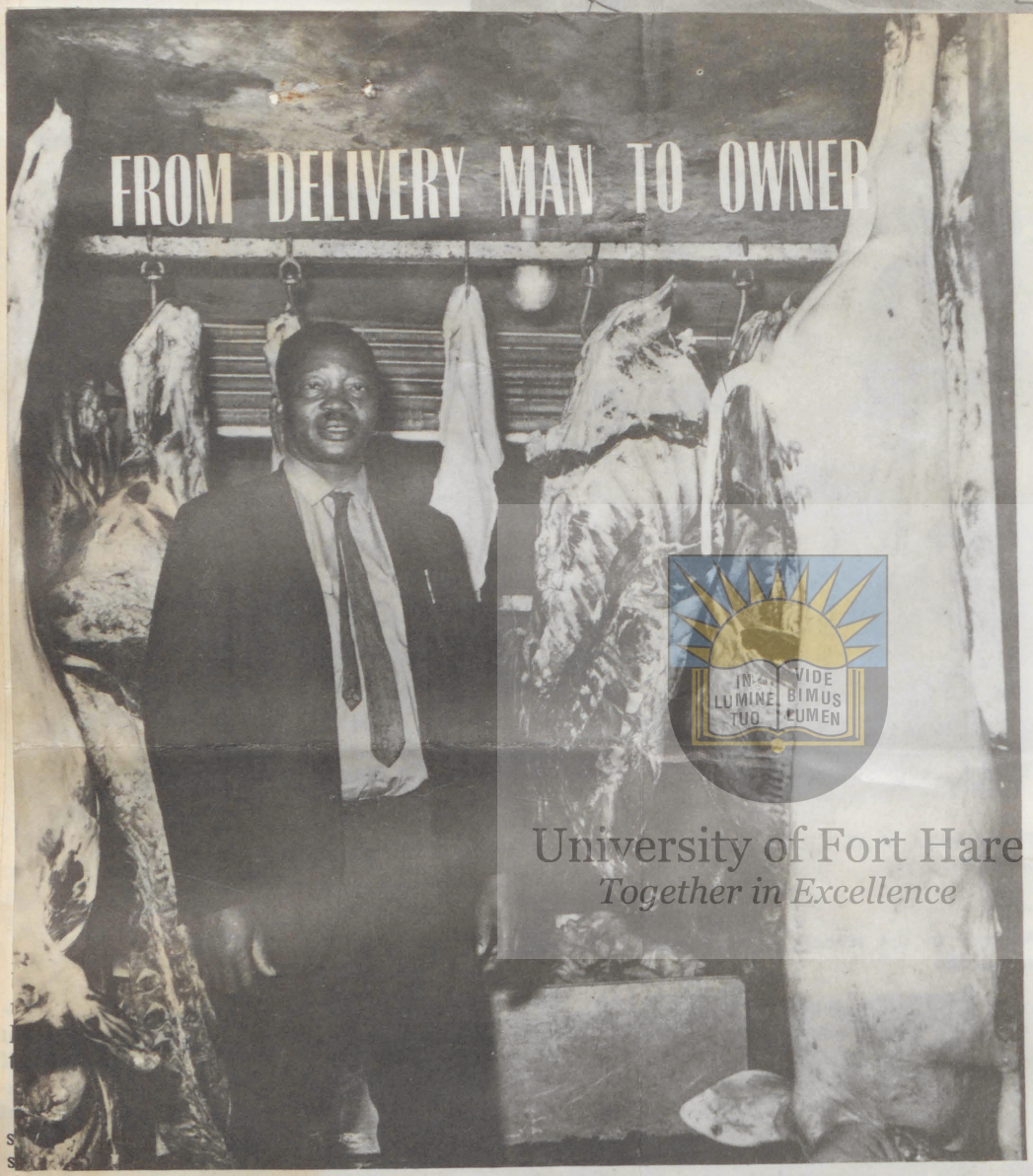


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TOP: Mr S. S. Guzana a businessman of Zwelitsha Township is photographed here together with Professor R. H. R. Lidell of Fort Hare during the Graduation Ceremony held here recently.

Date MAY 1971
BANTU

FROM DELIVERY MAN TO OWNER



A large number of carcases are kept in the two cold-storage chambers (P216/9)

THE success story of Mr J. J. Msiza, an esteemed business-man and resident of the Tswana homelands town, Ga-Rankuwa, near Pretoria, reads like a story. It is however, a story that bears witness to hard work, perseverance, professional honour and initiative, since Mr Msiza's success did not come lightly.

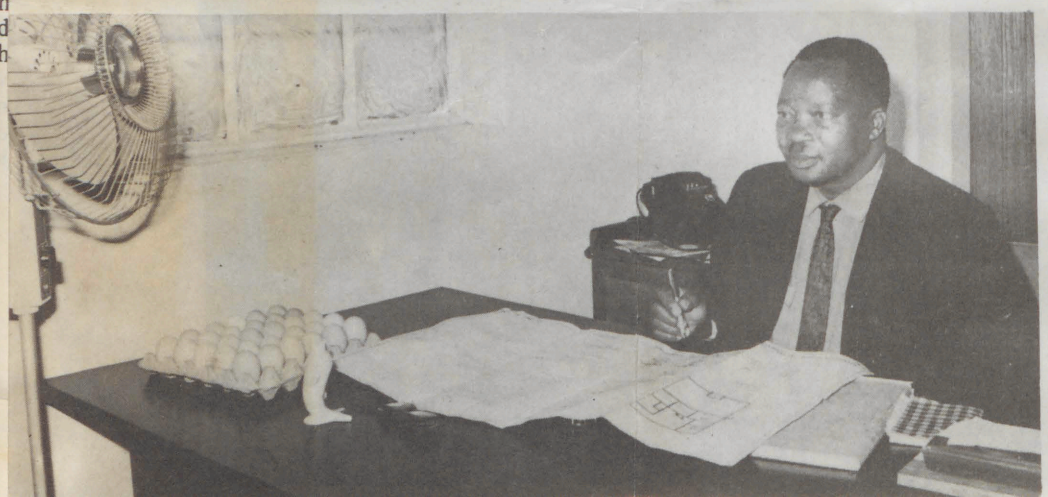
A N'debele by birth and 52 years old, Mr Msiza is the owner of a flourishing butcher's shop in the business centre of the town. His turn-over is high and carcases seldom hang longer than a few days in one of the two large cold-storage chambers of the butchery.

On an average, 40 fore-quarters, 14 sides (including fore-quarters), 30 sheep, 2 pigs, 200 chickens, 60 dozen eggs, 23 kilogram of butter (more or less 50lb) and 20 polonies a week are bought by his customers.

Four Bantu blockmen and a cashier work behind the counter of Mr Msiza's butchery. His wife, Keziahi, does the bookkeeping. The sending out of monthly accounts gives her no bother as her husband only transacts cash sales.

Situated only 22.5 kilometres from Ga-Rankuwa is Mr Msiza's farm of 26 hectares (about 30 morgen) on which he keeps more than 200 pigs, among other things.

Mr Msiza is a shrewd business-man. At a brewery near his farm he buys at a low price malt waste and other waste products. With these he feeds his pigs before selling them to the abattoir at a profit.



Mr Msiza, owner of a butchery at Ga-Rankuwa, behind his desk in his office. In front of him lies the blue-print for enlargements to his butcher's shop (P216/5)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

and other activities under the supervision of staff members.

Films are shown regularly in the Assembly Hall. There is also a lively branch of the Students' Christian Movement.

Current newspapers, periodicals, books for research and reading are available to students in a well-equipped library.

An annual floating trophy, donated by the late Paramount Chief Cyprian Bekuzulu, is awarded every year to the student who proves himself the best speaker of the school's debating society.

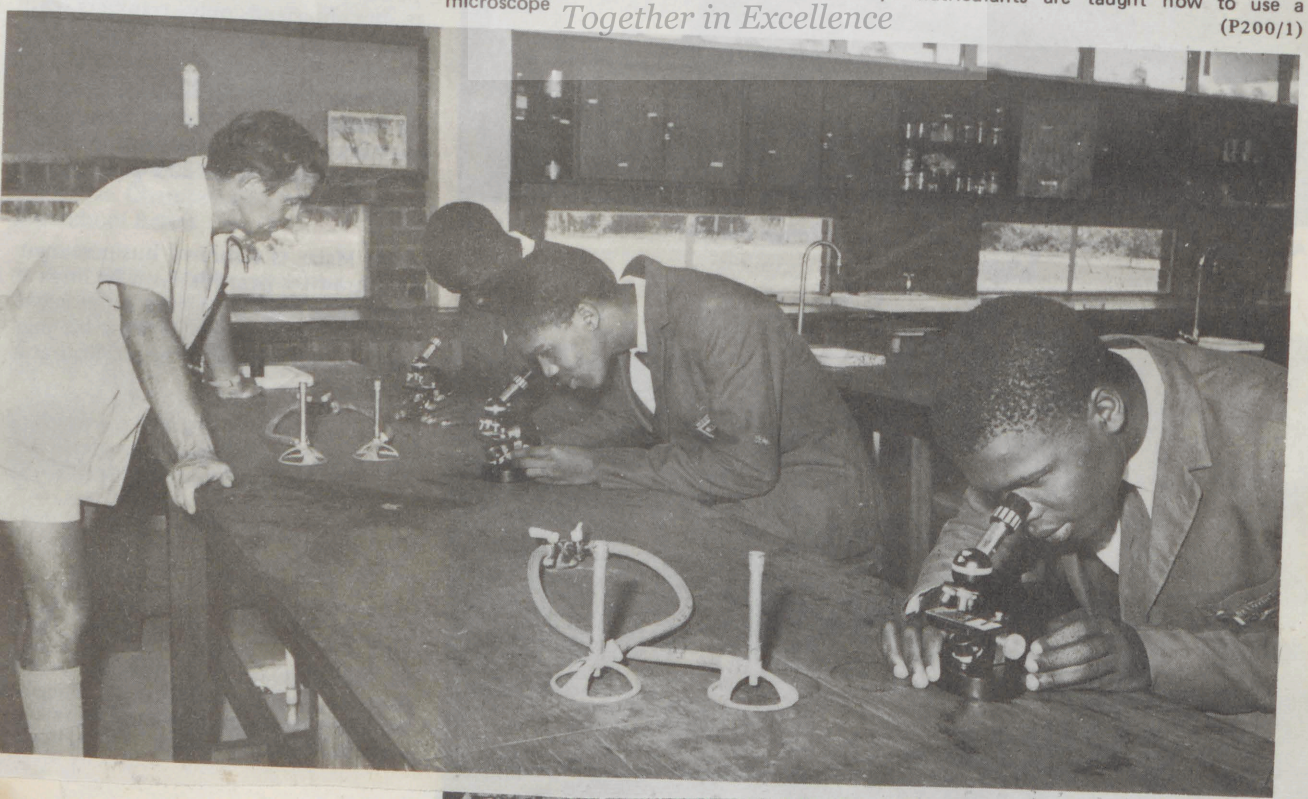
Agriculture is a subject at the school and a vegetable garden, orchard and nursery serve the purpose of practical demonstrations and observation studies on soil conservation, manuring, crop rotation, irrigation, and vegetable cultivation.



The principal, Mr W. J. Lötz, and a teacher, Mr C. Hlabangane, discuss a time-table in the principal's office
(P198/8)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A scene in the school's science laboratory. Matriculants are taught how to use a microscope
(P200/1)



Mr Msiza always took super- interest in the meat trade. He ... as a butcher's delivery boy in Pretoria in 1935. In 1938 he was promoted to "meat breaker" and two years later to blockman serving the butcher's Bantu customers.

Being a skilled Bantu blockman he was later put in charge of the butchery's orders for hotels, café's and boarding houses, and of other Bantu blockmen employed by the butchery.

In 1947, Mr Msiza left the meat trade temporarily to start a dairy. Three years later he sold the dairy and bought a butchery of his own.

In 1963 he transferred his butchery to Ga-Rankuwa where he originally hired the premises from the Bantu Development Corporation. Later Mr Msiza took over the deed of transfer and enlarged his shop. An additional cold-storage chamber was added and general improvements to the value of R25 000 were introduced.

Today, he is a made man, Mr Msiza says. There is little time for relaxation however, since most of his time is taken up by caring for his comfortable home and garden, his family and his business. In addition he is a member of two local committees, namely the Ga-Rankuwa Chamber of Commerce and the School Board.

His three minor children – all students – remain his chief responsibility, Mr Msiza says. His eldest son, David, is a B.Com. student in his second year at the University of Fort Hare. Mr Msiza thinks it is essential for his son to study so that he will one day be a worthy successor to take over his father's growing business.

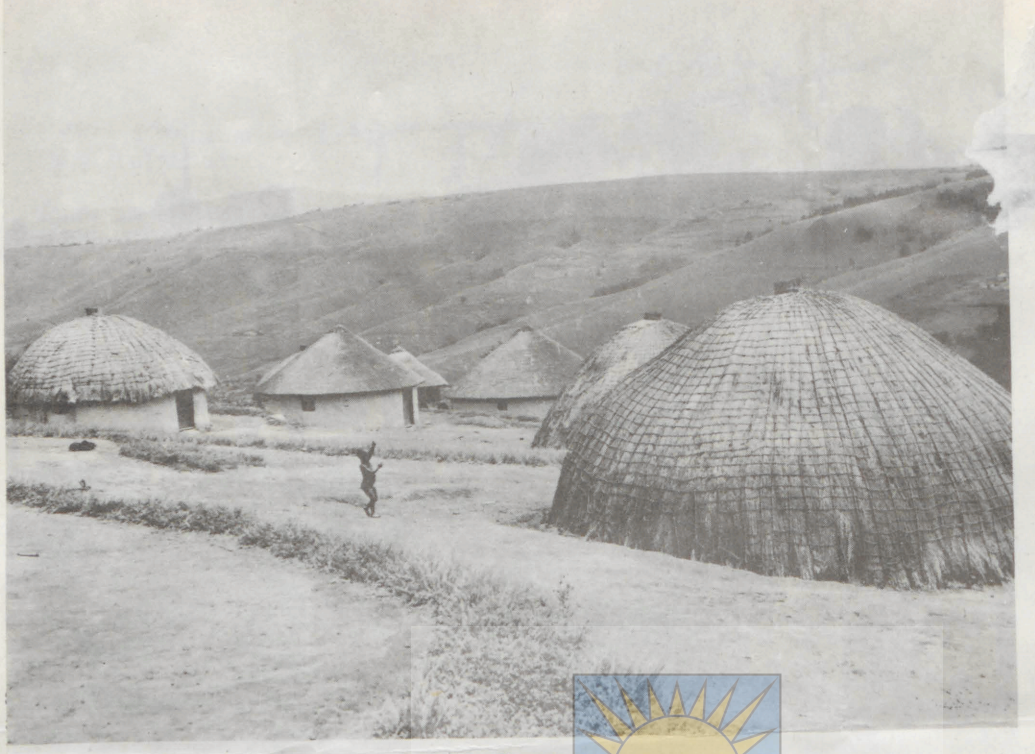


A wing of the counter inside the butchery (P216/9)

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Together in Excellence

After a busy day Mr and Mrs Msiza enjoy a quiet cup of tee in their lounge (P216/12)





Typical old and new Zulu huts. The two huts on the right still show the traditional style while those on the left have already been modernised

HUTS AS IN SHAKA'S DAY

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

An old Zulu, Mr Johnson Kunene, built this typical Zulu beehive hut to show the young men of his tribe what can be done by utilising only materials used a century ago by their forbears; only materials available in the vicinity are employed

(Photograph: Natal Mercury)



Mr Johnson Kunene, a Bantu c the mountains in Natal, has built Zulu beehive hut, identical in a respects to those in the days of Zul sovereigns such as Shaka.

There is a strong tradition and a art in the building of these grass hu which is in danger of being forgotte now that modern materials such bricks and corrugated iron are readi available.

Mr Kunene doesn't use nails, strin or wire to hold the internal woode frame together – only woven gras threads and rope.

Men build the framework of t hut; thatching is regarded as women work. All the necessary materials grasses and branches – grow wild the countryside, but they are seldo used today because of the increasi popularity of "modern" materials.

Mr Kunene built the hut illu trated as a demonstration for Bar and Whites in the area. He hims lives in a concrete house, parado ically, but he wished to ensure t the old skills would not die out.

The old "beehive" huts are cool summer and warm in winter. T women weave mats of coarse lo grass that are tied to the wood framework to form the walls a roof. Over the domed top, anot layer of three finer types of grasse laid. To prevent this top cap fr blowing away, a decorative rope vering is prefabricated and then l over the dome.

Date 29 MAY 1971
IMVOZABANSUNDU.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The two ladies from Fort Hare were photographed recently having an afternoon tea at the Fort Hare refreshments hall.

Date 10 JUN 1971

THE KOKSTAD ADVERTISER.

Prof. Dr. D. F. van Dyk, Head of the Department Historical Education in the Faculty of Education at the University of Fort Hare, and formerly of Kokstad, is admitted to the National Hospital, Bloemfontein, for treatment.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 JUN 1971

Date .....

WEEKEND. WORLD

EL playwright succeeds

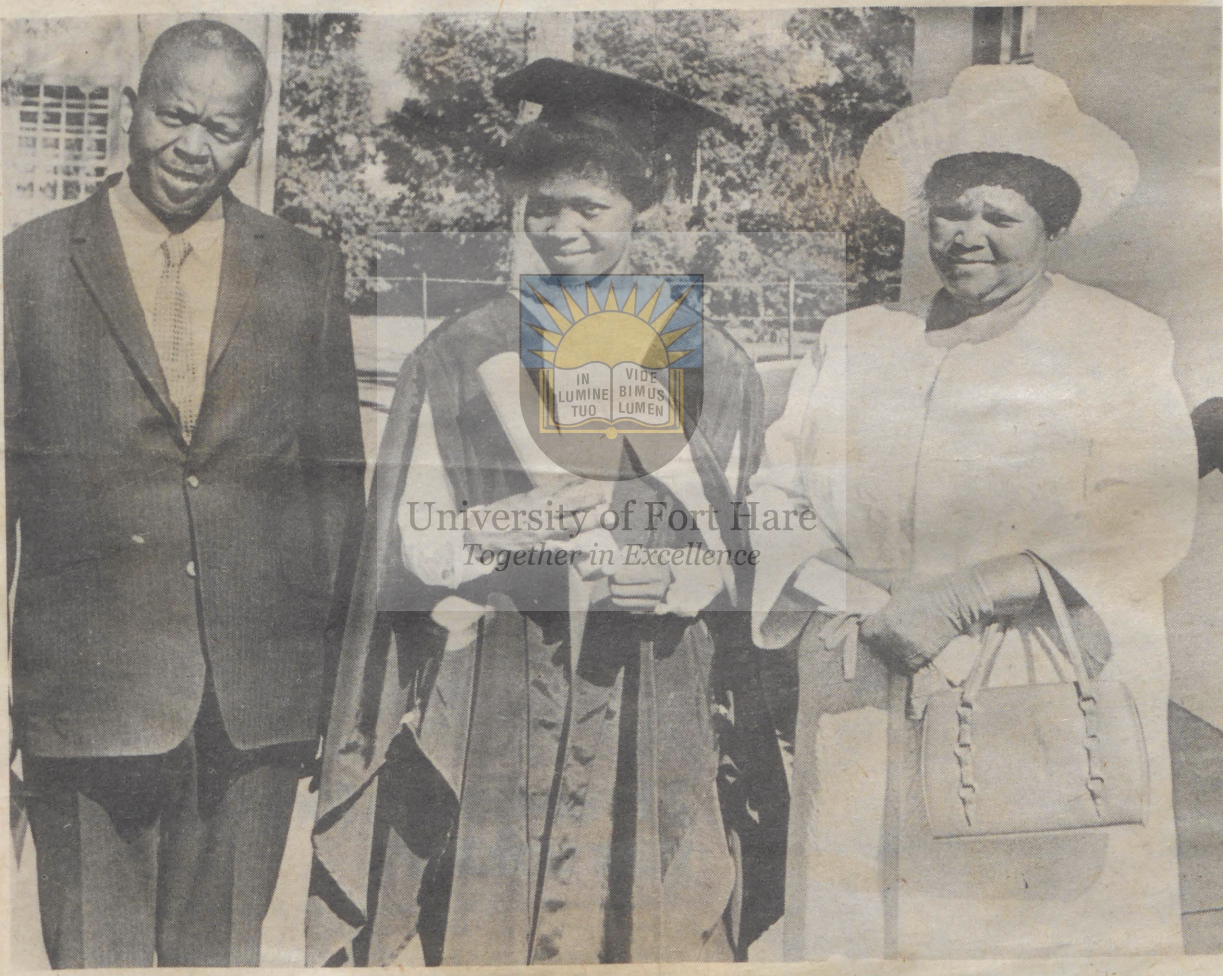
"Nkonzombi" a dramatic play produced by an East London-born playwright, Mr. Julius Mtsaka, will be staged at the Holy Cross Hall, Mdantsane on Saturday night.

The play will also be staged at the Great Hall of Fort Hare University in August.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 JUN 1971
WORLD

Spotlight



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Pretty Miss Amelia Mihloti Mahlale of Louis Trichardt in the Northern Transvaal, became the first African woman to hold the Bachelor of Theology in South Africa when it was confirmed upon her at the graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare. Miss Mahlale, who belongs to the Ntsonga Presbyterian Church, was one of 107 students who were capped. She will teach religious instruction and English at Ntshangwendzi High School. The picture above shows Miss Mandisa Hela (second from left), who received the Bachelor of Science (majoring in Chemistry and Botany). With her are her father, Mr. N. P. Hela, her mother, Mrs. N. Hela and her brother, Mr. Nangamso Hela, all from Mount Frere in the Transkei.

Date 17 JUN 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Special Branch detainees vanish

EAST LONDON — Two men, an attorney and an attorney's clerk, who were taken from their offices in the Transkei by the Speical Branch in March this year have "disappeared."

The families of Mr. Joseph Mkentane, an attorney of Engcobo, and Mr. G. Qaba, an attorney's clerk at Idutywa, have not heard from either of them since then, despite appeals to police authorities.

During February and March, the Security Branch detained many African lawyers, articled clerks, teachers and ministers of religion in swoops in the Transkei, Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

Nothing is known of the fate of these men and the Special Branch refuses to disclose to relatives where they are being detained.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It is believed that most of the detainees were former members of the Unity Movement, an organisation which is not banned.

The families of the detainees are suffering hardship, especially in the case of the attorneys, whose offices have had to close.

TAKEN AWAY

Mr. Mkentane was given only a few minutes to notify his wife and staff before he was taken away on March 16. A Fort Hare graduate, he was formerly principal of the Fort Malan High School in Willowvale, Transkei.

After studying law at the University of Cape Town, he was admitted as an attorney in 1961 and practised in partnership with the late Professor Matthews at Alice and then on his own at King William's Town and Engcobo.

Mr. Mkentane is married and has three children, a daughter doing a nursing course in Durban, a son who matriculated last yeaer, and a son who is a Fort Hare graduate.

Mr. Qaba, 34, was also detained by the Special Branch on March 16. He is married with three children and worked as an assistant magistrate at Engcobo until January this year when he joined a law firm in Idutywa.

He was taken from his office by Special Branch men from Butterworth.—DDR.

Date 13 JUL 1971

EVENING POST P.E

FORT HARE MAN DIES

GEORGE. — Prof. David Darlow, for many years Professor of English at Fort Hare, died here today after short illness, aged 88.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 JUL 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Prof Darlow dies

GEORGE — Professor David J. Darlow, for many years Professor of English at Fort Hare died here yesterday after a short illness. He was 68. He is survived by his wife.

On his retirement from Fort Hare, Professor Darlow settled at George, where he was a minister in the Presbyterian Church for a number of years.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 JUN 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

MAN JAILED FOR CRIMEN INJURIA

A MAN told the Port Elizabeth Regional Court he had spent 14 of the past 22 years in jail for offences of exposing himself.

Ramasany Koradia, 37, was today again convicted of this offence. The offence took place on November 13, 1966. Meanwhile Koradia was convicted of a similar offence in Cape Town in 1970. His record shows five previous convictions for the same offence.

When the case resumed before Mr J. J. Coetzer today, the prosecutor, Mr A. Meyer, said Koradia had been sent for observation but no mental abnormality in terms of the Act was found.

The Dean of the Faculty of Law at Fort Hare, Prof. J. B. Thom, appeared for the defence and called Koradia to give evidence.

Koradia said his name was Swalingan Pather. He did not know where the police got hold of the name Koradia.

Married

Since 1949, he had been in and out of jail intermittently for similar charges. He had been examined by a number of psychiatrists and at a number of institutions.

Differing opinions had been given and psychiatric treatment had been recommended.

"I do not know why I do what I do. I am not aware I have committed this crime. I have been charged for it a number of times and it is only when I am charged that I know it has happened again," said Koradia.

He said that he was married and had four children. He had already spent 14 years in jail.

In 1960, when he was sentenced to corrective training, he was told that he would receive treatment but was never treated. He said he was quite willing to undergo an operation if this would assist.

Rigid

Prof. Thom argued that the man was not a criminal in the true sense of the word. He said it was a tragic situation with very little hope of a cure. He had taken the case out of sympathy for the man.

Prof. Thom said he had found very little interest among the experts. He also said that South African law was extremely rigid on this type of offence.

"I thought that after the Roberts case (an 18-year-old sailor who murdered a prostitute in Cape Town) when Justice Van Wyk was forced to sentence him to death and the Appeal Court was forced to uphold the sentence, South African law would be changed," said the Professor.

Curing

Professor Thom said it was unfortunate that it was not possible to call expert evidence, because it appeared that this might be a case of "irresistible urge" coupled with other complications.

There was no doubt that

nuisance and the Court cannot allow a person to go about exposing himself and offending women," said the Magistrate.

On being informed that Koradia still had four years of the Cape Town sentence to serve, the Magistrate sentenced him to the statutory sentence for the prevention of crime and ordered it to run concurrent with that already being served.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"What does Mr Vorster think he is achieving for South

"How does that profit us? His strictures may or may not be justified, but the judgment stands like Table Mountain, totally immovable, totally unappealable.

SNOOK

Date 22 JUN 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

Honours at Cambridge



Mr HECTOR MAPHELO NJOKWENI, 30, a brilliant student at Cambridge University in England, has obtained an honours degree in industrial management.

He telephoned a New Brighton journalist's wife at 5.20pm yesterday asking her to tell his relatives the news.

The message was passed on to his family within minutes. It was received with great excitement by Mrs A. N. Madikane, the elder sister of Mr Njokweni.

Mr Njokweni, a Fort Hare University BSc graduate who majored in psychology and zoology in 1964, won a scholarship two years ago to study for the degree at Cambridge University.

He has had a brilliant career both at school and university. After passing Std VI at Tuku Higher Primary School, near Peddie, where his late father, Mr Alfred Njokweni, was Headmaster and where his late mother taught for 36 years, he went to Healdtown Missionary Institution, near Fort Beaufort.

There he passed the Senior Certificate first class.

Mr Njokweni has well-educated relatives. His elder brother studied at Fort Hare University and at the University of Cape Town. His sister Mrs Madikane, a former school principal, is a municipal social worker.

In 1963, she studied social work at the Western Reserve University, in Cleveland, Ohio, on a Fulbright Scholarship sponsored by the United States Government.

Date 23 JUN 1971
P. E. EVENING POST



Staff Nurse B. MFAXA

FUNERAL OF E CAPE NURSE

PROMINENT African people from all over the Eastern Cape, university lecturers, school inspectors, ministers and nurses, attended the funeral of Staff Nurse Beauty Mfaxa at Dorrington, near Fort Beaufort, at the weekend.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Because of the large number of people who attended, an open-air funeral service was held outside the church. It was led by the Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe of Fort Hare University. He was assisted by the Rev. R. N. Gqotso of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, Fort Beaufort.

Nurses attended in uniform. They came from five hospitals, clinics and a TB Settlement in the Fort Beaufort, Alice and King William's Town areas.

Guard

Teachers and nurses and pupils of Tini's Higher Primary School sang special songs. At the graveyard entrance teachers and nurses formed a guard of honour.

Among the prominent people who attended were the Rev. D. Mapekula of Cradock, the Rev. D. Poswa of Kabah, Uitenhage, the Rev. J. T. Arosi of Queenstown, the Rev W. S. Gawe of Fort Hare, the Rev. F. Sithole, the Rev. L. Lupondwana and the Rev. G. Z. Keti, all of Fort Beaufort.

Mr B. F. Cooper, Chairman of the Santa Settlement Board, Fort Beaufort, Mr R. G. S. Makalima, of Lovedale and Mr L. Mbadi of Fort Hare also attended.

Date 14 JUL 1971

NATAL MERCURY

Prof. Darlow

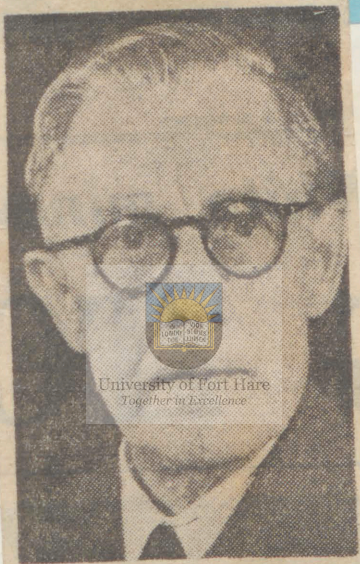
GEORGE — Professor David J. Darlow, for many years Professor of English at Fort Hare Native College, has died after a short illness at the age of 88. He is survived by his wife. On his retirement from Fort Hare, Professor Darlow settled at George, where he was a minister in the Presbyterian Church for a number of years.—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 JUN 1971

P. E. EVENING POST

Died last night



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr ROBERT SHEPHERD, former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh, who died last night at his home in East London.

Dr Shepherd was Principal for more than 30 years of the Lovedale Missionary Institute, Editor of the South African Outlook and a member of the Governing Council of the University of Fort Hare.

Date 24 JUN 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Bus passenger awarded R5 315 in damages

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Supreme Court has awarded Mr. Dennis Vuyisele Mbobo R5 315 damages in an action against Royal Exchange Assurance of South Africa Ltd., as insurers of a passenger bus operating between Mdantsane and East London.

The claim arose from an injury sustained by Mbobo, who was then a minor after he had boarded the bus at Emloteni as a fare-paying passenger.

He alleged that he was the last passenger to enter the bus and after he had paid his fare to Cqadu, the driver, the latter, in starting the bus allowed it to jerk forward without warning.

As a result he was flung out of the door of the bus. One of the wheels passed over his left hand causing a serious permanent injury.

The driver's defence was that Mr. Mbobo jumped from the bus when it was in motion, but the court found that the evidence established that the accident was due to the driver's negligence.

At the time of the accident, Mr. Mbobo lived with his parents in Duncan Village and worked for a textile factory as a laboratory assistant. He is now an undergraduate at the Fort Hare University studying for a B.Juris degree.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LOBSTER CLAW

In assessing the damages, Mr. Justice Kannemeyer said that as a result of multiple fractures, the greater part of plaintiff's left hand had to be amputated leaving only the thumb and index finger, which became wasted and distorted and described by a medical witness as having a lobster claw appearance.

He was no longer able to play tennis, a game which he had played regularly and he also stated that it was impossible to play golf, though he could still adequately perform the tasks his future career would require.

Taking these factors into account, the severe pain and suffering, disfigurement and loss of amenities for life, the court fixed the compensation payable at R4 500, in addition to an agreed sum of R815 to cover loss of past and future earnings and future medical expenses. — DDC.

Date 28 JUN 1971
E.L. Daily Dispatch

Archaeology: Fort Hare to do survey

ALICE — The Department of African Studies at the University of Fort Hare is this month carrying out the first stage of an archaeological survey which will cover the Border, Ciskei and Transkei.

The survey will aim to locate sites representative of all the local activities of prehistoric man from the first hunters in the area to the establishment of African farmers. Selective excavation work is expected to be carried out on representative sites to provide data suitable for laboratory analysis. Of particular interest to the survey are questions of the date at which the techniques of pottery and the use of metals spread through the area.

EVOLUTION

The evolution of communities basing their economics on domesticated animals and plants is a further theme in which it is hoped to supplement the many uncertainties of written history and tradition by scientific analysis.

An appeal has been launched to museums and interested people to report the localities of archaeological finds and sites to the University that they may be recorded and scientifically investigated. The first stage of the exploration will last for a month.

During the University's winter holidays, a team of students will work under the direction of Mr. Robin Derricourt, lecturer in archaeology at Fort Hare. These represent the first group of African students ever to have been trained in the subject in Southern Africa. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 JUL 1971

CAPE TIMES

PROFESSOR DIES

GEORGE. — Prof. David J. Darlow, for many years professor of English at Fort Hare Native College, died here yesterday morning, at the age of 88. He is survived by his wife. On his retirement from Fort Hare, Professor Darlow settled at George where he was a minister in the Presbyterian church for many years.—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
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Date 15 JUL 1971

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Professor dies

GEORGE, Thursday. — The Rev. David John Darlow, professor emeritus of the University of Fort Hare, died peacefully here at the age of 89. — Sapa.

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22 JUN 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Sabra talks first in the Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The youth congreses organised by the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs at Lovedale for African pupils in the Ciskei at the week-end was the first of its kind in the Ciskeei, the Executive Councillor of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly's Department of Justice, Mr. L. S. Mtoba, said yesterday.

Mr. Mtoba was among five people who read papers at the congress.

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Others were the chief councillor of the Legislative Assembly, Chief Justice Mabandla, the education planner, Mr. H. Nabe, the executive councillor for the Department of Education, Mr. L. L. Sebe, a teacher at Lovedale, Mr. R. Makalima, and Mr. S. Burns-Ncamashe, assistant editor of the Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary now being compiled at Fort Hare University.

Similar congresses have been held in other territorial authorities, and it was the policy of Sabra to hold them in all African homelands, Mr. Mtoba said.

Senior pupils in secondary and high schools attended the conference and, after each paper had been read, pupils asked questions.—DDR.

6 JUL 1971

DIE BURGER

PROF. DE VOS TREE AF

ALICE. — 'n Bekende akademikus, prof. dr. F. J. de Vos, hoogleraar in sosiologie en maatskaplike werk aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het om gesondheidsredes afgetree. Sy omvattende ondersoek oor die maatskaplike, ekonomiese en opvoedkundige omstandighede van die Bantoe in die Ciskei is onlangs gepubliseer. — (Sapa.)

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Extract from

The Glasgow Herald

GLASGOW

Date 23 JUN 1971

(See information overleaf)

EX-MODERATOR DIES

EAST LONDON, South Africa.

A664

The Right Rev. Robert Henry Wishart Shepherd, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, died at his home in East London last night, it was reported to-day.

The Rev. Shepherd was for over 30 years principal of Lovedale Missionary Institute, Alice, and a member of the governing council of Fort Hare, African University.

— Associated Press.

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Date 24 JUN 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Appeal for a full-time race relations office

EAST LONDON — The value of having a full time office of the SA Institute of Race Relations in East London was stressed here by Mr. W. J. P. Carr of Johannesburg.

Industry, commerce, local authorities and the community as a whole could benefit from the services of the Institute.

"There is an important role for the institute in East London for, as far as I am aware, there is no contact or forum in East London where it is possible for people of different races to meet on an intellectual level to discuss urban problems," he said.

FACT FINDING

Mr. Carr has 40 years' experience of urban African administration and retired two years ago from the position of manager of the Johannesburg City Council's non-European Affairs department.

"The institute cannot help by providing ready-made solutions but it can help by endeavouring to ascertain the facts of a situation by proper research and publication of such facts," he said.

The East London branch of the institute will carry out a survey into the work histories of African juveniles in the city soon, probably in consultation with Rhodes and Fort Hare Universities.

"The local office would provide permanent contact between the local committee and the public and would have available the records and publications of the institute," said Mr. Carr.

CLEARING HOUSE

The office would also act as a clearing house for information and the airing of current problems.

Mr. Carr will seek the support of commerce and industry at a businessmen's lunch today and will have private talks with civic and other leaders.

"The City Councils of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban are affiliated members of the institute, enabling them to gain from the accumulated knowledge available to the institute," said Mr. Carr. — DDR.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
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Date - 1 JUL 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Injustice to Africans

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir — I hope that your address to Fort Hare students, the text of which appeared in the Daily Dispatch on Saturday, June 26, will be widely read.

Many liberals might criticise me for being suddenly enthusiastic about views which should have been obvious for years. Nevertheless it is heart-warming to read a constructive criticism of apartheid, expressed with honesty, insight and optimism.

In your address you state that there are few White people who are knowingly cruel, nasty or oppressive, or who would consciously condone brutality or blatant injustice. You qualify this statement later in your address, but whether the blame lies with the possibilities that they are unredeemed victims of their unbringing and environment, are ignorant, or "know not what they do," the fact remains that, on face value, innumerable White South Africans, both English and Afrikaans-speaking, are guilty to a greater or lesser degree of cruelty, nastiness and injustice to the African. Every day one sees, reads or hears of a new act of plain unnecessary unkindness. To many White South Africans these acts are trivial parts of their daily lives.

It is tiresome and space-consuming to quote examples, and I have been guilty myself in weak moments, but I wish to include a few upsetting incidents.

One is reminded of the White pharmaceutical shop attendant who recently advised an African assistant to mind his cheek and never forget that his skin was Black and hers White after he had quite innocuously replied, having been firmly rebuked for a very minor mistake in his work, that it was his first day at his new job and that he did not know the routine. One is reminded of the White hospital porter who referred to a local African doctor with specialist qualifications as "that bloody kaffir doctor." One is reminded of the senior hospital midwife who referred to an African colleague as "the kaffir sister." One just has to keep one's eyes and ears open in some of the departmental stores, supermarkets and other places of business to witness the unnecessary daily unkindnesses meted out by shop assistants to African patrons. And one cannot use the argument that because discrimination occurs in other countries it is justified in South Africa.

At times I find it difficult to share the optimism expressed by you, sir, towards the end of your Fort Hare address. In the light of the incessant daily indecencies mentioned above (apart from the whole immoral concept of apartheid), during periods of pessimism I find it difficult to foresee Africans, who are also frail human beings, waiting patiently for White South Africans to set an example and change their moral code. I sincerely hope that our generation will see such a change. Failing this the frail majority will probably reject the attitude you rightly uphold, of temperate, non-violent and lawful reform — if many people in their situation at this stage could ever be expected to uphold such an attitude. (At this stage I refer any morally self-satisfied person who argues that so-called parallel, separate development is a feasible, just attitude, to your Fort Hare address).

There are White South Africans who agree (rightly or wrongly) that history will repeat itself and that the majority will eventually rule. And yet their attitude is not one of non-violent change, but that it will be an honourable act to fight to the last for the preservation of a White South Africa. I might be extreme in quoting a minority opinion (hopefully), but a White professional man recently stated during a moment of serious discussion with me, that if the Jews ever proved to be an internal threat during times of war in South Africa, an acceptable, practical way out would be to exterminate them all.

To conclude, I suggest to many people I know that we examine ourselves honestly, forget our busy life routine now and then, and rise above our chronic moral lethargy before it is too late.

As a start a lot can be achieved by active, orderly and constructive discussion.

R. D. R. Camp,
Amalinda Drive.
East London.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 1 JUL 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Graduate gets corrective sentence

EAST LONDON — A man who was referred to a mental hospital for 28 days psychiatric treatment on Tuesday was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for corrective training (two to four years) when he appeared before Mr. C. B. van Zyl in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Petrus Andreas Bezuidenhout, 25, a Pretoria University graduate and former teacher, of no fixed abode, was described as a highly educated man by the magistrate. Earlier he had been found guilty of car theft.

Bezuidenhout asked the court for the corrective training sentence on the grounds that he had been advised by a psychiatrist, Prof. Maree of Fort Hare, that such a sentence would give him time to repent.

He will be transferred to Durban where he will appear on further charges of theft, fraud and escaping from custody. — DDR.

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-5 JUL 1971

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare students probe the past

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — The Department of African Studies in the University of Fort Hare is this month carrying out the first stage of an archaeological survey which will cover the Border, Ciskei and Transkei.

The survey will aim to locate sites representative of all the local activities of prehistoric man from the first hunters in the area to the establishment of Bantu farmers.

Selective excavation work is expected to be carried out on representative sites to provide data suitable for laboratory analysis.

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Of particular interest to the survey are questions of the date at which the techniques of pottery and the use of metals spread through the area.

Evolution

The evolution of communities basing their economies on domesticated animals and plants is a further theme in which it is hoped to supplement the many uncertainties of written history and tradition by scientific analysis.

An appeal has been issued to museums and interested individuals to report the localities of archaeological finds and sites to the university so that they may be recorded and scientifically investigated.

In the first stage of exploration, which will last for a month during the university's winter holidays, a team of students will work under the direction of Mr Robin Derricourt, lecturer in archaeology at Fort Hare.

These represent the first group of African students ever to have been trained in the subject in Southern Africa.

Date 26 JUN 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

A personal indictment of apartheid

This is the text of an address by the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. D. J. Woods, to a large and enthusiastic gathering of Fort Hare students this week. The address, whose theme was "Apartheid," was delivered at the invitation of the students' Society for the Humanities.

APARTHEID is one of the main talking points throughout the world, and as it is a racial ideology we South Africans should debate it thoroughly, because in the past racial ideologies have led inevitably to wars — such as the American civil war and the Second World War.

We should intensify the debate now — particularly in view of recent development on the South West Africa issue.

I certainly do not have to tell you what apartheid means, but as a White man I may be able to give you a new insight into its implications, because apartheid is a completely White concept.

Yes, apartheid is a completelyWhite concept, and as a policy based on legislation it is particularly and entirely a Nationalist concept.

The very word, after all was invented and acclaimed by the National Party, and it brought that party to power.

There had been racial discrimination before, but my subject now is not racial discrimination but apartheid, and apartheid means a lot more than racial discrimination.

In fact, it means many things, and we can analyse these things chronologically.

First it meant the baasskap of the White man over the Black man, with no other frills. Then it meant the baasskap of the White man over all non-Whites.

Obsessed

During these early days of apartheid as the basis of legislation, Nationalism was obsessed with the preservation of White paramountcy and White privilege to the virtual exclusion of all other considerations.

Then Calvinist sensitivity began to assert itself and apartheid became separation with less emphasis on the merits of baasskap, and later the process intensified, aided by external and national pressure to make apartheid a policy of "separate development" or "separate freedoms" or "multi-nationalism."

Today the baasskap concept is officially frowned upon and the official interpretation of apartheid goes something like this:

That the Whites are the most civilised people in the country and they control it, so it is only right that they should pronounce the formula for its future;

That the Whites want to survive as a group with its own identity, so White exclusivity must remain;

That the Whites do not want to be tyrants, so they recognise the rights of non-Whites to their own exclusivity and development;

That therefore the country will be divided up into spheres of occupation or interest and rights apportioned accordingly;

And finally, that this is regarded as a fair policy, based on Christian ethics, and one that will be accepted by the world as a solution for South Africa.

If you say it all quickly, it almost sounds reasonable.

The three most significant things in this brief exposition of apartheid are:

(1) The mentality that gave birth to the concept;

(2) The change in the concept through conscience;

(3) The change in the concept through pressure.

To take the first one first, the mentality which produced the concept, let me say that this was not extraordinary. It was most understandable, I can remember being a part of it and it seemed to make so much sense at the time.

Minority

Here were we Whites — a small minority in this Black continent; a privileged class with servants, utter comfort, worldly goods in abundance, full control and the capacity to make all the decisions.

Imagine that for a moment. Imagine what it is like being a member of such a privileged group. Materially, it is highly pleasant.

Any of you would feel the same. Privilege is enjoyable and it is both natural and understandable to seek to preserve it.

Realise that few White people are knowingly cruel or nasty or oppressive. Few White people would consciously condone brutality or blatant injustice.

Appreciate that White people live in a White world of their making — Whites homes, White hotels, White clubs, White cinemas, White institutions and White channels of thought.

For them, South Africa is White-oriented.

For them, South Africa reality is the pavement that they know, the garages, shops and the other places where they are served first and considered first.

They would be shocked to hear that the biggest cities in the Eastern Cape are not Port Elizabeth and East London, but New Brighton and Mdantsane.

Limited

This, then, is the White mentality — not inherently vicious but by circumstance single-minded, limited by psychological blinkers to a narrow White horizon.

To grow up in this environment is to grow up understandably as a White racist — and again I say to any Black man: You would be the same.

You would absorb the same asumptions about life. You would grow up with the same easy acceptance of privilege. You would grow up regarding the servants who cleaned your shoes as inferiors.

And if all the people around you of a particular race performed menial work, you would grow up convinced that theirs was a menial race.

I speak with understanding, because that is how I grew up.

And I accepted as a child that all the cliches I heard from the grownups were truth — cliches that justified White privilege, White wisdom, Black shortcomings and Black inferiority.

And because every single human being most easily regards what is easiest for him as what is morally right, I accepted White assumptions as morally justified.

And when I heard some people say the Bible ordained racial privilege I was happy not to check up for myself in the Bible but to accept this as a reassurance.

How I pitied the stupid liberals of this country and the ignorant people overseas who obviously did not know the Blacks as I knew them!

How irritated I was as a schoolboy to hear my elder sister — who was a university student— use the word "Africans."

I remember thinking how my sister had picked up stupid student phrases — all that academic stuff that was out of touch with reality.

for it seems to me that what my church stood for was the opposite of race discrimination — in fact, the ultimate in reconciliation of differences.

If there was merit in St. Francis of Assissi dining with lepers, there could be no merit in compulsory exclusivity of any kind.

Nor could so-called practical politics be given as a reason for apartheid in the light of religious teaching, for martyrdom in Nero's lion arenas was anything but practical politics.

So there was I confronted in early manhood with these inconvenient religious principles — that the perfect life is, if necessary, to risk life itself for what is right; that no Christian can give personal safety or convenience as the reason for wrongdoing; that material values cannot outweigh spiritual ones.

This was translated into secular terms for me by my study of law, which led to a love of the principles of justice.

And then came a line from Abraham Lincoln to sum the whole thing up for me, to link the religious concept with the secular:

"What is morally wrong can never be politically right."

And that, for me, was the end of apartheid. Not only the end of apartheid as a baasskap policy but as any kind of policy. In fact for me it stood condemned if for nothing else than its cognisance of race as a legislative factor.

Or, to put it simply: "It is immoral to legislate for skin-colour."

Acceptable

Let us examine this proposition. It is claimed by the proponents of the latter-day, official exposition of apartheid as "separate development" or "multi-nationalism" that this is a moral and acceptable formula on the basis of practical politics and Christian ethics.

To this I say these values are incompatible. I say no Christian can validly support apartheid — even apartheid of the "separate freedoms" variety.

Because (a) these "separate freedoms" are unilaterally imposed (b) their impositon is an act of group rejection and (c) such a policy is a denial of individual worth.

Like communism, it elevates the mass above the individual, and it limits the potential of the individual according to his group — without his signified acceptance of membership of the group.

The individual is therefore devalued as an individual, without any recourse against this unilateral edict. He is therefore rejected as an individual.

Even his group — his ordained group — is the subject of group rejection. And rejection is the opposite of love.

It is simply not valid to say "I love and respect you — but will not have you near me," or; "I am your brother in Christ — but you must live far from me whether you like it or not."

That is neither Christian charity nor Christian love. And, mark you, I speak now of apartheid at its best — or least objectionable — apartheid as a policy of compulsory partition.

The only way in which partition could be morally acceptable would be as a system of fair and voluntary partition by bilateral agreement.

But this is out of the question. Even the most enlightened pro-apartheidists envisage partition as a compulsory policy, so even at its best, apartheid cannot be morally acceptable to Christians.

But a policy is seldom operative at its best.

Being administered by human beings with human frailties, it has all too many complications and components which result in injustice.

This personal condemnation of apartheid on moral grounds is in microcosm a more intense form of the sort of moral pressure building up in relatively sensitive Nationalist circles — resulting in calls for certain reforms.

And external pressures have also become a factor in this trend. We see this, for example, in the realm of sport. Such minimal concessions as we have seen in sports apartheid would never have sprung spontaneously forth from the bosom of Nationalism without any pressure or general criticism of apartheid in sport.

Essential

But ideally, the process of reform must nevertheless come from within.

And it is essential that the pressures for it must be right and temperate, correct in every way, based on a total and utter rejection of all forms of violence and lawlessness.

They must rely for their strength on the strongest force known to man — moral rectitude. The rightness of the cause.

No extremism is needed to fight aprtheid, no subversion is necessary.

Let me illustrate this. The injustices of apartheid could be enumerated on grounds of political science, sociology or simple humanity, but as the promoters of apartheid are insistent on their adherence to religious principle, I would like to challenge the various by-products of apartheid on purely religious grounds.

And I want to do so by suggesting that in certain circumstances this policy, as at present applied, contravenes all ten of the Ten Commandments.

Forbidding the worship of false gods would refer to putting political policies above religious values.

Taking the Lord's name in vain is surely analogous to vainly cloaking unChristian policies in Christian-sounding sentiments.

It is not keeping the Sabbath holy when certain races are barred from certain churches on Sunday and when churchgoers support immoral political policies throughout the week.

It is not honouring one's father and mother when one causes the fathers and mothers of others to be separated unjustly through migratory labour laws and influx control regulations.

The Commandment against killing is indirectly broken by a system which holds primitive people in tribal ignorance and in areas unable to support themselves, resulting in death from malnutrition and tuberculosis and superstition.

The Commandment against theft is broken by the policy of job reservation becasue there is little difference between stealing a man's money by hand and stealing his right to work by legislation.

It is bearing false witness to distort the normal rules of justice by giving politicains the right to detain people without fair trial and to destroy their reputation without giving them a chance to defend their names.

The breaking of the Commandment against adultery could indirectly be blamed on those who unjustly compel men to work far from their families in the midst of temptation to covet the wives of their fellow men.

As to coveting one's neighbour's goods, what else is the displacing of persons from their land and the subsequent buying of that land at low prices, or the simple wish to take most of the best of everything for one race group?

That's how I see the Ten Commandments as being in conflict with apartheid.

But apart from the Ten Commandments, there are two basic teachings in the New Testament which Christ said were more important than anything else. These are to love one's neighbour as oneself and to do unto others as one would be done by.

How can apartheid fit into these? Would any White pro-apartheid man even try to pretend that he would like to have these apartheid laws applied to him?

So there is a personal assessment of apartheid — a history, an analysis, an explanation and a condemnation.

In assessing most topics, one can usually find something favourable to say in the midst of criticsm, but where apartheid is concerned, I can find absolutely nothing good about it.

It is a system that is as wrong as it is unwise. It is as reprehensible as it is unworkable, and it is as callous as it is doomed.

It is wicked in a particularly horrifying way — precisely because so many people favouring it are not wicked people.

And what creates the horror is the antiseptic way in which the system is refined into neat law, with results that are anything but neat.

Most of the things done in the name of apartheid would not be done at all if the lawmakers had to apply the law themselves.

I know what sort of man the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, is, and I know he would no more condone the attitude of some of our apartheid-enforcement officers than I would.

He would no more willingly and directly cause human suffering or indignity than any decent person would.

So it is not a case of wicked men producing a wicked system. It is a case of unredeemed men producing a system more wicked than they realise.

They are unredeemed from the bondage of a certain environment, upbringing and tradition. They are victims of a racial neurosis.

So it would be wrong to hate them. Rather, in a spirit of reconciliation, let up keep holding before them unwavering reason, and truth.

Truth will always win in the end, and as apartheid is the very negation of religious truth, so it is doomed.

That is where the duty of the liberal comes in. The liberal's shining hour can truly come in times of change, and we have already entered such a time in this country.

We will see great changes in our generation. Change will come upon change and reform will follow reform. And the sons of men now living will not know many of the challenges we face today.

For the White liberal, the challenge is obvious. He must restrain his people from political excesses that could destroy them.

Patriots

And a time will come when the duty of the Black liberal will be to restrain his people from excesses which could destroy them.

Then only can we speak of all South Africans as "our people," one people, rich in diversity, united in common patriotism, at war only against the things men should really fight — hunger, poverty, disease, ignorance, and hatred.

Then we can all be true South Africans. And what is a true South African?

A true South African is surely a person whose patriotic commitment belongs to all the land and all the people of South Africa — a person who wishes for every other South African the very best that every other South African can justly wish for himself.

In other words, and among other things, a person who opposes apartheid.

Prejudice

Yes, that is how I grew up, and that is how most Whites in this country grow up.

And most human beings of any description growing up like that would grow up standing for the same things, maintaining the same prejudices, safeguarding the same untruths.

That is the mentality behind apartheid — growing up with prejudice and the pleasure of privilege and the fear of losing it; growing up a prisoner of ignorance, warmed by all the anger and indignation that alone can protect ignorance when it is threatened.

So much for the mentality of apartheid. But how is it cured? How is this spiritual sickness removed? How will it be removed in South Africa?

Perhaps my own experience will provide a clue. I was nearly 20 years old when I realised not merely the fallacy of race superiority and the injustice of race discrimination, but the full enormity, indeed the full horror of apartheid.

It was no sudden conversion such as visited St. Paul on the road to Damascus. Yet it began in the same way, through the light of religious conviction,

University of Fort Hare
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MANUFACTURED DATE: 2021-12

-3 JUL 1971
Date
NATAL MERCURY

AFRICAN 'COMMON MARKET' REJECTED

"Mercury" Reporter

DELEGATES to the NUSAS "Africa Focus" winter school were told yesterday that any idea that South Africa was working towards a "common market" of Southern African States was mistaken.

Professor G. M. E. Leistner, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Pretoria, said that experience elsewhere showed for such a scheme to work all partners had to be at approximately the same level of development.

For if South Africa advocated a market without internal tariff walls but a common tariff against the outside world, countries like Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories would show little interest.

MEANINGLESS

It was Professor Leistner's feeling that in a market embracing all Southern African States so many special concessions and exceptions would be required as to make the term "common market" meaningless.

"Even the idea of a free trade area seems to raise no interest," he said. "Bilateral trade agreements like those with Rhodesia and Malawi are preferred because the specific needs and interests of the participants can be taken care of more fully."

South Africa had no "grand design" for its economic future in an African—or even Southern African—context.

The dicey game of Black-White kinship

"Mercury" Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S outward economic and political policy was formed in the belief that Black-White relations was a game where both sides won because they co-operated, or where they faced disaster because they failed to co-operate.

This was said yesterday by the Professor of Economics at the University of South Africa, Professor G. M. E. Leistner, formerly head of the division of economics at the Africa Institute, Pretoria.

Professor Leistner was addressing the Nusas Aquarius winter school at the University of Natal in Durban.

Hunger, unemployment and population growth in African States were factors bearing on an enlightened South African self-interest which demanded substantial contribution towards economic development in them and in neighbouring countries in particular, he said.

Although some people felt that Black Africa should be seen as a natural market for South Africa it should not be regarded as such in the sense of an expanded domestic market or an economic hinterland in the tradition of Rhodes.

There were at least six main reasons why this view was unrealistic; among them the limited populations and small gross national products of those countries, their already existing economic ties with European States, their economic instability, and anti-South African feelings.

"From the extent of South African interests in neighbouring States it will be apparent that it is well-nigh impossible to make a meaningful distinction between economic and other interests," he said.

"Such involvement gives the other participants a vested interest in the Republic's internal economic welfare, while at the same time it actively promotes their own development to an important extent."

SASO to meet in Durban

"Mercury" Reporter

BECAUSE its president is banned from attending meetings at the University of Fort Hare, this year's South African Students' Organisation (SASO — the Black students' organisation) congress will open tomorrow in Durban.

The president of SASO, Mr. Barney Pityana, has been banned from the Fort Hare campus since 1968 when he was rusticated following unrest there.

Negotiations to have the ban relaxed in time for this year's congress were delayed. As a result it will be held at the Alan Taylor residence of the University of Natal, Black section, in Wentworth.

DISCUSSED

About 100 delegates from ten institutions are expected to attend the congress, which will be opened by the Minister of Roads and Works for the Transkei, the Hon. C. M. C. Ndamse.

One of the issues to be discussed at congress was the situation of Black workers.

"We want to see what relations can be established between Black students and workers. We don't want to do things to produce 'gratified' workers," said Mr. Pityana.

Two symposia, part of the congress programme, will be "Separate Development — a Black Viewpoint" and "Black Theology".

University of Fort Hare
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Date 16 JUL 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

United Party MPs to tour Transkei

UMTATA — A group of 19 United Party Members of Parliament and nine of their wives will tour the Transkei and Ciskei in August.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. T. Gray Hughes, M.P. Transkei, said he had arranged a familiarisation tour so "they can see for themselves what development is taking place in the territory."

The tour starts in East London on August 9 when they visit Mdantsane, then Zwelitsha and Dimbaza at King William's Town and the University of Fort Hare at Alice.

Next they will see Sada near Whittlesea and the irrigation scheme at Qamata before going to Butterworth.

That night, August 10, United Party political meetings will be held in Idutywa and Butterworth.

Speakers at Idutywa will be Mr. T. Gray Hughes and Mr. L. Murray, M.C., M..P Greenpoint. In Butterworth Mr. Harland Bell M.P.C. Transkei and Mr. W. Sutton M.P. Mooiriver will share a platform.

After seeing industrial development in Butterworth on the morning of August 11, the party will travel to Port St. Johns for a meeting that night. Speakers will be Mr. Hughes, Mr. Bell and Mr. Murray.

They will see the tea factory at Lusikisiki on August 12 before going to Umtata.

At a meeting in the capital that night, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Bell will be joined by Mr. Sutton.

On August 13, the party will visit the Tsolo School of Agriculture as well as Jongilizwe College for the sons of chiefs and headmen.

The tour ends in Umtata on August 16. The party will then go to Coffee Bay for the weekend.

A United Party meeting will be held in Mount Frere on August 20. Guest speaker to join Mr. Hughes and Mr. Bell on the platform that night will be Mr. W. Webber, M.P. Pietermaritzburg district.

A meeting in Engcobo will be arranged later — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
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...hern African—context. Theology".

Date -7 JUL 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Two men who study in Britain

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr. Hector Maphelo Njokweni, whose relatives live in New Brighton, is one of two Africans who are studying at universities in Great Britain.

The other is Father Sigqibo Dwane who, after completing the requirements of the B.D. (hon.) at London University two years ago, is now reading for his master's degree in theology at St. Augustine's in Canterbury.

Many friends of the Njokweni family shared the joy of the news that Mr. Njokweni had passed the B.Sc (honours) in industrial management at Cambridge University.

The news of his success reached New Brighton early this week.

Mr. Njokweni is probably the first Eastern Cape African to study at Cambridge.

Mr. Njokweni, who left South Africa to study abroad on a scholarship in 1969, is a Fort Hare graduate where he passed his B.Sc degree, majoring in psychology and zoology.

He has an elder sister, Mrs. A. Madikane who is a well-known municipal social worker. Mrs. Madikane studied social work at Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio.

Their eldest brother, Mr. Duke Njokweni, who lives in New Brighton, was a brilliant mathematics and science student and studied at Fort Hare and Cape Town University. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 JUL 1971
P. E. EVENING POST
NATAL



Dr MONROE DUBA

Triumph against great odds

AN orphan and former storeboy, who at one time had to leave school for eight years to raise money for his education, has now qualified as a doctor.

He is Dr Monroe Langa Duba, of New Brighton.

Dr Duba lost his parents at an early age and was adopted by the late Rev. E. Msi, of New Brighton. After passing Junior Certificate at Bensonvale Institution in 1950, he left school and worked at the Port Elizabeth docks, and later at Cape Town for 10 years.

During that time he saved money which enabled him to matriculate at the Newell High School, New Brighton.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Bursary

He passed in 1960 and won a municipal bursary to study for a BSc at Fort Hare University. He passed in 1963 and was given a Government bursary loan to study medicine at the University of Natal.

Dr Duba's education at the medical school was supported in the last three years by the Hindu Young People's Association of Port Elizabeth.

"It's been an uphill struggle for almost all the way. I am thankful to the people who helped me to achieve my ambition, and to my friends and relatives who inspired me to go on," he said.

Dr Duba is married to a Fort Hare BA graduate. She taught at the Cowan Secondary School and later became a clerk in the Bantu Administration Department, New Brighton.

Mr Shun Pillay, President of the Hindu Young People's Association, said a multiracial social gathering in honour of Dr Duba would be held towards the end of July.

-6 JUL 1971

NATAL WITNESS

Whites at party annoy Blacks

DURBAN—A motion censuring the executive of the Black student organisation, SASO for inviting Whites to a cocktail party at the weekend, was narrowly defeated at the organisation's congress in Durban yesterday.

The cocktail party was held at the Alan Taylor Residence of the University of Natal, and was attended by Mr. Neville Curtis, president of NUSAS. A number of uninvited White people were also present.

Proposing the motion of censure, Mr. T. Seseane, delegate from Fort Hare University, said that the presence of Whites made "SASO the laughing stock of everybody."

"It is farcical that when we want to close ranks and achieve Black awareness that this should be allowed," he said.

He said that in order to find an awareness of their worth as individuals, Blacks must be prepared to lose contact with Whites.

CLOSING RANKS

"If SASO does not believe in closing its ranks, we will be reduced to another NUSAS," he said.

He was supported by Mr. A. Mokoena of the University of the North, who said that the invitation extended to Mr. Curtis was "a direct contradiction of what we stand for."

Mr. Mokoena's stand was attacked by the congress organiser Mr. Steve Biko, who said that Whites could not be excluded from attending cocktail parties because they were White.

"I have never heard such confused trash as has been spoken by Mr. Mokoena. To him Black consciousness is isolation from and the insulting of Whites. But we are not anti-White, simply pro-Black.

Fifteen delegates voted against censuring the executive for inviting Mr. Curtis, 12 voted in favour, and six abstained.—Sapa.

Date -5 JUL 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

T'kei Cabinet Minister pays tribute

UITENHAGE. — Glowing tributes were paid to the late Rev. G. F. Poswa at his funeral at the weekend by Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, by a city councillor, a senior municipal official, ministers and prominent Kabah residents.

Mr Poswa, a former chairman of the Urban Bantu Council and urban representative of the paramount Chief Xolilizwa Sigcau of Gcalekaland, died last week at his home after a short illness.

Chief Matanzima said Mr Poswa was "endowed with the virtues of truthfulness, cleanliness and humility".

"He was quiet in his speech, slow in his movement, neat in his dress—a gentleman of the first water."

Chief Matanzima said Mr Poswa's character was beyond reproach. As a tribal leader he was proud of his nation, culture and customs. He was a man of firm convictions and spoke the truth at all times.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Impressed

The Rev. G. W. Ngcakani, of Somerset East, said he trained as a minister at Fort Hare at the same time as Mr Poswa.

The college authorities were so impressed by his cleanliness and neatness that visitors were often taken to his room to see how neatly he kept it.

Mr Poswa, he said, was the first minister in the Grahamstown Methodist district to introduce a bursary scheme to help needy pupils. He contributed trophies for music competitions.

Proceeds

The competitions coincided with the annual synod. Proceeds from the competitions were deposited in the bursary fund.

Other speakers were Mr G. E. Gillmer, a city councillor who represented the Mayor; Mr D. Taylor, Deputy Director of non-European Affairs; the Rev. S. W. T. Luzipho; Mr J. Majombozi, an urban Bantu councillor and the Rev. M. M. Kondlo.

The service was led by the presiding minister, the Rev. D. Somngesi. The preacher was the Deputy Chairman of the district, the Rev. D. J. Mapekula, of Cradock.

- 8 JUL 1971
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare man gets top post

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — The only African in South Africa with a master's degree in political geography, Mr Edward Makhanya, has been chosen to initiate and head the Department of Geography in the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in Swaziland.

Mr Makhanya, one of the only three or four geographers in the Republic who hold degrees in political geography, was chosen for this post from a total of six applicants from Britain and the USA. He was regarded as especially suited for this post as he wrote his thesis in Lesotho.

University of Fort Hare
Institutional Repository

Farewell

Bidding farewell to Mr Makhanya on behalf of the staff and students at a gathering at Fort Hare University, where Mr Makhanya has lectured since 1965, Prof W. Els said Mr Makhanya would be greatly missed at the university.

Professor Els, Professor of Geography in Fort Hare, said Mr Makhanya's achievements in the academic world had in their train a long story of perseverance, endurance and patience against sometimes severe financial difficulties.

Mr Makhanya was one of the lecturers in Fort Hare who used the most modern teaching and lecturing techniques and aids and who kept abreast of the most recent developments and requirements for the modern geographer.

Date 6 JUL 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch



PROFESSOR P. J. DE VOS

Fort Hare professor retires

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — A well-known academician, Dr P. J. de Vos, professor of sociology and social work at Fort Hare University, has retired because of ill-health.

Professor De Vos was on the staff of Fort Hare for 9½ years and during this time, he undertook an extensive social, economic and educational survey of Africans in the Ciskei. The results of the survey were published recently.

Professor De Vos, who studied at the Universities of Pretoria, Bonn and Jena (Germany) and at Utrecht in Holland, was responsible for the establishment of the Natal University's child guidance clinic, now known as the Meyrick Bennett Children's Centre, in Durban.

He also worked at the Constantia Reformatory for five years before being appointed chief research officer of the National Bureau for Educational Research.

Professor and Mrs De Vos intend to settle in Cape Town. — DDC.

Date 7 JUL 1971
The Friend

AFRICAN GETS TOP POST AT UNIVERSITY

ALICE

THE ONLY AFRICAN in South Africa with a Master's degree in political geography, Mr Edward Makhanya, has been chosen to initiate and head the Department of Geography at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Mr Makhanya, one of the only three or four geographers in the Republic who hold degrees in political geography, was chosen for this post from a total of six applicants from Britain and the USA.

He was regarded as especially suited for this post as he wrote his thesis in Lesotho.

Bidding farewell to Mr Makhanya on behalf of the staff and students at a gathering at Fort Hare University, where Mr Makhanya has lectured since 1965, Professor W. Els said that Mr Makhanya would be missed at the university.

Mr Makhanya was one of the lecturers at Fort Hare who used the most modern teaching and lecturing techniques and aids, and who kept abreast of the most recent developments and requirements for the modern geographer.—SAPA.

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

5 JUL 1971

EVENING POST

Professor retires



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A well-known academician, Dr P. J. DE VOS, Professor of Sociology and Social Work at Fort Hare university, has retired because of ill health.

Prof. De Vos was on the staff of Fort Hare for nine and a half years and during this time he undertook an extensive social, economic and educational survey of the Bantu in the Ciskei. The results of the survey were published recently.

Prof. De Vos, who studied at the Universities of Pretoria, Bonn and Jena (Germany), and at Utrecht in Holland, was responsible for the establishment of the Natal University's Child Guidance Clinic, now known as the Meyrick Bennett Children's Centre, in Durban.

Prof. and Mrs De Vos intend settling in Cape Town.

Date 6 JUL 1971
DIE BURGER

Studente Nie Eens oor Skemerparty

DURBAN. — 'n Mosie van sensuur oor die besluit van die dagbestuur van die nie-blanke studente-organisasie S.A.S.O. om in die naweek blankes na 'n skemerparty te nooi, is gister hier op die kongres van dié organisasie met vyftien stemme teen twaalf verwerp.

Die skemerparty is in Huis Alan Taylor van die Universiteit van Natal gehou. Die voorsitter van NUSAS, mnr. Neville Curtis, het die party bygewoon. Verskeie ongenooide blankes was ook teenwoordig.

'n Afgevaardigde van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, mnr. T. Seseane, het die mosie van sensuur voorgestel. Die teenwoordigheid van blankes het van S.A.S.O. „'n voorwerp van bespotting gemaak. Dit is belaglik dat só iets toegelaat word terwyl ons probeer om ons geledere te sluit en swart bewuswording te bereik. As S.A.S.O. nie sy geledere sluit nie, sal hy ontwikkel in nog 'n NUSAS," het hy gesê.

Mnr. A. Mokoena van die Universiteit van die Noorde het gesê die uitnodiging aan mnr. Curtis „is in teenstelling met ons doelstellinge".

Mnr. Steve Biko, wat die kongres gereël het, het die mosie skerp aangeval en gesê blankes kan nie van skemerpartye weggehou word slegs vanweë hul kleur nie. „Ek het nog nooit so 'n deurmekaar spul bog gehoor as wat mnr. Mokoena kwytgeraak het nie. Wat hom betref is swart bewustheid afsondering van die blanke en om blankes te beledig. Maar ons is nie anti-blank nie, ons is slegs pro-swart," het hy gesê. — (Sapa.)

25 JUN 1971

THE LEADER

SASO to discuss policy

THE annual conference and General Student's Council of the South African Students' Organisation is expected to attract over 100 Black delegates and observers to Alan Taylor Residence of the University of Natal — Black Section from July 4 to 11.

The question of a venue for the conference had been uncertain since the Fort Hare authorities gave permission to hold the conference there on condition that Barney Pityana, president of SASO, does not attend. Behind the scenes attempts were conducted to have the ruling on Mr. Pityana relaxed. The final word from Fort Hare was that the matter would be discussed by the Council of the University which met on Wednesday, June 16. The Executive felt that it would be too late to wait and alternative arrangements were made with the University of Natal which gave permission and the UNB SRC agreed to host the conference for the second time.

The opening address will be delivered by the Hon. C. M. C. Ndamse, Transkei Minister of Roads and Works and well-known educationist on Sunday evening, July 4. A former lecturer in African Studies at the University College of Fort Hare, he was expelled for "insubordination" and later banned. He caused a stir in political circles when he joined Bantustan politics under Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

The General Students' Council is the policy-forming body of SASO and delegates from 10 affiliated centres will be formulating SASO policy. The recommendations of the May National Seminar will form the core of the deliberations. These sought to reflect the SASO stand on issues like the Black universities, Bantustans and the question of dialogue.

Date 7 JUL 1971
E.L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare man to head new varsity department

ALICE — The only African in South Africa, if not in the world, with a Master's degree in political geography, Mr. Edward M. Makhanya, has been chosen to initiate and head the Department of Geography at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in Swaziland.

Mr Makhanya, one of the only three or four geographers in the Republic who hold degrees in political geography, was chosen for this post from a total of six applicants from Britain and America.

Mr Makhanya wrote his thesis on "Lesotho, a political geographical analysis" and wrote papers on geomorphology and social and economic geography.

Bidding farewell to Mr Makhanya on behalf of the staff and students at a gathering at Fort Hare University, where Mr Makhanya has lectured since 1965, Professor W. Els said Mr Makhanya would be greatly missed at the university. Professor Els, professor of geography at Fort Hare, said Mr Makhanya's achievements in the academic world had, in their train, a long story of perseverance, endurance and patience against sometimes severe financial difficulties.

He said Mr. Makhanya ranked among lecturers at Fort Hare who implemented the most modern teaching and lecturing techniques and who had kept abreast with the most recent developments and requirements for the modern geographer.

Mr. Makhanya has recently returned from the United States where he had spent three months travelling extensively to study the libraries and librarianship in the United States.

Mr. Makhanya, who is the president of the Bantu Library Association of South Africa, said the trip to America had been of immense personal enrichment and satisfaction.

He said the training of librarians took place on a post-graduate level. He praised the Masters' Programme which gives basic training for all types of libraries.

This Masters' Programme also gives the student a basic knowledge in librarianship and its theoretical foundations and concepts.

He said he thought the new course offered in many library schools called "Computers and Librarianship" was of great significance, in view of the great role played by computers in libraries today.

Mr Makhanya, who is very keen to uplift the status of the African librarian, said he was impressed to find that in the United States the librarians were gradually gaining in status, but the battle in this direction is not far from won.

Happily, this was one sphere in which South Africa scored a point. University librarians were accorded academic status and those in public and special libraries received better salaries than those of other professions.

But there were still many segments where the conditions of service and status of librarianship could be improved. This was more so among the Black librarians in this country.

Mr Makhanya also said the United States had gone a long way in trying to solve the racial problem of placing the quality of a man above his racial origin. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 JUN 1971

WORLD

Declaration 'not permanent'

THE controversial declaration that students at the University of Fort Hare had to sign that they would not take part in any protest demonstrations would not be a permanent one.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

This assurance was given this week by the Rector of the University, Dr. J. H. Boshoff, when he met a delegation of members of the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of Africans (ASSSECA).

The delegation, headed by the president, Mr. T. Moerane, met the rector at the offices of the Department of Bantu Education in Johannesburg.

TREATMENT

Asseca had earlier on urged the university to withdraw the declaration which students and parents had to sign on admission.

In the declaration, students were asked to promise not to take part in protest demonstrations.

ASSECA felt that this made African students feel they did not get the same treatment as their colleagues in White universities.

ASSURED

Dr. Boshoff said he noted ASSECA representations in this regard and assured them that the declaration would not be permanent.

He said that the university belonged to the African people and it was one of its major aims to help in the advancement of the African people. He was particularly happy to meet African leaders in Johannesburg as 37 per cent of his students came from this complex.

Date 6 JUL 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare student in censure motion

DURBAN — A motion censuring the executive of the Black student organisation, Saso, for inviting Whites to a cocktail party at the week-end was narrowly defeated at the congress here.

The cocktail party was held at the Alan Taylor residence of the University of Natal, and was attended by Mr. N. Curtis, President of Nusas. A number of uninvited White people were also present.

Proposing the motion of censure, Mr. T. Seseane, delegate from Fort Hare University said that the presence of Whites made "Saso the laughing stock of everybody. It is farcical that when we want to close ranks and achieve a Black awareness that this should be allowed," he said.

He said that in order to find an awareness of their worth as individuals, Blacks must be prepared to lose contact with Whites.

"If Saso does not belive in closing its ranks, we will be reduced to another Nusas," he said.

He was supported by Mr. A. Mokoena of the University of the North, who said that the invitation extended to Mr. Curtis was, "a direct contradiction of what we stand for. To make social concessions to Whites is a direct contradiction of what we stand for," he said.

Mr. Mokoena's stand was attacked by the congress organiser, Mr. Steve Biko who said that Whites could not be excluded from attending cocktail parties because they were White.

"I have never heard such confused trash as has been spoken by Mr. Mokoena," he said. "To him Black consciousness is isolation from and the insulting of Whites. But we are not anti-White, simply pro-Black."

"This organisation concentrates on the qualities which make men of us. If someone wants to watch us doing this, then let him."

Mr. Biko was strongly supported by several speakers from the floor. One said that Blacks could not "move onto an island of isolation. We are Black students and people have got to realise what we stand for. It will not help to exclude them from social functions."

Mr. Charles Sibisi, said that the motion was an expressiion of "fear that the White man will suck out the Black consciousness growing in the Black man. It indicates that we cannot rise above being poor or petty."

Fifteen delegates voted against censuring the executive for inviting Mr. Curtis, 12 voted in favour and six abstained. — SAPA.

Date DIE OOSTE

‚KIBBOETS TUIS SAL NI

KOLLEKTIEWE boerde nie, het prof. D. J. L. bedryfsekonomie aan di tydens sy professorale in

Kollektiewe boerdery is nie skik vir ontwikkelende lande Landbou-ontwikkeling in ontw kelende lande word in 'n bes dere mate gestrem deur tr sie, oorgeërfde gebruike en duksiemetodes, asook deur sos en godsdienstige opvattings.

Om dié rede is dit noodsa lik dat ontwikkelingsprogr me besondere aandag verleen aan organisasie-op ding en -voorligting. Die voedkundige waarde van sa werking lê veral in die feit die beginsel van organisa selfhelp en selfaktiwiteit to volle reg kom. Dit is e noodsaaklik dat die doel samewerking reg begryp w naamlik die ontplooiing bevordering van indiwiduali binne die raamwerk van sa werking.

Dit kan verwerklik word dien die koöperasie slegs se hulpdienste soos finansier aankope en bemarking ten hoewe van die indiwiduele onafhanklike boer, uitvoer verbetering van sy ekonom posisie.

Word die produksiefunksie ter ook verpoel, soos in die g van kollektiewe boerdery, dwyn die boer se onafhanl heid, en diwidualiteit en i tief. Hierdie soort koöper kan dus nie vir ontwikkel lande aanbeveel word nie.

Boerdery soos die kibbo stelsel in Israel vir tuisland wikkeling is teenstrydig met

26 JUL 1971
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

‚KIBBOETSSTELSEL IN TUISLANDE SAL NIE DEUG'

FORT HARE.

KOLLEKTIEWE boerdery sal nie in die tuislande deug nie, het prof. D. J. L. Jacobs, van die departement van bedryfsekonomie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare tydens sy professorale intreerede gesê.

Kollektiewe boerdery is nie geskik vir ontwikkelende lande nie. Landbou-ontwikkeling in ontwikkelende lande word in 'n besondere mate gestrem deur tradisie, oorgeërfde gebruike en produksiemetodes, asook deur sosiale en godsdienstige opvattings.

Om dié rede is dit noodsaaklik dat ontwikkelingsprogramme besondere aandag moet verleen aan organisasie-opvoeding en -voorligting. Die opvoedkundige waarde van samewerking lê veral in die wyse waarop die beginsel van organisasie, selfhelp en selfaktiwiteit tot sy volle reg kom. Dit is egter noodsaaklik dat die doel van samewerking reg begryp word, naamlik die ontplooiing van bevordering van indiwidualisme binne die raamwerk van samewerking.

Dit kan verwerklik word indien die koöperasie slegs sekere hulpdienste soos finansiering, aankope en bemarking ten behoewe van die indiwiduele maar onafhanklike boer, uitvoer ten verbetering van sy ekonomiese posisie.

Word die produksiefunksie egter ook verpoel, soos in die geval van kollektiewe boerdery, verdwyn die boer se onafhanklikheid, en diwidualiteit en insiatief. Hierdie soort koöperasie kan dus nie vir ontwikkelende lande aanbeveel word nie.

Boerdery soos die kibboetsstelsel in Israel vir tuislandontwikkeling is teenstrydig met die houding van die Departement van Landbou van die Ciskei se gebiedsowerheid, wat skynbaar ten gunste van kollektiewe boerderystelsel vir die Ciskei is.

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

Date 15 JUL 1971

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare professor dies

ALICE.—The Rev David John Darlow, 89, Professor Emeritus of Fort Hare University, died at George yesterday. He was 89.

In 1921, Mr Darlow, an honours graduate of Kings College, London, and his wife, Hilda, came to South Africa to join the staff of the Lovedale Missionary Institution.

In 1923 he was appointed to Fort Hare (then South African Native College) as head of the Department of English. He was promoted to professor in 1942.

Herald Correspondent

After 21 years of service, teaching not only three undergraduate classes, but dealing with post-graduate study and encouraging sport and athletics, he retired in 1944.

Professor Darlow will long be remembered for his poetry and verse on African history and legend. He had several books published, notably In Remembrance, Powers of Peace, When I Survey and To Bethlehem.

On his retirement he became on ordained minister and settled in George, where he was first inducted to the Presbyterian Church.

Returning to Alice some years later to retire from the ministry, he was invited to be minister to the Alice and Fort Beaufort - linked Presbyterian congregations — where he worked from 1953-1955.

Returning again to George to retire to his writing and his wife to her painting, he still often helped with services.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ook sy eerste hoofrolle aan Steyn te danke. Na sy terugkeer uit Engeland in 1968 het Folley aan feitlik elke KRUIK-produksie deelgeneem.

Louis Steyn se strewe om vir die Suid-Afrikaanse kunstenaar die beste geleenthede te skep, het in 1968 daartoe gelei dat KRUIK die eerste van die uitvoerende kunsrade geword het wat 'n volwaardige operaseisoen van vier werke aangebied het.

Vandag kan KRUIK en Louis Steyn daarmee spog dat hul repertorium met dié van operahuise in die buiteland vergelyk kan word. Sy eerste aanbieding in 1965 was Smetana se opera, ***Die Verkoopte Bruid.*** Sedertdien was die vooruitgang merkwaardig en vanjaar word 'n hoogtepunt bereik met die opening van die Nico Malan-operahuis, die tuiste van KRUIK-opera, en die ambisieuse aanbieding van ***Aïda*** van Verdi met Emma Renzi in die naamrol. Dit is die grootste professionele opera-onderneming wat nog in die Republiek aangepak is.

KRUIK se operarepertorium, waarvan Louis Steyn die argitek was, lyk vandag so:

The Bartered Bride van Smetana (eerste aanbieding op 6 Februarie 1965 in die Alhambra-teater, Kaapstad); ***Cosi fan Tutte*** van Mozart (Augustus 1965); ***The Beggar's Opera*** van Gay-Pepusch-Austin (Desember 1965); ***Eugene Onegin*** van Tsjaikowski (Mei 1966); ***The Secret Marriage*** van Domenico Cimarosa (Oktober 1966); ***Carmen*** van Bizet (Junie 1967); ***Manon Lescaut*** van Puccini (Junie 1967); ***Rita*** van Donizetti (Augustus 1967); ***The Old Maid and the Thief*** van Menotti (Augustus 1967); ***Inquisitive Women*** van Wolf-Ferrari (September 1967); ***Turandot*** van Puccini (Junie 1968); ***Martha*** van Friedrich von Flotow (Junie 1968); ***Tosca*** van Puccini (Junie 1968); ***Carmen*** van Bizet (heraanbieding in Junie 1968); ***La Boheme*** van Puccini (Junie 1969); ***Die Fledermaus*** van Johann Strauss (Junie 1968); ***Die Fledermaus*** van Johann Strauss (Junie 1969); ***Lucia di Lammermoor*** van Donizetti (Junie 1969); ***The Marriage of Figaro*** van Mozart (Junie 1969); ***Die verhale van Hoffman*** van Offenbach (seisoen Januarie tot Maart 1970); ***Fidelio*** van Beethoven (Junie 1970); ***Tosca*** van Puccini (heraanbieding Junie 1970); ***Falstaff*** van Verdi (Junie 1970) en ***Un Ballo in Maschera*** van Verdi (Junie 1970)

Met die ingebruikneming van die Nico Malan-operahuis vanjaar word vir die eerste keer in Suid-Afrikaanse operageskiedenis 'n dubbelseisoen beplan met die aanbieding van die volgende operas:

Aïda van Verdi (Mei 1971); ***Die Towerfluit*** van Mozart (Junie 1971), ***Madame Butterfly*** van Puccini (Junie 1971), ***Lucia di Lammermoor*** van Donizetti (heraanbieding in Desember 1971), ***Die Fledermaus*** van Johann Strauss (heraanbieding in Desember 1971), ***Hansie en Grietjie*** van Engelbert Humperdinck (Januarie 1971) en ***White Horse Inn*** van Ralph Benatzky (Maart 1972)

Een van Louis Steyn se groot strewes is om Suid-Afrikaners wat in die buiteland presteer, die geleentheid te gee om in hul vaderland 'n professionele loopbaan te vind sodat hulle vir die plaaslike opera behoue kan bly. Verlede jaar het hy 'n toer deur Duitsland onderneem om veral Suid-Afrikaanse operakunstenaars op te soek. In Frankfurt het hy die bariton Hans van Heerden oorreed om na Suid-Afrika terug te keer om 'n vaste kontrak by KRUIK se operageselskap te aanvaar. Hy het ook vir Fred Dalberg opgesoek en hom uitgenooi om die regie van ***Die Towerfluit*** tydens die inwydingsfees van die Nico Malan-operahuis waar te neem.

Louis Steyn is daarvoor bekend dat hy nie skroom om 'n kans te waag wat rolbesetting en die keuse van regisseurs betref nie. In KRUIK se eerste seisoen vanjaar is daar heelwat ,,nuwelinge''. Daar is Angelo Gobbato se eerste Papageno, Nellie du Toit se eerste optrede as Koningin van die Nag, Gé Korsten in die rol van Tamino, Evelyn Dalberg as Amneris en Desirée Talbot in die rol van Madame Butterfly. Onder die debuut-regisseurs is Angelo Gobbato en Hans van Heerden.

Die Suid-Afrikaner wat in Louis Steyn se geselskap optree, het die versekering dat hy daardeur die beste geleenthede gebied word; dat 'n buitelandse kunstenaar ingevoer sal word slegs as iemand nie plaaslik beskikbaar is nie.

Prof. Con de Villiers, een van die grootste kenners van opera in Suid-Afrika, meen dat die baanbrekerswerk van Louis Steyn veral daarin lê dat hy Afrikaans in die internasionale operawêreld tot sy reg laat kom het. ,,Baie operas is al in Afrikaans vertaal, maar Steyn het Afrikaans tot sy volle reg in die internasionale operawêreld laat kom. Hy het deur die daarstelling van Afrikaanse vertalings van die libretto's van die vernaamste operas aan Afrikaans 'n internasionale beslag as kultuurtaal gegee'', het prof. De Villiers gesê.

In opdrag van KRUIK-opera is twee operas in Afrikaans vertaal vir vanjaar se seisoen in die nuwe Nico Malan-operahuis. Hulle is Mozart se ***Die Towerfluit*** en Humperdinck se ***Hansie en Grietjie.*** Rita Ferink het die vertalings versorg en die musiekaanpassings is deur Johan Stemmet.

Met die totstandkoming van die moderne nuwe operahuis in Kaapstad met sy 1,200 sitplekke, sy ultra-moderne geriewe, sy twee volwaardige seisoene per jaar, sal KRUIK se operageselskap die geleentheid hê om ses tot agt operas per jaar aan te bied. Die jare sewentig behoort bekend te staan as die bloeiperiode van Suid-Afrikaanse opera.

Na die verwesenliking van hierdie ideaal streef Louis Steyn reeds jare. Sy belegging was sy onwrikbare vertroue in die Suid-Afrikaanse kunstenaar en sy beloning is vandag dat hy geëer kan word as argitek en skepper van die operatradisie wat eiendomlik Suid-Afrikaans is.

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Date JUN 1971
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FORT HARE

DR M.C. EKSTEEN

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE University of Fort Hare acquired a leading position in the Republic when, upon attaining academic autonomy (Izimele) in 1970, it was the first Bantu university to emerge from the tutelage of the University of South Africa and join the autonomous institutions of higher learning in the country. It is a fitting reward for the years of teaching by a dedicated staff and study by a great number of students who have gone on to fill positions of trust and so enabled the Xhosa to assume responsibility for their own destinies in ever-widening fields.

Situated on the site of an old fort built in 1846, the University of Fort Hare has become a bastion of knowledge. It is where young Xhosa are given the opportunity to prepare themselves to make a contribution to their community. Fort Hare is situated fittingly in the heart of the Xhosa homelands of the Transkei and Ciskei.

HISTORY OF FORT HARE

Memories of Fort Hare go back to the troubled history of this Border area. A military post had become necessary in 1845, when it was evident that war between Sir Peregrine Maitland, governor of Cape Colony, and Sandilli, Gaika chief in the Eastern Cape, was unavoidable. It was during the War of the Axe, and other minor clashes, that the military post, Fort Hare, played a significant rôle. For example, on 21 January 1851 Fort Hare was attacked by a great number of Sandilli's Gaikas, coming from the direction of Fort Cox. This force was an unorganized rabble but split into three columns while attacking. Their object was presumably the cattle belonging to the Fingoes of Alice. The guns on the bastions of the fort opened fire. The enemy, reinforced by large numbers, mainly under Chief Soga, came up the Gaga River and attacked Alice. The townspeople, with the Alice Fingo levy and the C.M.R. from Fort Hare, drove off the enemy by firing from the roofs and cover of the houses. Eighty-five Gaikas and six Fingoes were killed, while 11 Fingoes were wounded. Chief Soga and his brother, Manana, were killed, and though many cattle were driven away, the attackers were defeated.

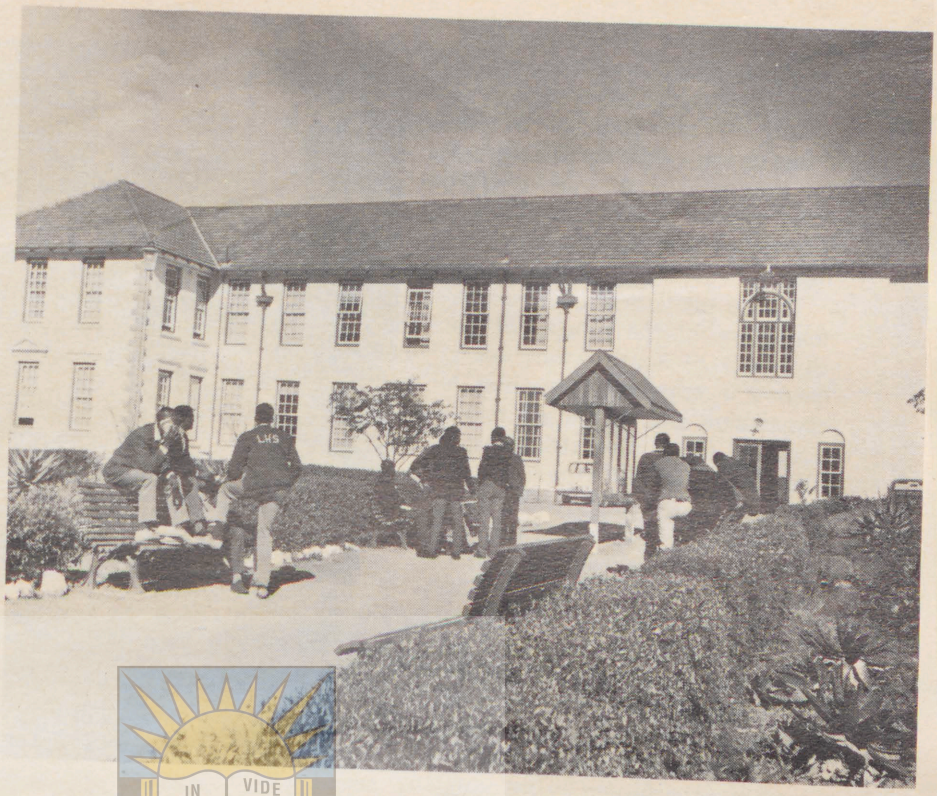
FORT HARE AS AN ACADEMIC INSTITUTION

By 1866 Fort Hare had lost its military significance. In this year a traveller wrote: 'We halt in our journey at the pretty little town of Alice. The old outpost of Fort Hare stands on one side of the town, its walls crumbled to decay, and its doors and gateways covered with rank grass, telling that the days of war are gone by'.

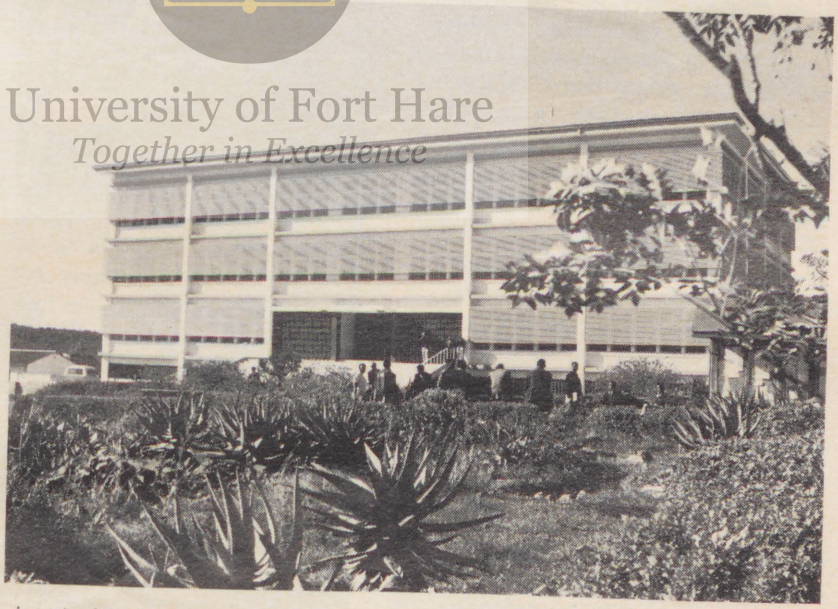
The inauguration of Fort Hare University College on 8 February 1916 (then called the South African Native College) marks long missionary endeavour in Bantu education by the United Free Church of Scotland. In 1878, Dr James Stewart of Lovedale recognized the need for an institution which could give an education, 'under Christian auspices', of university standing. Under his leadership the Inter-Colonial Native Affairs Commission recommended in 1905 'that a central Native College or similar Institution

Right: Stewart Hall, one of the main tuition blocks, was named after the 'father' of the idea of Fort Hare, Dr James Stewart, a missionary at Lovedale. In 1878 he recognized the need for an institution of higher education for the Xhosa

Below: Fort Hare's library was founded in 1916 and in 1934 was named after Mr Howard Pim, who bequeathed the major part of his 2 000 volumes to Fort Hare. Today this gift forms part of a valuable collection of Africana amongst the library's more than 70 000 volumes



IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
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be established and aided by the various States for training Native teachers and in order to afford opportunity for higher education to Native students'.

A site was offered at Fort Hare for the proposed college by the United Free Church of Scotland, where the newly established governing council for the college met in January 1915. Dr Alexander Kerr was appointed first principal, and on 8 February 1916 the college was declared open by General Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. With a very small and tentative beginning – about 20 students enrolled in 1916 – the college was directed by the capable Dr Kerr, who served in this capacity until his retirement in 1948.

Fort Hare University College was the sole separate university college for Non-Europeans until 1960. The concept of separate university education for Non-Europeans is, therefore, of long standing.

In 1918 the Union Government lent R21,600 to build the middle portion of the main tuition block, which the governing council associated with the name of Dr Stewart, the 'father' of the idea of Fort Hare.

In 1919, the Administration of Basutoland (now Lesotho) offered an annual grant of R600, if its representative sat on the governing council of the college.

In 1923, the college was incorporated as an institution for higher education under the Education Act. This established the preparation of students for the degrees of the University of South Africa, the students being registered as external students. They were granted some privileges afforded internal students, and professors and lecturers of the college were accorded the status of internal examiners. Although, from 1924, the college was both secon-

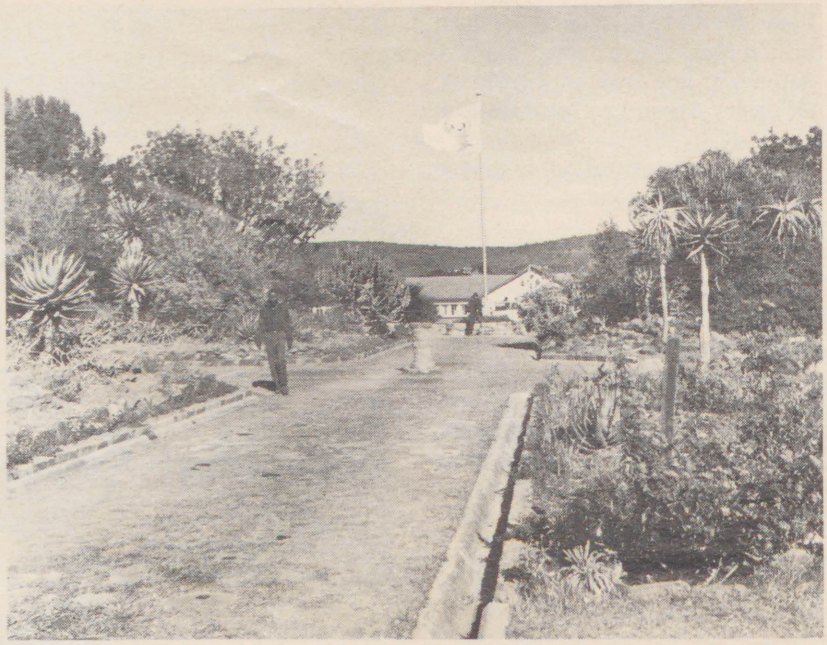
dary school and university college, by 1937 it could concentrate on the programme of higher education.

When Dr Kerr retired in 1948, Professor C.P. Dent, who had joined the staff in 1922, became the principal in March 1949. In 1955 he was forced to retire because of ill-health.

During his term it became clear that some of the colleges of the University of South Africa would become independent universities. A commission was appointed to report on the future structure of higher education. With the exception of Huguenot University College, the commission recommended that the colleges be accorded independent university status and that Fort Hare be affiliated to one of the independent universities. In March 1951 Fort Hare was allied to its nearest neighbour, Rhodes University. This association gave Fort Hare students the assurance that they would continue to be measured by the academic standards applied to Europeans.

A crisis occurred in 1955, when the executive committee of the governing council was informed that the college senate had resolved that 330 students, out of a total of 367, be suspended indefinitely. All activities were temporarily cancelled, and a commission was appointed to investigate the life and work of the college. This commission consisted of Mr J.P. Duminy (chairman), Professor M.C. Botha, and Dr Edgar Brookes, and its instructions were 'to investigate the conditions of life and work in the college and to make recommendations for their improvement'.

The commission spent two weeks at Fort Hare and discovered that some of the difficulties arose because the college had outgrown the system suited to its earlier years. When Fort Hare opened in 1916 it was natural that it should resemble the missionary high schools from which it sprang, and until 1937, classes for the matriculation certificate were still conducted by the college. A kindly paternalism, concentration of power in the hands of the principal, and an interpretation of discipline along high-school



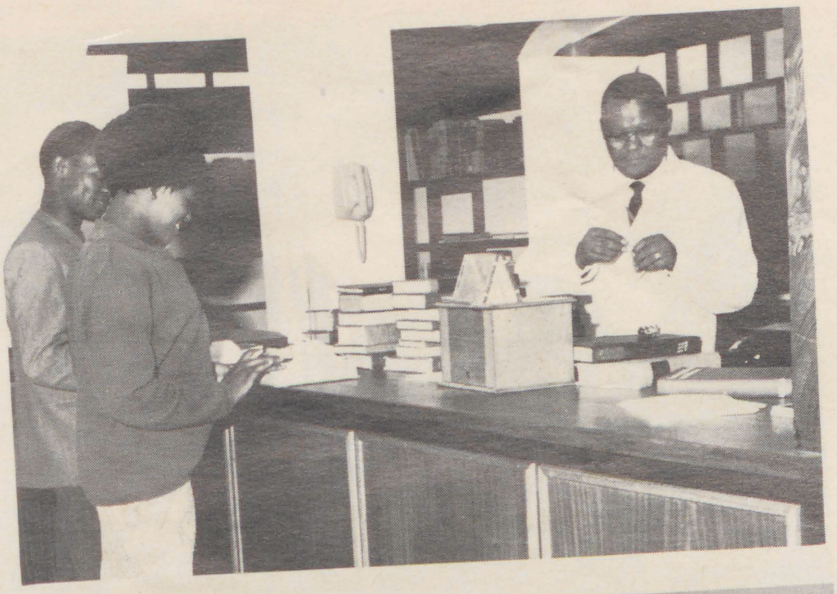
The university grounds have a peaceful rural atmosphere. The gardens are well laid out with indigenous plants and shrubs. The administrative block can be seen in the background

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rather than university lines, were features of this period. In 1955 the time was more than ripe for transition from the spirit, methods, and atmosphere of the missionary high school to those of a university.

On the other hand an unhappy frame of mind had existed among the students for some time. A subversive element had been present for years, and mistrust and disrespect had been focused on the principal and the college authorities. The commission did not only find suspicion directed towards the Europeans but also suspicion of one student for another.

The commission reported: 'Neither Fort Hare nor any other university can exist without discipline, but it may be desirable to modernize the rules of the college, provided that such as are still necessary in present-day conditions must be enforced. Booing, catcalls, and other hostile and uncouth noises, when the principal is speaking are quite intolerable in a university institution and indeed should not be tolerated. Even worse, if possible, are the disgusting anonymous letters and lampoons that are posted up on notice-boards. The easy recourse to boycotts and other forms of indirect action are also to be deprecated. Much of this sort of thing may be explained though not excused by the failure at times of the college authorities to recognize legitimate requests or their slowness in implementing those which are acceptable; and in recent weeks errors of judgment such as the circular asking students virtually to inform on one another – a circular which on ethical grounds we cannot approve – yet the student attitude is none the less inherently bad, and makes happy university life impossible'.



Students in the lending library. The first full-time librarian was appointed in 1935 and the first fully qualified librarian commenced duties in 1944



This historic photograph was taken in 1970 when the Minister of Bantu Education, the hon. Mr M.C. Botha, signed the document granting autonomy to the University of Fort Hare. On the right is the principal, Professor J.M. de Wet

The report goes on: 'We feel that the students have some strange misconceptions of university freedom, demanding not that equality of treatment with European university students which we should desire to see them enjoy, but a licence far in excess of anything prevailing at the European universities. This comes out particularly in the relationship between the students' representative council and the senate. The humourless correspondence between these two bodies, which we have studied, reads like negotiations conducted between two "high contracting parties" of equal standing in an atmosphere of cold war. The exaggerated sense of self-importance of the students as indicated in this correspondence is perhaps due to the feeling that the college must be looked upon as being in the vanguard of the political and racial struggle; but no university can run its ordinary day-by-day business on these lines, and it is very desirable that the students should learn what a students' representative Council is and what it is not; and also that though nobody really likes taking "No" for an answer, all students' representative councils, in Fort Hare or elsewhere, must sometimes do so, unless they are to replace council and senate as the governing body ultimately responsible for the management and prestige of the institution. At the same time we would urge that those

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in authority should not lightly turn down student requests as unreasonable, and that the habitual attitude towards student requests should be "Why not? " rather than "Why? ". One witness told the commission that 'the chief interests of the students are politics, adultery, and drink'. While the commission did not adopt his phrase in its report, members considered 'that there is a disquieting amount of immorality and drinking at Fort Hare'.

The principal informed the commission that he intended resigning on the grounds of ill-health. We cannot disguise the fact that consequent to all that had happened, and the tension between many students and the principal, the restoration of peaceful and normal conditions at Fort Hare had probably imposed on Professor Dent a burden too heavy to bear.

From 1955, the post of principal was not permanently filled; temporary appointments were made from time to time. Professor H.R. Burrows acted as principal in 1958 and 1959, when the college was transferred to the Department of Bantu Education and Professor J.J. Ross was appointed the first rector under the new régime.

When the government decided in 1959 to extend university education for the different Non-European ethnic groups, it was not groping in the dark or embarking on an experiment without precedent. The success of Fort Hare had already justified the step.

TRANSFER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BANTU EDUCATION

In terms of Government Notice No. 168 of 1959, issued in terms of the University College of Fort Hare Transfer Act, 1959, the maintenance, management, and control of the University College of Fort Hare were assigned to the Minister of Bantu Education with effect from 1 January 1960. The transfer to the Department of Bantu Education was a step in the implementation of the government's policy of providing more adequate and effective university training for



the Bantu by creating separate university colleges for the different ethnic groups, and removing the limitations and anomalies arising from a system of so-called 'open' universities.

When the Bills for the extension of university education and the transfer of Fort Hare were before a select parliamentary committee they were the subject of widespread discussion, and even demonstrations, and grave misgivings about the intention behind these Bills arose.

Great bitterness was evident in some quarters, and the Bills were described as a most serious travesty of university tradition. Sound pedagogical and sociological arguments in favour of separate universities for the Bantu were brushed aside. The main argument was that this was another attempt to deprive the Bantu of full, worthwhile university education, and to substitute for it something inferior.

The University College of the Western Cape was established for the Coloured people at Bellville, the University College for the Indians at Durban, the University College of the North for the Sotho ethnic groups at Turfloop in the Northern Transvaal, and the University College of Ngoya for the Zulu in Zululand. Fort Hare, situated in the Xhosa homelands, caters specifically for the Xhosa-speaking people. The state undertook full financial responsibility for all the separate university colleges.

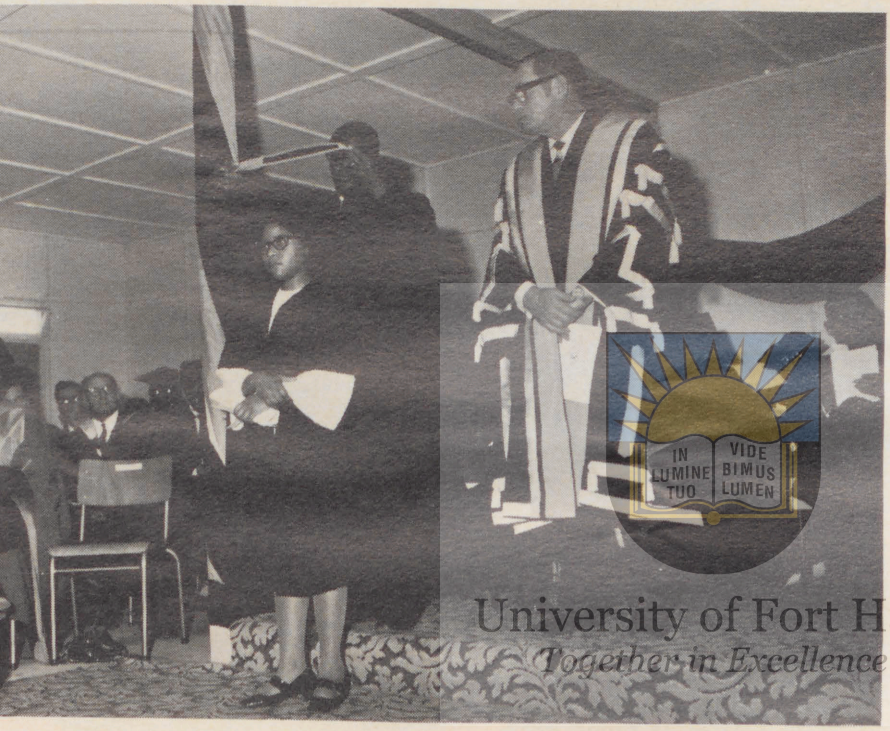
The transfer of Fort Hare marked the beginning of a further phase in its development. The advances in the standards of study, and the multiplication of departments were paving the way for the next stage, the charter as a university.

In 1960, 360 students were enrolled. After transfer, Xhosa-speaking students only were accommodated and the subsequent drop in enrolment in the first few years was anticipated in view of the opening of the two other university colleges for Bantu and the university colleges for Coloured and Indian students. The lowest level was reached in 1963, with a total of 239, but since then there has been a marked increase in the number of Xhosa-

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Left: Having been introduced to the gathering, Mr M.C. Botha rises to commence his address. In the centre is the first chancellor of the university, Dr P.E. Rousseau, and next to him (seated) Chief Minister Kaizer Matanzima of the Transkei

Below: A proud moment of achievement, shared by successful students the world over. A degree is conferred to a student by one of the Xhosa members of the teaching staff of the university



speaking high-school students qualifying for registration. No less than 615 enrolled in 1970, and though the final figure for 1971 has not been announced, about 800 are expected. The number of registered students by 1975 is estimated at about 2 000.

AUTONOMY

The University of Fort Hare Act (No. 40 of 1969) granted university status to Fort Hare and provided for the administration and control of its affairs and the regulation of its activities.

Since the present rector, Professor J.M. de Wet, was appointed in 1968, Fort Hare has progressed in nearly every field of activity. After the announcement of academic autonomy in 1969, the institution became a university known as the University of Fort Hare (Iyunivesithi Yase Fort Hare), and Dr P.E. Rousseau became its first chancellor.

The high standard of its degrees is protected by the appointment of professors of other universities as additional members of the senate, for as long as may be considered necessary, and by a system of external examiners and/or moderators.

The new status of Fort Hare will make an invaluable contribution to the development of the Xhosa people. Fort Hare is now in a better position to adapt the content of its curricula and the methods of presentation more effectively and adequately to the needs of the Xhosa people, without sacrificing the high standards of university education.

With no sacrifice of the 'universal' inherent in university education, Fort Hare can adapt both the content of its curricula and the methods of its presentation to the needs and cultural background from which the Xhosa student comes and to which he will return. The university is increasingly one of the most potent means in the development and advancement of the communities it sets out to serve.

An expansive building programme will accommodate new developments, and the university has embarked upon development in the academic field. To quote Professor De Wet when the university gained autonomy: 'Our message on this occasion holds the assurance that Fort Hare is firmly resolved to maintain unchallengeably high standards. Knowledge will be presented to the students in a scientific manner, and we firmly believe that academic autonomy is an essential step to doing so in a more competent and efficacious way. The acquisition of new knowledge through research and the provision of appropriate professional training are also the responsible task of Fort Hare as the university serving the developing Transkei and Ciskei. Knowledge acquired should not be employed only for selfish ends, but should therefore also be aimed at high social standards. This demands a well-organized student community.

'Success springs from co-operation, and it should be remembered that co-operation is not a unilateral action and that goodwill cannot continually come from one source.

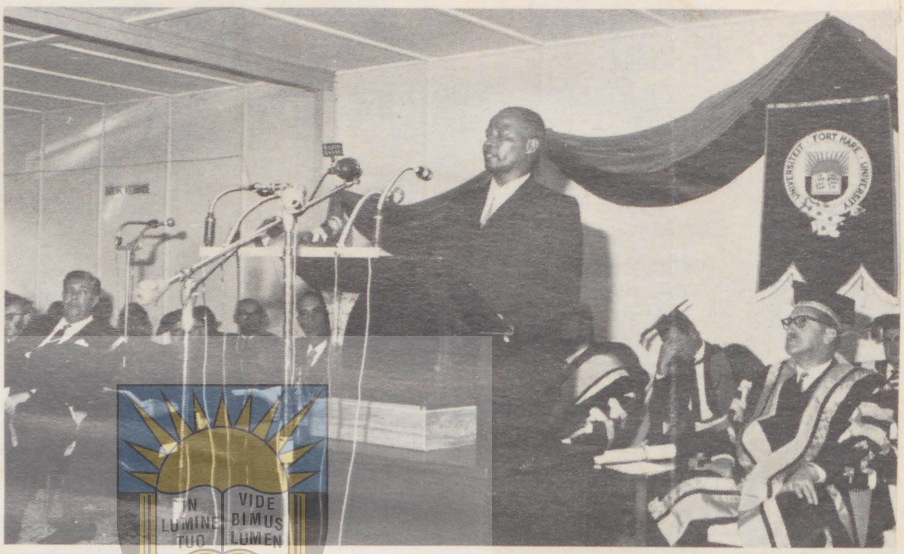
'We hope that academic autonomy will herald an era of greater appreciation on the part of the students, and that they will accept their part in the task with resoluteness and a sense of duty, because no university can reach great heights without the full support and co-operation of its students.

'Through the new status, the training and education of the Xhosa

leaders of the future are entrusted to the Fort Hare staff in ever greater measure. This training is not only of importance for the development of the Transkei and Ciskei, but also for the Republic of South Africa as a whole. It is indeed a highly responsible task, which can only be engaged upon with dedication and faith'.

The new status which Fort Hare has gained will make it possible for it to train the Xhosa for the service of their own community, and to create opportunities in all fields of human endeavour — teaching, self-government and administration, in the state, in the church, in agriculture, in commerce, trade and industry, in the arts, journalism, law, and later even in the realm of medicine. The way has been opened for the Xhosa with the requisite talents to reach the top rung of the ladder in the service of their people. Everything augurs well for the future and there is every indication that Fort Hare will make an outstanding and invaluable contribution to the development of the Xhosa people. There is every reason to expect that the marked increase in enrolment will be maintained during the years to come. It follows that the expansion of buildings and academic facilities will have to be considerably widened. The Department of Bantu Education has already instituted a planning committee to work in advance, and on a long-term basis, for the necessary expansion.

Chief Kaizer Matanzima of the Transkei addressing the graduates during the celebrations in 1970



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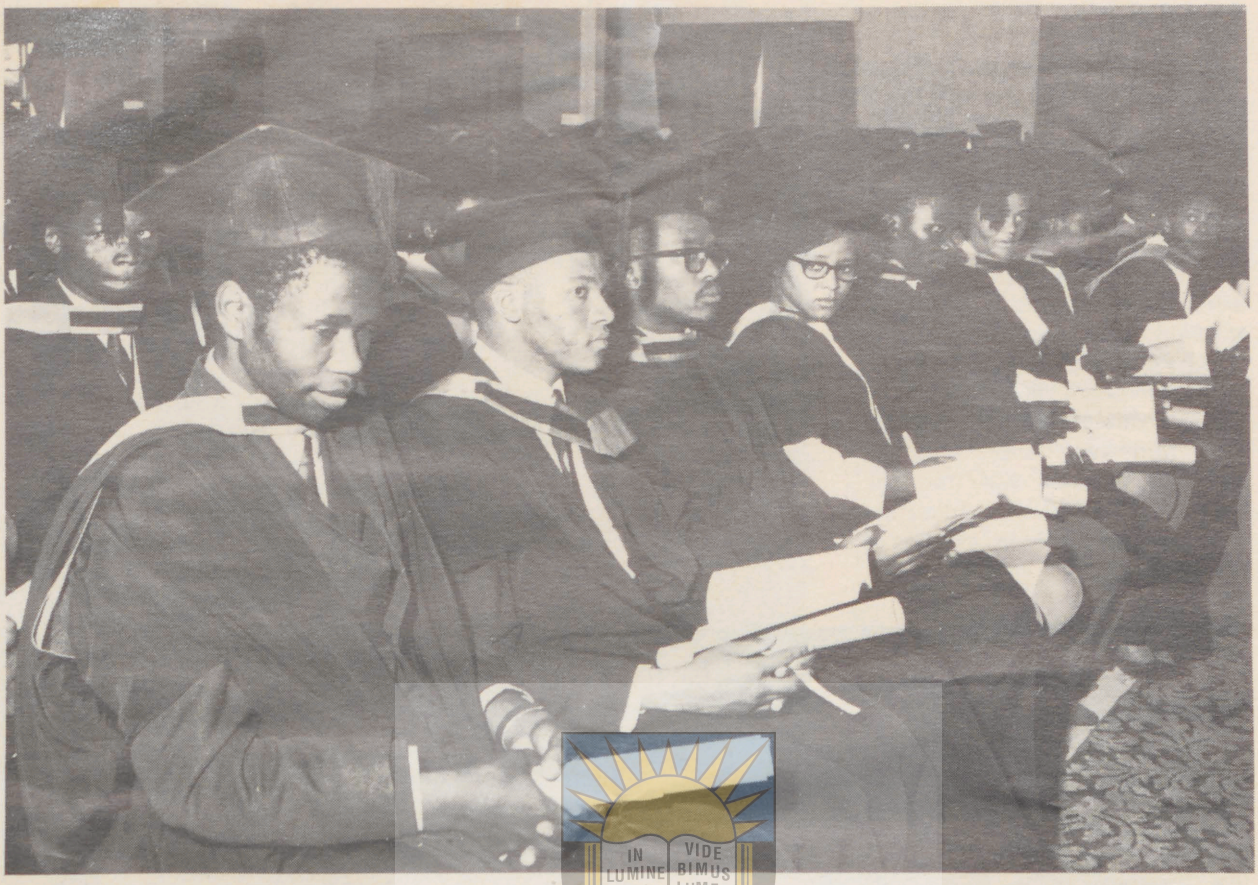
BUILDINGS

The first section of Stewart Hall was taken over for teaching in 1920, and opened by the Hon. F.S. Malan, Minister of Education, on 8 January 1921. A Wesleyan hostel and warden's residence were completed in the same year, and a warden was appointed to the staff.

Buildings were erected in 1921 and included an arts and a science block, a library, named after a great Johannesburg liberal of bygone days, Howard Pim, the F.S. Malan Anthropological Museum, an assembly hall, dining hall, three hostels for male students, and one for females. All these were built to a master plan drawn by the Department of Public Works, and all were capable of future extension and addition. Today there are 70 staff houses. In addition to substantial contributions from donors, the main financing, besides government subsidies, has come from the three co-operating churches. The Y.M.C.A. of the United States and Canada has provided a Christian Union building.

In 1934, the Chamber of Mines gave R150 000 as an endowment for native medical education, and this was handed over to the college for that purpose. In the same year, separate departments of botany and physics were established, making a B.Sc. course possible. In March 1936 Senator F.S. Malan laid the foundation stone for the new science block for chemistry, physics, and medicine, which was named Livingstone Hall and opened by the Hon. J.H. Hofmeyr on 24 March 1937.

On 8 November 1940, the Welsh Wing of Stewart Hall, which housed the biological laboratories and lecture-rooms, was opened by Senator W.T. Welsh. The Transkei provided R2 000 towards the cost of this in recognition of the services of Senator Welsh as chief magistrate from 1920 to 1933. The womens' hostel, Elukhanyisweni, was opened on 5 April 1941, by Mrs Ballinger, M.P. The opening of Henderson Hall, housing the Howard Pim Library and the F.S. Malan Museum, followed on 28 March 1942, by the Revd. A.W. Wilkie. Four years later, on 20 September, Lt.-Col. James Donaldson, D.S.O., founder of the Bantu Welfare Trust and donor of about R400 000 towards African progress, laid the foundation stone of the Donaldson Wing of Stewart Hall and this completed the original



Xhosa graduates assembled in the hall during the graduation ceremony of 1970, the last to be held under the auspices of the University of South Africa

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teaching block.

During 1947 and 1948, the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Anglican hostels were extended, making provision for more than 300 men students. A dining hall and more bedrooms were completed at the womens' hostel during 1949. By 1950 the student roll had increased from 139 to 382.

The period between 1950 and 1960 saw a slowing down of the building programme, but during 1962-3, a start was made with a comprehensive programme for the extension of buildings which is still proceeding. A new administrative block was completed in 1963, at a cost of R65 000. The extension of Stewart Hall for additional staff offices, the extension of Livingstone Hall for more laboratories and lecture rooms to accommodate the departments of natural sciences more satisfactorily, and a new library were in the programme of the early sixties. The new science block was completed during 1966 at a cost of R362 000, and since then the agricultural building has been erected. New hostel accommodation for men and women students will soon be completed.

An ultra-modern building is being planned for the faculty of arts. This, however, is only one of many and the expansion of buildings and academic facilities at Fort Hare will be a strong feature of the university's development during the following few years.

THE LIBRARY

The library was founded in 1916, and contained, by 1918, 450 volumes. There was no full-time librarian and students acted in this capacity. In 1922, a library committee was instituted but the early thirties again brought a period during which the library had to function without a librarian.

In 1934, it was named after Mr Howard Pim, who bequeathed the major part of his library of 2 000 volumes to Fort Hare. The library has owed much to generous donations by public and private bodies, and is still indebted to donors and publishers of English and Afrikaans newspapers for their generosity.

In 1935, the first full-time librarian was appointed, and 1944 saw the appointment of the first qualified librarian. In 1958, the librarian became a member of the senate, and the library committee was replaced by a library advisory committee. The library contains a valuable collection of Africana, known as the Howard Pim Collection of Africana. On 1 January 1970, the book stock amounted to more than 70 000 volumes. (*Fort Hare Calendar*).

F.S. MALAN MUSEUM

The F.S. Malan Museum is housed on the upper floor of Henderson Hall occupying approximately 4250 sq. ft. of floor space. It was established as an ethnological study museum under the department of anthropology, a research museum with opportunities for outside research workers, and a visiting institution for school children and other interested persons.

The museum has more than 10 000 exhibits, the bulk of which came from two donors in 1962. The first donation was from the Department of Bantu Education which divided the Bantu exhibits of the Union Festival among the university colleges of the Republic, the second was a donation by Mrs M.E. Kirkwood of Johannesburg of 7 000 articles comprising the Estelle Hamilton-Welsh Collection.

The collection was made by Mrs Gordon Emslie and her daughter Mrs Estelle Hamilton-Welsh, after whom it is named, over many years commencing in the 1880s. Only articles made and worn by Africans were collected. The collection marks the end of an epoch in the material culture of the Bantu since it was made under conditions which may never recur. Large collections of Fingo, Xhosa, Mpondo, Zulu, Thembu, and Ndebele beadwork, genuine Mpondo, Thembu, Fingo, Abakhwetha, and diviners' costumes, charms, and medicines from various tribes, spears and battle axes, grass and woodwork form part of this collection.

For many years the museum was administered by an honorary curator (Prof. A.J.D. Meiring) assisted by Mr G.I.M. Mzamane. A full-time curator has been appointed since the middle of 1959, working in conjunction with a museum committee. (*Fort Hare Calendar*).

XHOSA DICTIONARY

Dr Albert Kropf's *Kafir-English Dictionary* has since 1899 been regarded as the only standard work of its kind in Xhosa. The second edition, prepared by the Revd. Ro-



A group of distinguished visitors on a conducted tour of the F.S. Malan Museum at Fort Hare. In the centre behind Mr M.C. Botha (right) is the curator of the museum, Mr V.Z. Gitwa, with Professor de Wet at extreme left

Refreshment time for teaching staff and visitors. From left to right: Professor A. Coetzee, of Fort Hare, Professor Boshoff, principal of the University College of the North, Mrs H. de Wet, the principal's wife, Professor Ross, former principal of Fort Hare, and Professor J.M. de Wet, the host at the festivities



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bert Godfrey, M.A., was published in 1915. When this was sold out, the Revd Mr Godfrey was asked to revise the dictionary and transcribe it into the new orthography of 1934. Before it could be printed in the 1950s the orthography was modified again to become what is now the standard Xhosa orthography, in which the three exotic non-roman symbols of the new orthography were eliminated. As a result of this change of orthography Godfrey's work could not be published.

As there was an acute need for a standard Xhosa dictionary Professor J.A. Louw of the University of South Africa, with the Xhosa language committee of the Department of Bantu Education, persuaded the Lovedale Press to have Godfrey's work transliterated into the standard orthography and published. Two attempts were made without success until, in 1966, the rector of Fort Hare decided that the compilation of a new Xhosa dictionary should be undertaken at Fort Hare and that the definitions should be given in English and Afrikaans, a project since extended to include definitions in Xhosa, making it a trilingual dictionary, the first of its kind for any Bantu language in South Africa. The National Council for Social Research (now the Human Sciences Research Council) made an annual grant of R6 000 (increased to R6 600 in 1970). Fort Hare undertook to pay the salary of the editor-in-chief and the Transkeian government offered to subsidize the employment of three assistant editors. The Ciskeian territorial authority has agreed to make R3 000 per annum available.

The work of compiling the dictionary was commenced by the chief editor in June 1967. In 1968 the staff was increased by four assistant editors, an Afrikaans translator, and a typist.

The project is controlled for the Fort Hare Council by a Xhosa dictionary committee. The foundation members of this committee were the rector, Prof. J.J. Ross, as chairman, the chairman of the Fort Hare Council, Prof. P.F.D. Weiss, the president of the National Council for Social Research, Dr P.M. Robbertse, a representative of the University of South Africa, Prof. J.A. Louw, a representative of the University of Cape Town, Prof. E.O.J. Westphal, a representative of the Lovedale Press, Mr G. Reid, a representative of the Transkeian government, Mr D.M. Ntusi, and the editor-in-chief, Mr H.W. Pahl, as secretary.

Xhosa is rich in vocabulary and in idiomatic expressions and imagery. Many words may be used in a hundred or more idiomatic expressions. The funds and time available for the dictionary render a comprehensive study of the language impossible, so the work will be far from exhaustive. (*Fort Hare Calendar*).

* * *

Originally, as the only university college for Non-Europeans, Fort Hare admitted Coloured and Indian students as well as Bantu students from the Republic and

The principal and his wife, Professor and Mrs de Wet, are a popular and dedicated couple. Mrs de Wet played a major role in the organization of the festivities to celebrate the attainment of academic autonomy by the university





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Together in Excellence

The principal of Fort Hare and his wife are often invited to visit high schools of the Xhosa, where Professor de Wet delivers lectures. Here they are admiring hand-made articles on exhibit at a Bantu school near Uitenhage in the Cape

beyond its borders. Until 1960, the college had produced 1 193 graduates, 34 post-graduates, 456 U.E.D.s, and 189 other diploma-certificated students. The effectiveness of such a separate institution was well realized and appreciated even beyond the borders of South Africa. Today, hundreds of Fort Hare graduates are found throughout Africa, and many take a prominent part in the development of



In 1970 Professor S. Pauw (left), principal of the University of South Africa, attended the last graduation ceremony of Fort Hare to be conducted under the old dispensation of UNISA. Here Mr O.H.D. Maguna, of the lecturing staff, caps one of the students. This year in April the university held its first autonomous graduation ceremony, Dr P.E. Rousseau officiating as chancellor for the first time

new African states.

Without the creation of existing separate facilities, the increase in the numbers of Bantu students receiving university education could not have been achieved. The provision of separate universities for Non-Europeans was wise and sound. Confidence in the Non-European universities has grown and is continuing to grow.

This university is destined to play an ever-increasing rôle in the development of not only the Xhosa homelands but of the Republic of South Africa.

The University of Fort Hare is advancing steadily along the road of progress, and nothing and nobody can stop its development and expansion. Together with our happy student community, we would like to join in singing their national anthem:

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mr J.K.M. Mabandla, Chairman of the Ciskei Territorial Authority, addressing the gathering during the festivities. Fort Hare, being a Xhosa university, serves the Transkei and Ciskei as well as other Xhosa-speaking people in the Eastern Cape

NKOSI SIKELELA

1. *Nkosi, sikelel' i Afrika*
   Malupakam' upondo lwayo;
   Yiva imitandazo yetu
   Usisikelele.

Chorus *Yihla Moya, yihla Moya,*
Yihla Moya Oyingcwele.

2. *Sikelela iNkosi zetu*
   Zimkumbule umDali wazo;
   Zimoyike zezimhlonele
   Azisikelele.



Far left: Dr H. J. van Zyl, Secretary for Bantu Education, who addressed the meeting, said that there were at present 2 200 students attending the three Bantu Uni-

KNOWLEDGE PAVES THE WAY FOR PROGRESS



Dr H. J. van Zyl

University of Fort Hare
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THE days of illiteracy in South Africa are numbered. The inhabitants of the Republic, White and Non-White, are growing conscious of the demands set by the 20th century in ever increasing measure, and today it is realised more strongly than ever before that knowledge is the keyword to the future.

This fact is clearly borne out by the present figures regarding school attendance, university training and even post graduate studies, when compared with those of a few decades ago.

Achievements by Bantu children in the educational field have been very encouraging in recent years. In 1948 only 12 900 of them passed standard six. In 1970 the figure was 91 000. In 1948 only 172 candidates obtained their matriculation certificates but this figure has increased to 1 842 last year. At present there are 25 000 Bantu in the country who have passed the matriculation examination. In the whole of South Africa, including the Transkei, there are at present an estimated 2 930 000 Bantu children at school.

The Department of Bantu Education is doing everything possible to encourage the present progress and education consciousness of the Bantu, especially as regards the problems connected with the shortage of Bantu teachers. At present there are some 49 000 teachers and the task of supplying the increasing demand, is being met by 34 teachers' training colleges

Provision has also been made for higher education. Bantu students may study at four universities, namely the University of the North, the University of Zululand, the University of Fort Hare, and the University of South Africa, where they receive only the best training. When a Bantu student wants to follow a course not presented at one of these universities, he may attend lectures at one of the "open" universities with the consent of the Minister concerned. Cape Town and the Witwatersrand are such universities – at present 7 Bantu engineering students are enrolled at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The reward for years of hard study and great efforts does eventually turn up. On May 15 this year, 124 students received their degrees and diplomas from the University of South Africa at a graduation ceremony held in the Assembly Hall of Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria.

Among the degrees awarded were two doctor's degrees, three LL.B. degrees, a Master's degree and many others in the arts, sciences, commerce and administration, divinity and education.

Ernest Sedumeni Moloto and Noel Chabani Manganyi are both worth special mention as they reached the top rung of the academic ladder. Dr Moloto and Dr Manganyi took their doctorates in Bantu languages and psychology respectively.

Dr Moloto (54) was born in the Rustenburg district. After his university training he was appointed to the Sotho Language Committee, after which he became Inspector of Schools. He also served as Education Planner for the Tswana national unit, and held a lectureship in Tswana, as well as South and North Sotho at the then

pleted at Umtata last year, together with the commercial school and vocational schools, will enable the Transkei to increase considerably its number of skilled artisans.

The training of Transkei citizens to fill responsible government posts is also progressing. Where 455 of the 2 446 posts (i.e. 19 per cent) on the permanent staff were filled by Whites in 1964, only 292 of the 3 673 posts (7,9 per cent) were held by Whites in 1970.

The people of the Transkei are known for their artistic skills. Many of them seem to have a natural flair for making ornamental articles by hand from clay, wood, stone, the horns of cattle and beads.

It was for this reason that the Chief Minister and Minister of Finance, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced in his policy speech in the Assembly last year that a tourist centre was being planned at Umtata. The tourist centre would include a Transkei Xhosa Museum, a cinema and a Xhosa arts and crafts centre.

The essentials for progress in the Transkei were summed up by the State President in the conclusion of his 1971 opening address when he said:

"The various population groups of our country are to a great extent inter-dependent and, for the stability and progress of our country as a whole, as well as each of its subdivisions, sound relations are of the utmost importance. Notwithstanding what the outside world sometimes says – or wishes – it is a fact that there is peace, stability and also a growing spirit of 'live and let live' between the various nations in South Africa. Because this is so, South Africa is today economically sound and prosperous and is able to extend the benefits of this prosperity to all its [illegible]"

Record Budget

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister and Finance Minister of the Transkei, introduced a record budget of R31 676 000 during this year's session of the Legislative Assembly.

This represents an increase of 19,5 per cent over last year and is nearly double the amount of the first budget tabled in 1964 after the territory was granted self-government.

Education gets the largest sum (R9,62-million), followed by Agriculture and Forestry (R8,5-million) and Roads and Works (R5,8-million).

Most of the R1,84-million increase in the Education vote will go towards higher salaries.

From the education vote a R10 000 contribution will be made towards the compilation of a Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary.

The R8,5-million vote for the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, which is R1,9-million more than last year, will take up most of the increase of R5,6-million in this year's estimates.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister and Minister of Finance, who introduced a record 1971 budget for the Transkei (J773/3)



IN LUMINE TUO BIMUS LUMEN
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Far left: Dr H. J. van Zyl, Secretary for Bantu Education, who addressed the meeting, said that there were at present 2 200 students attending the three Bantu Universities

Left: When one reaches the pinnacle of success in the academic world and receive one's doctorate, it is indeed a day to be celebrated. The Commissioner-General for Tswana national unit, Dr I. S. Kloppers, congratulates Dr Ernest Moloto on this outstanding achievement (P734/3)

Below: Dr Noel Manganyi is proudly congratulated by his wife after receiving his doctorate in Clinical Psychology. He is the first Bantu in the Republic to obtain this degree, and is at present on the staff of Baragwanath Hospital. His research is of considerable importance to the understanding and treatment of Bantu paraplegics (Photo: Africamera)



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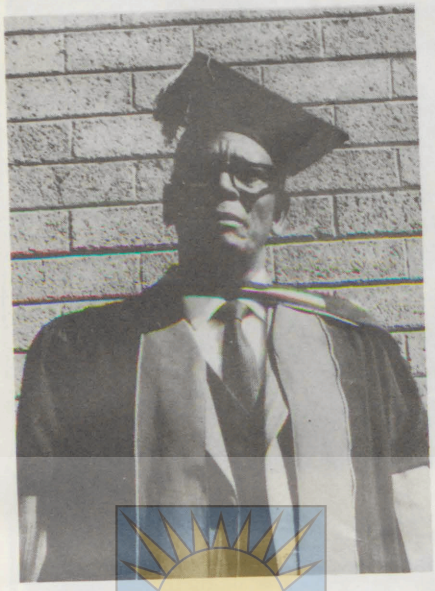
Sovenga (at present the University of the North.)

He played an important role in the formulation of spelling rules for Tswana. In his thesis "The Growth and Tendencies of Tswana Poetry", he reviews Tswana poetry from the earliest *mabôkô* to the latest modern poems, concluding that the best of the modern poems have retained the spirit of the oral forms although they do not show the same penetration and imagery.

Dr Manganyi was born in the Sibasa district in 1940 and is at present the clinical psychologist at Baragwanath Hospital, Johannesburg. His thesis "Body Image in Paraplegia" deals with perceptual orientation with a less articulated, primitive body image among Bantu paraplegic patients, which is possibly due to socialisation experiences.

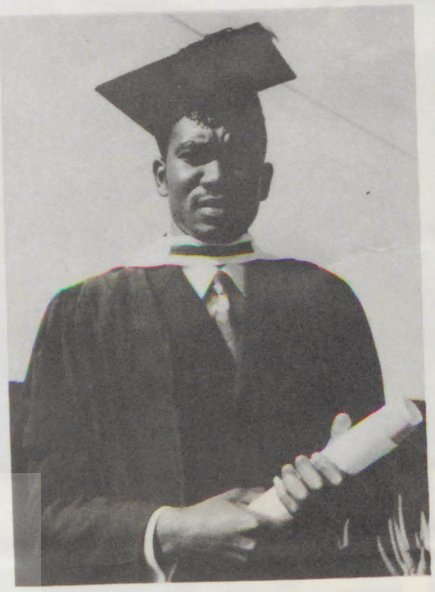
Dr H. J. van Zyl, Secretary for Bantu Education, addressed the meeting and spoke mainly about the educational system among Bantu in South Africa.

Right: The champion of his own native tongue — Dr Ernest Moloto who has devoted himself to the study of Tswana, received the degree D.Litt. et Phil. at the graduation ceremony of the University of South Africa held in the Community Hall of Ga-Rankuwa. His thesis was entitled "The Growth and Tendencies of Tswana Poetry" (P734/4)



Dr E. Moloto

Far right: Mr Slingsby Kwatsha who obtained the B.Com. degree. Successes such as his are the prelude to further development in the Bantu homelands and in South Africa (P734/5)



Mr S. Kwatsha

IN LUMINE TUO · UT BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
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He praised the high standards which are maintained in the Republic and attributed this to the uniform curriculi which exist for all population groups. Each department of education may adapt these standard curriculi to the particular background of each population group.

The Joint Matriculation Board sees to it that everyone satisfies the high requirements of the university entrance. The universities again maintain the present standards of the country that have already commanded the highest respect in certain fields. In the fields of science and of medicine, for instance, South Africa has achieved outstanding results.

The Bantu teachers were also equal to the best in their profession, Dr van Zyl said. He quoted Prof. Sir Robert Birley, well-known educationist of the City University of London. After having paid a visit to primary schools in Soweto, Professor Birley remarked at a meeting of the South African English Academy in 1965 that he was deeply impressed by die efficiency of Soweto teachers.

Dr van Zyl pointed out that 4 times as much was at present being spent on Bantu Education as was the case ten years ago. The Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Dr P. G. J. Koornhof, announced in Parliament earlier this year that R70 856 000 had been made available in the current financial year for Bantu Education purposes. This was to be augmented by capital expenditure on school buildings and certain other items, bringing the total to about R75-million, of which the Bantu were to contribute about R13-million. It was government policy that all sections of the population should pay towards the education of their children and this was done according to the means of each group.

The funds thus raised, are being spent judiciously with the object of maintaining satisfactory standards. Teachers' salaries are determined by the economic position of the whole Bantu population and their remuneration is in accordance with what it costs to maintain an upper middle class position in their community. The maximum salary for a qualified high school assistent teacher was R1 540 in 1960 and R2 250 in 1970.

Dr van Zyl drew attention to the pupils who leave Bantu schools and who make a big contribution to the general development of South Africa. They use clear, neat and eligible handwriting; when they work with figures, they are neat and accurate, and in addition to their own languages, they are often able to talk both official languages — their bilingualism has frequently surprised many a hearer.

Every pupil in South Africa, irrespective of colour, has the opportunity to realise his ideals according to his own energy, initiative and abilities. Schools and universities offer these opportunities. Whether the challenge is accepted or not, rests with the individual. Opportunities exist for both White and Non-White — they only wait to be exploited.

Date 25 JUL 1971

WEEKEND WORLD

FORT HARE STUDENTS 'MINI RIOT'

WEEKEND WORLD Reporter

COPS were called when a group of students from Fort Hare University, at Alice, were reported to have created a "mini riot" allegedly causing a disturbance at Blaney Station, 11 miles (16.0km) from King William's Town this week.

Students, WEEKEND WORLD was told, were on their way to the university to start the new third term when it was claimed that they created a disturbane at the station.

Cops, including the railway force, were called to speak to the students as it was reported that the train staff were dissatisfied with their behaviour.

REFUSED

An eye-witness said the students started to behave badly when they did not want their tickets to be clipped. He said, however, none of them appeared drunk.

Brigadier C. Louw, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for Border, told WEEKEND WORLD that as far as he knew, the train staff had refused to convey the students any further than Blaney Station.

REPORTED

It was reported that the students, on arrival at Alice, dispersed peacefully. There were no incidents. No comments could be obtained from the university officials.

Col. Knoetze, the officer commanding the railway police in East London, said that the trouble apparently started as a result of inadequate accommodation for the passengers of the East London - Port Elizabeth bound train.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 JUL 1971
IMVOZABANTSUNDU.

BAMELE ITRANSKEI KWIDOLOPHU EZINE

UMTATA — UMnu. S. S. Dubeni wodumo, obengumsebenzi weSebe leNgcaciiso apha eMtata kule minyaka ilishumi idluleyo, unyulwe nguRhulumente waseTranskei ukuba aye kuba nguMmeli oNtsundu wakhe kweliya laseThembisa, idolophana yabaNtsundu ngaseGermiston.

UMnu. Dubeni wazalelwa apha eMqanduli, wafu-



● UMnu. S. S. Dubeni

nda eQokolweni wagqiba izifundo zobutitshala eClarkebury, ekuthe ngonyaka ka1935 wasebenza kwaTebha eMqanduli, kwade kwangu1947. Uzifundise ngasese waphumelela ibanga leJ.C. neleMatriki.

UMCACISI

Ngo 1947 usebenze kwiSebe lakwaNdabazabantu apho eMqanduli waze watshintshelwa eMtata ngo1954. EMtata usebenze nje ngetoliki noNobhala kwa kweli sebe. ISebe leNgcaciso laseMtata laye ladinga omnye umcacisi oNtsundu ukuba asebenze phantsi kweli sebe. Kuthe ngenxa yokuzinikela kwakhe emsebenzini nokunyaniseka wanyuselwa waliGosa lokuqala elikhulu eliNtsundu leNgcaciso elincedisayo eTranskei, ngo1968.

UMnu. S. Xopa unyulwe nje ngoMmeli oncedisayo waseTranskei kweliya laseBloemfontein. Uzalelwe eNqabara kuGatyana. Uqale wapasa nje ngetitshala eSt Johns, ekuthe emva koko waphumelela iMatriki ngasese, waya eYunivesithi eFort Hare waphumelela iDiploma kwezolimo, waqeshwa nje ngoNobhala kwaMasipala eBhayi waze wanyuselwa wangumncedisi kwezolawulo kwade kwangoku anyulwayo ke.

UNkosi M. A. B. Dumalisile yena unyulwe ukuba ayekuba nguMmeli eKapa waseTranskei. Uzalelwe eShixini kuGatyana. Uphumelele iMatriki eSt Johns ngo1952. Usebenze kwisebe lakwaloliwe eGoli de yangu1958. Ubuyele ekhaya wancedisa uyise ebukhosini kwade kwangu 1961. Ngo1961 usebenze nje ngoNobhala waggqwetha iminyaka emihlanu. Ngonyaka ka1966 ubekwe nje ngeNkosi yamaJingqi, isizwana esiyuGatyana, waza walungiselelwa kudlwengwisomthetho. Unyulwe ke ngoku nje ngoMmeli.

UMnu. H. Mdingi unyulwe nje ngoMmeli waseTranskei kweliya laseThekwini. Uzalelwe eNtlozelo. kwisithili saseBizana, kwelamaMpondo aseMpuma. Uphumelele iJ.C. eNdaleni eRichmond eNatal. Ubeyisajini yamapolisa ngo1960. Ngo1961 ubengumlindi eQaukeni komkhulu yade yangu1963. ekuthe ke wanyuselwa wayakuba phaya eMlazi, eThekwini, wanguMmeli ka Ngotya Botha Sigcau.



● MNU. H. Mdingi



● MNU. S. Xopa

University of Fort Hare
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Date 27 JUL 1971
Pretoria News



Mr Bosman Olivier

TUKKIES HEAD GROUP

By a Staff Reporter

FOR THE first time in the eight years it has been founded, a University of Pretoria student is the national president of the University Science Students' Association of South Africa. He is Mr Bosman Olivier, a final year BSc student, who was last year director of finance of the association.

Another Tukkie, Mr Hennie van der Merwe, has been appointed director of finance for the coming year. This places the University of Pretoria in a powerful position this year in the activities of the association which deals with the promotion of science among students.

University of Fort Hare
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But Mr Olivier intends to make his year of office a memorable one by attempting to make closer contact with the non-White colleges.

"If all parties are satisfied and as long as it will not force member universities to withdraw, I shall strive to obtain full membership of the non-White universities in South Africa," Mr Olivier said today.

Mr Olivier, who attended the USSASA congress from July 2 to July 10 at the University of Natal in Durban, said a number of observers from Fort Hare, Zululand University College as well as from Roma in Maseru, were also present.

"But USSASA is one of the few student organisations at which it is not permitted to discuss politics, and on this basis I think there is every chance of co-operation with non-White students on a purely scientific basis," he added.



Mr Hennie van der Merwe

Date 21 JUL 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

EDITORIAL OPINION

Hazy Vaizey

An Englishman who did a spell of lecturing at Rhodes University, Professor John Vaizey, describes it as the worst university in the English-speaking world because, he claims, it has typically South African liberals who enjoy the moral pleasure of condemning apartheid while shrinking from the task of opposing it.

An interesting accusation. And a most unconvincing one, devalued if by nothing else than the calibre of the supporting statements with which Mr. Vaizey tries to establish it.

The South African liberal is wide open to this kind of unfair accusation. He is fair game for attack by all groups — by Nationalists, by communists, and by alleged "moderates" such as members of the United Party.

The main reason the liberal is open to attack is that his views are well known, unpopular and consistent. They challenge the conscience of man in his society, and people do not like their consciences challenged.

But Mr. Vaizey's attack seems to be based on the accusation that South African liberals do not do enough.

Probably not, but who does? Certainly not the Sussex vicarage tea party type of liberal one finds in certain circles in England. These are the heroes of the safe scene. Protected by benevolent policemen and a tolerant society, they fight their gallant battles with placards in the irrelevant grey streets of England, and they tackle a variety of international evils with commendable zeal and at absolutely no risk.

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Very good, very civilised, and very safe.

But somewhat out of depth in the South African context, if Mr. Vaizey is any example.

He says, for instance, that if South African liberals stood up to be counted together they could bring the Government down.

He must be joking. He must imagine he is talking about the Middlesex County Council. He cannot seriously be talking about South Africa.

Then he explains his quandary when after talking with the Rector and an African professor of Fort Hare he was invited to lunch and the professor excluded. What could he do, he asked — deny himself lunch?

Well, why not, if he felt so badly about it? Or isn't that sort of thing done in Sussex vicarage circles?

One wonders why the bold Mr. Vaizey did not nail his colours to the mast while in South Africa. He obviously does not understand the "scene," because South African liberals are not a nervous bunch.

In fact, his failure to understand both the steadfastness and the circumstances of the South African liberal confirm what one is led to believe about Mr. Vaizey's type. They are not interested in people. Only causes. At a safe distance.

-3 AUG 1971

DIE BURGER

Landbou: Nuwe Plan vir Bantoes

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

DIE Departement van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling het reeds te kenne gegee dat hy moontlik 'n koöperatiewe landbouplan in die tuislande gaan onderneem, het mnr. J. H. Abrahams, Kommissaris-generaal van die Kôsa-volksgroep, gister hier gesê.

Mnr. Abrahams, wat die landboukongres van die Ciskei se departement van landbou geopen het, het gesê die waarde van die koöperatiewe landbou lê daarin dat onder leiding van deskundiges na 'n gesamentlike doel gestrewe kan word.

Daardeur sal die gemeenskap beskik oor gemeganiseerde bewerking, krediet vir die koop van misstof en die raad van gekwalifiseerde landboubeamptes. Bantoevroue hoef dan nie op die landerye met ontoereikende middele te sukkel nie.

Mnr. Abrahams het gesê prof. D. J. L. Jacobs, hoogleraar in nywerheidsekonomie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het gesê koöperatiewe produksie sal die individualisme en inisiatief van die boer benadeel.

Spr. meen dat die gemeenskap niks van sy individualisme sal verloor deur sy primitiewe en ontoereikende middele te verruil vir meganisasie en deskundige raad nie.

Die welvarendste nyweraars weet dat spanwerk die winsgewendste gebruik van die arbeidskragte is. Koöperatiewe produksie is niks anders as georganiseerde spanwerk nie, het mnr. Abrahams gesê.

Dit is noodsaaklik dat elke Bantoeboer in die Ciskei soveel moontlik produseer. Die landbouproduksie in dié gebied en ander tuislande stel nog teleur. Dit is hoofsaaklik daaraan toe te skryf dat boere, veral mans, die landbou nie ernstig opneem nie.

Hy beskou die landbou nie as 'n bron van inkomste wat hom meer in die sak kan bring as werk onder kontrak in die myne nie. Die tyd het aangebreek dat hulle môet besluit of hulle boere of werkers wil wees, het mnr. Abrahams gesê. — (Sapa—Reuter.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 AUG 1971
WEEKEND WORLD

'South Africa is caught up in the crisis of history, We must find a realistic way out before it is too late; only the truth, faced squarely, will set us free'

A TIME TO DECIDE

Our country is at the crossroads and we must decide once and for all, where we are going.

Mr. Theo Gerdener, Minister of the Interior gives us 10 years of which the next four are decisive in our development.

Mr. D. de Villiers, S.C., head of Nasionale Pers, says South Africans must use their best endeavours to correct what is wrong in this country.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi says there is need for radical change in attitudes between Black and White. Without that, he says, there is no hope for any Government policy succeeding, however good.

Heated division within Nationalist circles, on the position of the Coloureds is evidence, in the words of Mr. Gerdener, that South Africans have not succeeded in setting their priorities right.

We must find a realistic way out before it is too late.

Only the truth, faced squarely, will set us free.

MINORITY

The fact is that for a century now the White minority in this country, deriving their right from conquest, has run the country in the primary interests of the Whites.

When in 1909 a convention was called to write a new constitution and charter for this country, the White people did it alone. And White Britain abetted the South African Whites.

Since then the African has continued to be a second class citizen at best, of the land of his birth.

The South African statute book of different Governments is full of legislation to entrench White privilege at the expense of the Black.

The Colour Bar Act, the Land Act, the Master and Servant Act, the Bantu Laws Amendment Act, the Natives Representation Act — all these are screaming evidence.

The post-war world has seen the "wind of change" that brought an end to colonialism throughout Africa and the world.

Only in Southern Africa has this change been resisted.

Not that South Africa has not been challenged. On the contrary, it was because of this challenge that Dr. Verwoerd invented the Bantustan policy.

All that armoury of "multi-nationalism," separate freedoms, White and Black "homelands," based on false history, was an attempt to dodge change.

White self-interest will not pay the simple price of consolidated, independent Bantustans. Dr. Verwoerd visualised the Bantustan dependent "status quo" lasting for centuries, while the White man had his cake and ate it.

Meanwhile, negative separate development was harassing the Black man from the towns and freezing his opportunities there.

Pressures from within and without have mounted and South Africa has become the polecat of the world.

The fact is that the present state does not satisfy anybody in our heart of hearts.

The Afrikaner, for long, has been engaged in his own battle of the vindication and destiny of his volk.

In the face of that commitment, every other consideration took second place.

The Afrikaner has achieved his ambition and must graduate to placing the interests of all the people of South Africa as his equal responsibility.

In the century and more years of our common history in this country, the Black man has not been standing still.

He has developed in all ways and will not easily be taken in with unsound propositions.

Nor will he really be satisfied by the shadow for the substance.

He knows that he has played a vital role in building the economy and industrial growth of this land and believes that he is entitled to a fair share of the proceeds.

These remarks should indicate that a new dispensation is needed in this country. The sooner the Government creates avenues for consultation, the better.

Nor will consultation with the chiefs alone meet the need, for the chiefs are, by and large, committed to the views of the Government. They are beholden to the Government for their appointments and positions.

Territorial separation is not the traditional policy of South Africa.

Not until Dr. Verwoerd became Prime Minister did anyone think the races of this country could be separated territorially.

His own Party has finally acquiesced to this policy under the strict assurance that not an inch of ground beyond the 1936 schedule will be added to "African" land.

Yet the 1936 land allotment never visualised separate independent Bantustans.

It was an economic expedient and not a political dispensation.

APARTHEID

Neither General Hertzog, nor Dr. Malan, the architects of apartheid, regarded territorial separation as essential to the policy. In fact, Dr. Malan regarded it as an unrealisable ideal.

It was a Verwoerdian aberration and Dr. Malan's view is being proved.

Chiefs Matanzima and Buthelezi dare the Government to give them independent Bantustans and the Government cannot eradicate the White spots; and independence without territorial integrity is a farce. The country needs a new dispensation.

Let us find it on fact, and not on fiction. We must do this together, both Black and White.



Mr. Manasseh Tebatso Moerane, the author of this article, holds a B.A. degree from Fort Hare, a B.Econ. from UNISA and a B.A. Honours (Psychology) from Natal. He is former president of the Natal African Teachers' Union and the Federal Council of African Teachers' Associations, and he is now president of the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People (ASSECA). He is the Editor of THE WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD. Mr. Moerane is widely travelled in Europe, America and the rest of Africa and knows the leadership of the continent personally. He recently returned from a tour of England and Germany at the invitation of the Governments of those countries. He visited the United States in 1969 on a similar trip.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 JUL 1971
E.L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare students in rail incident

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Students from the University of Fort Hare at Alice were reported to have caused a disturbance at the Blaney railway station a few kilometres from here yesterday.

They were on their way to Alice to start the new term.

Police here were called in to speak to the students as it was reported the train staff were dissatisfied with the student's behaviour.

The Divisional Commissioner of police for the Border, Brigadier C. Louw said yesterday that as far as he knew the train staff had refused to convey the students any further than the station here.

DANGEROUS

"They said it was dangerous to check and clip the tickets of the students and as a result my District Commandant, Major M. van Wyngaard spoke to senior strudents at the station", he said.

Brigadier Louw said the students promised to behave themselves in a orderley and peaceful manner and all the tickets were checked while the train was still in the station.

"At Alice the students arrived and dispersed peacefully. There were no incidents at all as far as we were concerned" he said.

The officer commanding the Railway Police in East London, Colonel Knoetze, said the trouble had apparently started as a result of inadequate accommodation for the passengers on the train.

"It was not serious and was soon sorted out" he said. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 JUL 1971
STAR

STUDENT HEAD TO APPROACH NON-WHITES

A UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA student is national president of the University Science Students' Association of South Africa for the first time in the eight years since it was founded.

He is Mr Bosman Olivier, a final-year BSc student, who was director of finances of the association last year.

Another University of Pretoria student, Mr Hennie van der Merwe, has been elected director of finances for the coming year.

This puts the university in a powerful position in the association's activities which are centred on the promotion of science among students.

Mr Olivier intends to make his year of office memorable by attempting to make closer contact with the non-White universities.

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SCIENTIFIC BASIS

"If all parties are satisfied and as long as it will not force member universities to withdraw, I shall strive to obtain full membership of the non-White universities," said Mr Olivier.

Mr Olivier, who attended the USSA congress from July 2 to 10 at the University of Natal (Durban) said there were observers from Fort Hare, Zululand University and Roma in Maseru.

"USSA is one of the few student organisations at which it is not permitted to discuss politics and, on this basis, I think there is every chance of co-operation with non-White students on a purely scientific basis," he added.

7 AUG 1971
Date
IMVOZABANTSUNDU.

UbuGcisa ngokrolo-mithi



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● *UMnu. V. Z. Gitywa ophethe iSebe lezokrola kwa kunye nokuzoba kwiDyunivesiti yakwaNokholeji (FORT HARE) kufuphi naseDikeni, ubonwa apha ebonisa ngomnye umkrolo owenziwe kakuhle nguMnu. N. Ngubane, igama lalo mfanekiso uthi "STARVATION".*

Date 10 AUG 1971
GROCOTT'S DAILY MAIL

UNIVERSITY TO HOLD OPEN HOUSE NEXT WEEK

Purple hearts and black bombs, photographic compositions and a scale model of the South African base in Antarctica are some of the things that will be on show in Rhodes University's Arts and Science Festival next week.

The annual campus open house for townspeople starts with a 20th century worship service in the Great Hall on Sunday and ends with an exhibition day on Saturday, August 21st.

A week of lectures and symposia, music and a Shakespeare film festival has been planned. All events will be open to members of the public.

The purple hearts and black bombs will be on view with other drugs of abuse in the Pharmacy Department on the Saturday. The department will show films on drug abuse as well.

PHARMACISTS

The main theme of its exhibition will be "Pharmacy Today." Visitors will be able to see pharmacists at work, and there will be a display in crude form of the drugs they use.

A cosmetics display will make a sideline for women, who will be able to hear cosmetologists on the subject. A hairdresser will demonstrate hair-do's in the afternoon.

The Fine Art Department will have an exhibition open all week. Most of the works on view will be those recently shown in Port Elizabeth by the Grahamstown Group.

A second week-long display will be open in the visual communications centre, where Mr. Robert Brookes will show photographs and compositions combining the techniques of painting and photography.

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RADIO PROJECT

The Antarctic model is being made by the Physics Department. The department will also have an exhibition of the two-way radio pulse transmission experiment between Rhodes and Fort Hare.

Two large parabolic reflectors of the kind used in radio telescopes will be put up and their focussing properties demonstrated. Some third-year physics students will exhibit their third-term projects.

A display in the Computer Science Centre is being organised by a students' committee. The centre is being opened to the public and the computer will be put through its paces, with guides to explain what is happening.

Students are also arranging an exhibition in the Department of Zoology and Entomology. The theme will be the sea.

FILM SHOWS

Films will be shown in the Chemistry Department and the Geology Department. There will be five in the main chemistry lecture theatre.

These begin with "The Laws of Disorder," a film of three lectures on energy and its transformations by Nobel Prize winner Prof. George Porter. "Stretch of the Imagination" is about rubber, and "The Ultimate Structure" deals with X-ray techniques for studying crystal structures.

"The River Must Live" is a film about pollution. The last film, "Symmetry," was made in America by a sciences study committee to illustrate developments in schools' physics courses. It has no words, but matches patterns and music to create an almost psychedelic experience.

The Geology Department will show films on the Apollo 11 and Apollo 12 moon landings and a selection on sport, including rally driving.

Date 11 AUG 1971
WORLD

UP MEMBERS ON 'KEI VISITS

UMTATA.— A group of 29 United Party MP's and senators and their wives left East London by bus for a week-long tour of the Ciskei and Transkei which will include visits to two resettlement camps in the area.

The group is led by the verteran Transkei M P and chairman of the party's Parliamentary Bantu Affairs Committee, Mr T Gray Hughes, who said the tour was in keeping with the party's aims of obtaining as full a briefing as possible in all aspects of government "to facilitate its work in opposition and to equip itself for a take over of government".

The group visited Mdantsane township at East London, Fort Hare University and Zwelitsha township and the Dimbaza Resettlement Camp at King William's Town.

They will also visit the Sada Resettlement camp near Queenstown and the Transkei Government's irrigation scheme at Qamata.

CONCERNED

Mr Hughes said that the party had been deeply concerned for some time about the resettlement camps in the Ciskei, but he would not comment on the visit to Dimbaza beyond saying that there appeared to be no employment at all for women in the camp.

He said the group would be in a better condition to make a statement on the camps after their visit to Sada.

The party, which is composed of 17 M P's, three Senators, and nine of their wives, will also stop over in Butterworth.

University of Fort Hare
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13 AUG 1971
Date
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Saso shuns contact

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir — It seems as if people are under the impression that Fort Hare is a stronghold of Saso (South African Students Organisation) just because a certain extreme "Saso policy agitation" moved for the expulsion of a certain White man in a Saso meeting.

On the contrary I would say Saso is enjoying only five per cent support here at Fort Hare. This percentage is deduced from the fact that, the central affiliation of Fort Hare to Saso was reduced to a branch of 35 members at the end of the first session.

It should be noted that Saso at Fort Hare was accepted prematurely by students. As a result when they closely scrutinised and analysed Saso's policy and the constitution, some inconsistencies between the policy and the constitution were discerned. All arguments in defence of Saso's policy were untenable and the interpreters of the policy were in turn found wanting.

Saso has done more harm than good to us Fort Hare intellectuals who highly value contact with other nations or races as an urgent need, vitally indispensable as one of the factors necessary to bring about a change to the socio-political and economic set-up of South Africa, where a Black man is relegated to an inferior position.

How many academic projects to which Fort Hare students were invited, had been sabotaged by these Saso exponents here at Fort Hare, just because the invitations come from a White university?

To quote a few, the Science Society's and the Juridicial Society's invitations were turned down at the instigation of those exponents. We have given them enough chance to portray the ideals of Saso, but these have proved incompatible with our positive and open-minded approach to our plight. The moment you associate yourself with the ideas of Saso, you become a bigoted Black racist which wears "Black consciousness blinkers" rendering you to shun contact with a White man.

Here at Fort Hare we shun "isolation" (as advocated by Saso. What says her newly elected president? "We have nothing to do with Nusas) because "isolation" breeds contempt, ignorance and hatred. It was a relief to me, to be in "contact" with D. J. Woods at Fort Hare because he showed exhaustively how he more or less understood our plight; never mind that he was labelled a "White hypocrite" by some Saso exponents.

A Press is something vitally instrumental in influencing a change, therefore Mr. D. J. Woods proved his sincerity to our cause by publishing his brilliant speech, attacking apartheid in the newspaper.

If we keep aloof from Nusas and other White liberals, our doubting their sincerity will become more pronounced and will hate them and finally become racists. We can't escape that, never mind such denials by Saso professed "big brothers".

To us, the stressing of "Black consciousness" is an unnecessary and painful elaboration of the obvious. We are aware of our plight as reinforced by unjust laws. We are inactive — as it is alleged — not because we are unaware of the situation, but because we are still searching for a formula which we can use without it being attended by acts of victimisation.

We deplore also Saso's scathing criticisms on us during the conference.

We didn't reject contact with the Stellenbosch University students who were represented by their SRC but it was unfortunate that they met the wrong people — the Saso people. The same applies to Wits and Rhodes. Such matters ought to have been referred to the student body; not to allow Saso to act on our behalf.

Our preparedness to welcome contact is irrespective of race, colour, creed and irrespective of the "verkrampte" attitudes those students hold.

B. D. N. Xukuxa.

Beda Hall,
Fort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 AUG 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Abraham appeals to Xhosa farmers

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A call to Xhosa farmers to make every hectare of land as productive as possible, was ade here by the Commissioner-General of the Xhosa ethnic group, Mr. H. Abraham.

He was sepaking at a "workshop" held at Agricultural Department headquarters, Zwelitsha, attended by about 50 members of the agricultural extension staff. The theme of the seminar was "increased agricultural production in the Ciskei."

Mr. Abraham said farmers must aim for maximum production whether it be crops or livestock.

Papers were presented on improtant aspects of crop and animal production, agricultural extension, soil conservation, bush eradication, veld management and the vital role of grasses and legumes in the economy of the Ciskei.

The importance of Fort Hare University and Dohne Research Station to the development of the Ciskei was well illustrated by the valuable contributions made by members of these institutions

Group discussions followed the subject matter presentations, and resolutions were agreed aimed at ways and means of improving ideas on increasing the productivity of the area.— DDC.



MR. HANS ABRAHAM

University of Fort Hare
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Date 23 AUG 1971

NATAL WITNESS

Foundation's president is named

CAPE TOWN—Dr. P. E. Rousseau is the new president of the South African Foundation after the resignation of Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand.

Dr. Rousseau is one of the original 25 founder-trustees of the foundation.

He is a member of the Scientific Advisory Council and a fellow of the Institute of Petroleum.

In May last year, Dr. Rousseau became Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare.

Gen. de Guingand has been elected to the special office of founder-president of the foundation.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 AUG 1971

WORLD

African a first principal

MISS Buyelwa Mbalo has become the first African woman to be appointed principal of a post primary school in the Transkei.

Miss Mbalo, who has a B.A. degree, an education diploma from Fort Hare University, will become principal of the Shawbury Training School for girls near Qumbu from the beginning of next term.

Miss Mbalo was born 35 years ago in the Glengrey district of the Ciskei and has been a teacher for 11 years.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 AUG 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

United States Congressmen, Mr. Charles Diggs, left, and Mr. Guy van der Jagte, discuss a point of their South African tour at East London Airport yesterday.

Diggs pays flying visit to Alice

ALICE — The US Congressman, Mr. Charles Diggs, and his party of nine interviewed 13 students from the Federal Theological Seminary and Fort Hare University here yesterday.

After the interview Mr. Diggs said the talks with the students had been "fruitful and interesting."

Also present at the interview was the Rev. David Russell, of King William's Town, whose work at the Dimbaza resettlement camp was recently publicised.

The interview took place in private and the Press were excluded.

Congressman Diggs was to have visited Dimbaza but he claimed he had to get a permit and did not have the time in his tight schedule.

When asked why the touring party had not visited Fort Hare University, which is one of the oldest institutions in Africa for African higher education, Mr. Diggs said they were working to a tight schedule and time had not permitted a visit to Fort Hare.

After leaving Alice Mr. Diggs and his party went to East London by car where they left by plane for Durban.

Earlier yesterday Mr. Diggs, one of South Africa's most outspoken critics in the United States Congress watched skilled and semi-skilled Coloured and African workers on the job at Port Elizabeth's big two motor plants.

During his two-hour visit to the two plants, Mr. Diggs and his party, which includes Republican Congressman van der Jaft, of Michigan, spent most of his time in consultation with top officials.

His visit to the actual plants was brief, about 20 minutes in all, and he stopped only three times to watch Coloured and African workers on the job.

Asked to disclose the nature of the talks at GM, Mr. Slocum said: "The talks were on subjects of interest to Mr. Diggs. It would be unfair on him and his party to disclose what was discussed."

Mr. Diggs said there were limitations to what one could see and do in a short space of time.

"We have a lot to digest and I would like to get my thoughts into perspective. I expect to have a Press conference before leaving South Africa," he said.

As Mr. Diggs left the White V.I.P. lounge on his way to the motor plants, Mrs. Guy van der Jaft, pointed to a "Restaurant for Whites" sign. He paused momentarily and then moved on. —SAPA-DDC.

University of Fort Hare
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21 AUG 1971

P. E EVENING POST

Six-week tour

ALICE. — Prof. H. V. H. Van der Watt, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the Fort Hare University, leaves this weekend for a six-week tour of Israel and Europe. His trip is sponsored by the Ernest Oppenheimer Development Trust and by Fort Hare.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 AUG 1971
IMVOZABANTSUNDU.

FORT HARE UNIVERSITY ART EXHIBITION





FORT HARE — Although the department of fine arts started only at the beginning of this year at the Fort Hare University near Alice, the fine arts students have presented some of the work exhibited at the Seventh Annual Exhibition of Contemporary African Art which opened here recently.

The exhibition was opened by Professor A. Coetzee who in his short speech mentioned that the standard of this year's exhibition was much higher than that of the previous years.

CARVED ART

He also mentioned that more carved art was received this year from the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape, but none was received from the Orange Free State.

Mr V. Z. Gitywa who is in charge of the University (Fort Hare) museum and the contemporary African art exhibition told IMVO that amongst the artists in the Cape was Mr George Pemba of Port Elizabeth, as well as another young and promising artist in Alice worth mentioning by the name of Simpiwe Koko.

PRODUCTIVE

Mr Gitywa told IMVO that the most productive province artistically in the Republic was Natal, especially in wood carving. Some of the carvings on display were made by women.

(A) A splendid work by Republic known G. M. M. Pemba of Port Elizabeth. The work is skilfully executed in oils. Note the bold application of paint, arrangement of the sticks, the head dress and effect of light. The work is entitled 'Hoza, the poet.'

(B) A lino print by A. V. Mabinza a student at Fort Hare. It is called 'Umthakathi' and certainly could not be anything else. Wizards are supposed to own baboons which they use for riding at night when they are on their sinister trips.

(C) Top: A lino print by P. N. Lerumo a student at Fort Hare. It has the most dreaded agent of witchcraft as the subject: IMPUNDULU. Note the powerful sense for designing put into effective use here and the imaginative head and beak that fill all 'in the know' with awe.

Below: 'Inja yobumnyama' is this frightful creature, a lino print by Fort Hare student N. R. Mabunu. A beautifully patterned body and wings, a venomous tail, uninviting fang and only two legs form a lovel combination of characteristic for a witch's pet.

(D) A sculpture in Jacarand wood by N. Ngubane calle Starvation. Note the despara tion in the two figures clingin to each other as if for suppor the accentuated forms of rib shoulder blades and genera gaunt appearance.

(E) 'David and the Lion'. A sculpture in Jacaranda wood b B. Mtshali. The drama i suggested but one feels tha David stands no chance. I more attention was payed t muscle and effort, the worl would have been more effective





STUDENT PRIZE
100

University of Fort Hare
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Date 19 AUG 1971
NATAL WITNESS

Maize revolution in Homelands is their aim

PRETORIA—The Fertiliser Society of South Africa has introduced a series of courses for Bantu agricultural advisers in the homelands and have managed to a certain degree to create an active interest in soil fertility and the planning of fertilisation.

According to the director of the society, Dr. H. C. Luitingh, the society is doing its best for the advancement of the economic use of fertiliser in the country.

Three short courses, recently completed in the Lebowa territorial area, were attended by practically all the Bantu advisers. Lectures were given by experts from the Fertiliser Society.

During the courses which were held at the irrigation scheme near Champagne, Bosbokrand, at Cornelia near Pietersburg and at the College of Agriculture near Marble Hall, a lively discussion on the importance of knowledge of the soil and its potential was held.

According to Dr. Luitingh it is of particular importance to the Bantu areas to fertilise the soil to the utmost according to the potential of the soil. Here factors like climate, soil type, farming ability and available funds must be taken into account to ensure the highest possible economic efficiency in crop production. The Bantu farmer can least of all afford an avoidable crop failure.

"The Bantu agricultural adviser has a formidable task and must be well equipped. An increased use of fertiliser, together with the right sort of seed, is of utmost importance and can result in a revolution in maize production in the Bantu areas if the planning is on a sound basis. Here the interest and understanding of the advisers is a good sign," Dr. Luitingh said.

The Fertiliser Society of South Africa has already held similar successful short courses in the Transkei, the Matshangana Territorial Authority, the Venda Territorial Authority and Zululand.

In Zululand another course will be held in October.

These activities will be expanded this year to the South Sotho Territorial Authority where a short course and two demonstration trials will be given at Witsieshoek.

The Fertiliser Society also offers bursaries to agricultural students at the Fort Hare University and prizes to the best student at the colleges of Tsolo in the Transkei and Cwaka near Empangeni, Zululand.—Sapa.

20 AUG 1971

The Friend

MASERU. — Mr Stephen Nhlapo (48), a science graduate of the University of Fort Hare and Fellow of the Royal Society of Health, who holds three overseas diplomas in public health, has been promoted to Chief Inspector of Health in Lesotho, according to a list of promotions published in the latest Lesotho Government Gazette.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 18 AUG 19
E.L. Daily Dispatch

Some observations on the Afrikaner and his attitude towards the African

By
Prof. B. J. Thom, BA, LLB

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

I HAVE, perhaps unwisely, acceded to a request by Jac van Wyk to write an article on the above topic (s). I say "unwisely" because in spite of the allegations — often made or implied, inter alia, in the Daily Dispatch, — that the Afrikaner is radical, conservative, unduly prejudiced, generally unaccommodating and naturally opposed to change of any sort, most — if not all — relevant revolutionary thinking, thought-provoking debate and positive conduct have been inspired and initiated in Afrikaner circles.

And it should be quite clear that at the present time the Afrikaners have their radicals, conservatives, moderates, liberals and worse — even a couple of jingos thrown in as well; indeed, a satisfying kaleidoscope of conflicting and therefore stimulating thought.

The Afrikaner, I opine, has reached a stage where he is no longer merely reluctant to be computerized, categorized or analysed; he is annoyed, and in my opinion, his umbrage is justified.

It is not suggested that the Afrikaner eludes analysis, since analysis is possible, but then only in general terms as regards, say, such factors as are necessary to enable one to know that one is dealing with an Englishman.

Abortive attempts

But then — and this is important — would an Englishman endeavour, serioulsy, to define an Englishman?

There have been many attempts to define the Afrikaner; many abortive attempts, even to the extent of founding such definition on the food he eats, or is supposed to eat!

I prefer to say, without any hesitation, that it should be clear what the Afrikaner is, without the necessity for extensive analysisis. It should be no more difficult than it is to define an Englishman, and as significant or insignificant, depending on one's point of view.

The Afrikaner is also entitled to some individualism and intellectual mobility. He is entitled to feel that he has arrived, and why not? Why should he not be entitled to some of the English-speaking section's arrogance?

But, of course, he needn't feel that he should arrive with a vengeance. Yes, indeed, it is even quite possible that there are in Afrikaner circles as many "hairybacks" as there are in English-speaking circles, or any other section of the population!

Therefore, I shall not attempt an analysis of the Afrikaner, but instead I shall lean critically on W. A. (Bill) de Klerk's view, published under the heading, The Afrikaners — Africa's Puritans, in the May, 1971, edition of New Nation; and this I shall do only to the extent that it may be necessary for the purposes of this contribution.

Mr. De Klerk points out, at the outset, that there has been a revolution in Afrikaner circles during the last 20 years, and likens it to what Dr. Michael Waltzer would call a "revolution of the Saints."

Mr. De Klerk points out that the first complete revolution arrived with Calvin: a "complete circle, a complete upsetting of all the social structures of a society in terms of a logically worked out blueprint."

"That was Calvin," he says, "I have great respect for much of what Calvin said. But the heirs of Calvin . . ."

Are the Afrikaners not also heirs of Calvin? Has Mr. De Klerk no respect for what they say? These would appear to be the implications.

And then Mr. De Klerk makes Puritans of the Afrikaners — not unlike the Cromwellians in England, the Puritans of New England, the Jacobins of France and of the French Revolution and the communists, starting with Karl Marx — with the Afrikaners "developing their Godly vision, their idea of a holy commonwealth, their idea of a complete social revolution, of finally establishing justice in Southern Africa in all its complexity."

He speaks, rather disparagingly, of the Afrikaners "roeping," "calling," "destiny" — "this messianic purpose, this feeling that you are called to a divine purpose, to a great task" and this, he says "is the essential characteristic of all Puritan movements."

Having borne with me, the reader will no doubt want to know what it is that motivates Mr. De Klerk to have such a great respect for Calvin's views, but to show such marked disrespect for what, allegedly, motivates the Afrikaner?

Well, Mr. De Klerk has an explanation: Calvin saw it in Christian terms, but he also saw it as the kingdom realised here on earth in social terms.

It is presumably therefore not the Godly vision that worries Mr. De Klerk, since Calvin is not denied such a "vision" — in Mr. De Klerk's terms.

It can therefore only be the Afrikaners' evaluation of the facts; it so happens that it doesn't accord with Mr. De Klerk's evaluation of the facts!

Colonial order

And then Mr. De Klerk, unwittingly, sets a trap for himself and falls headlong into it when he says the following: "Do you know what is happening in South Africa at the moment? We are not establishing a final order of separate free nations; we are re-establishing the very thing we as Afrikaners once opposed — a new colonialism, a new colonial order of numerous nations and us at the centre directing the show."

This is Mr. De Klerk's evaluation. Now, one wonders whether it has occurred to him that he might conceivably be wrong? He just might be wrong, and what then?

So, because Mr. De Klerk is of the opinion that "his" Afrikaner's vision is destined to futility — "so destined to futility that he does not realise it." — he depicts the Afrikaner as being a tragic-comic spectacle, like Captain Ahab in Moby Dick pursuing the great white whale.

Is he not doing the very thing he professedly abhors? And there is a variable in this: what would Calvin have said about the facts? Presumably Mr. De Klerk knows.

Now, what about the English-speaking voters? Do they have similar "Godly visions," a "roeping" and so on? And the Africans who support the idea of separate free "nations"?

Traditional

Yes, and what about the supporters of the United Party, the traditional home of the Engilsh-speaking voter, which at the present day, in a sense, considerably more "conservative" than the National Party? Especially Natal! Or has it no "visions," "Godly," or otherwise.

I have a distinct feeling that Mr. De Klerk's mental callisthenics, in the relevant context, are perhaps somewhat dated — perhaps to the "conventicles meeting and talking about these things in the thirties."

In whatever way this policy of separate free "nations" originated, it has long since ceased to be the brainchild of a few or of interest to only those of us



Professor James Benjamin Thom (BA LL B), received pre-university training at Grey College, Bloemfontein, and is a graduate of the University of Stellenbosch.

He served as public prosecutor in the Western Cape Division of the Supreme Court, Law Adviser to the Cape Provincial Administration and later as Government Law Adviser in Pretoria.

Professor Thom was appointed to the staff of Fort Hare University in 1960 and as Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Law in 1966.

who claim the right to have "visions."

Indeed, it has been accepted by those entitled to vote in this country, and its acceptance has been motivated in the vast majority of cases by considerations rather more mundane than the motivations ascribed to the Afrikaner (and others?) by Mr. De Klerk.

In fact, it is a contemporary solution for a contemporary situation., and what is more, it has achieved more for the African than any other policy has ever achieved for him; with much more yet to be achieved.

That it is a contemporary solution and capable of change, is borne out by Mr. De Klerk himself when he says that there has been a revolution over the last 20 years. He would have been right if he had said that there has been a revolution over the last ten years — yes, even the last five years.

Nonsense

So what, you might ask? Well, it certainly makes nonsense of Mr. De Klerk's analysis of the Afrikaner.

But to say, as Mr. De Klerk says, that in order to be human, one should have no ideals, that one should "chuck idealism overboard" is, to say the least, a much too unkind and sceptical evaluation of human endeavour. And when he says that "a true human being and especially a Christian, can't really exist further than what he can see ...", then he has given us also a "fascinating new analysis" of what it means to be a Christian!

As far as I know, it is not a "tragic-comic" situation when a Christian's "destiny" is upset by "fate, by providence or however you wish to describe it."

I have always accepted that a Christian was a person who could so very easily accommodate "upsets." Is this not one of the most important characteristics of a true Christian?

No, Mr. De Klerk; if there is a man who is a true Christian, it is a man who has some priniciples, and some ideals — not so much for himself as in the interests of others, and if his "upsets" appear to some to be "tragic-comic" so be it then. It hardly matters.

Why should I speak as an Afrikaner of Afrikaners in this context, when a young upstart at another university, professedly an Afrikaner and interested in the education of the African, refers to Fort Hare as being a "kafferskool" and when some thoughtless English-speaking newspaper editors refer to universities for Africans as being "tribal" — and "bush-colleges"?

I am a lecturer at Fort Hare — a White man — sincerely involved with my Black fellows, and therefore speak in this capacity in the first place, because it is in this capacity than I am involved in the first place.

The very fact that a White man, Mr. Van Wyk, requests another White man, myself, to write an article on White men's attitudes to Black men, raises a suspicion that all cannot be well.

The fact that I find it possible to write such an article constitutes proof that all is not well. And, in my opinion, much improvement is not only possible; it is imperatively and urgently necessary, in the interests of all.

So, for instance, all thoughtful men find it incomprehensible that members of our intelligentsia should find it so abhorrent that the Pretoria Town Council officially entertained a mixed group.

Such ill-mannered and irresponsible conduct can only serve to convince those ill-disposed toward us that their prejudice is justified.

Most important of all, in our situation, is that the White man in South Africa should accord normal and sincere respect to the Black man — as being a fellow human being. Only then can there be mutual respect.

The Black man's demand for a share in the structure of authority is not based, in the first place, on a refined knowledge and appreciation of the fact that the right to vote is a fundamental right.

No discrimination

If this were so there would be no racial conflict in the United States of America, where in law there is no discrimination. How often is there a hundred per cent poll in the White man's world?

In the affluent society the right to vote becomes a duty to many, but there is an increase in the number of people who exercise their vote when there is reason to believe that something is wrong — something is abnormal.

Yet, despite the Black man's right to vote, racial conflict remains a serious affliction in the United States.

I attribute this state of affairs to two things: an absence of sincerity in the field of human relations — an artificial, and even sickening, liberalism; and too great a disparity in standard of living.

Now, the following is important: the law can say that one should respect others, and it can be enforced, but the law cannot ensure that such respect be sincere. Here the law can be only remotely involved.

There cannot, in law, be a mandamus as regards the thought-processes of individuals. And in this respect political affiliation need not be an impediment for the White man.

All of which goes to prove that human dignity is a more fundamental right than the right to vote, and a more important priority.

Proper human relations and economic viability, and political self-determination must be achieved for and by the African in South Africa.

Analysis

These things must be achieved in a fair and just way, and in the final analysis it will be of little importance, how exactly the said aims are achieved; provided, however, that no section of the population feels itself threatened by another, irrespective of whether it happens to be a majority or minority group.

And if it can be achieved by the idea of separate free "nations" or entities, why not? Peter Hain is asking for just that in Australia — regarding an allegedly neglected group of people!

After all, the idea of a group wishing to retain its identity, is not inherently abhorrent or democratically unjustified.

It is as wrong or as right as the wish on the part of a group willing to forfeit its identity by means of integration — as democratic; provided of course that no injustice is involved in the process.

What group has been so adamantly unwilling as the Jews to forfeit its identity?

I am firmly convinced that a policy of separate free "nations" could be a very viable policy, provided that it does not reserve — otherwise than on merit and achievement — more for any particular group than for others and provided further that it recognises human dignity and is not based on a presumption of inferiority regarding any of the other groups.

And it should be borne in mind that in the dialogue between the participants — of the two races — as between nations, they can expect only as much as they are willing to contribute.

I would suggest, therefore, that in order of priority, the immediate aims should be: mutual respect; real economic viability and political self-determination for the Black man.

Contributions

This would ensure real, responsible freedom and friendly and profitable co-existence. It requires a sincere and concerted effort — also by those who deal with the public.

And newspaper editors should know that theirs is a tremendous responsibility to be exercised with great caution.

The policy of separate freedoms no longer merits only political attention; it must now receive the attention also of the statesmen and others in our ranks who could make very valuable contributions.

An expectation and an awareness has been created on the part of the Africans, even on the part of those who are opposed to the idea of separate free "nations."

The White man's government, as supported by the electorate, has made a solemn promise; it must honour that promise in a viable manner.

But there is evidence of the White man's sincerity — ample evidence — as for instance the following news item which appeared in the Daily Dispatch on July 28, on page 13: "More economic development has taken place in the town (Butterworth) in the past two to three years than in the previous half-century."

In this town alone ten factories are in production, with another six in the development stage. This is positive and simply cannot be ignored. Therefore, if the present government is at fault, how much more were the governments of the half-century at fault!

And it is important that the Black man bears in mind, for instance, the circumstances that also in the hearts of different White men there are different emotions: sincerity, suspicion and even hatred.

When, therefore, the Black man destroys what has been provided for him by the White man, then the sincere White man's position will become difficult, the White man who is suspicious will become even more suspicious and the White man who hates will feel that his hatred is justified.

Thus too, the Black man bears a great responsibility. He, too, is not without fault. He will do well to remember that if the White man says that he needs the Black man's contribution, the Black man surely cannot be heard to say that he does not need the White man.

Indeed, the sooner all of us come to appreciate that the destinies of White and Black of this sub-continent are, to a large extent, inextricably interwoven and inter-dependant, the better.

Once all men in the country feel that they have received their just and fair share — be it by way of separate free "nations" or otherwise — the African will feel that he has every reason, like the White man, for self-respect, and then there will be every reason on his part for wanting to retain his identity.

Address

Mr. David Thebehali of the Urban Council of Soweto, in his opening address to a congress of Nusas, made some remarks with which I cannot agree, but the following statement is one with which all right-thinking South Africans will agree: "I want a South Africa which is prominent in the world not by virtue of military power and sophisticated racialism or as a result of its material accomplishments, but because it is the embodiment of human freedom, rights and skill, of justice and honour."

(My translation from a report in Die Burger).

And in my opinion all of this can, and must, be achieved via our contemporary policy of separate free "nations" which is not, and need not be, based on military power or sophiscated racialism. This is not a "Godly vision" — it is common sense.

This, then, is this Afrikaner's attitude towards the African and the White man.

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Continued from Page 29

who claim the right to have "visions."

Indeed, it has been accepted by those entitled to vote in this country, and its acceptance has been motivated in the vast majority of cases by considerations rather more mundane than the motivations ascribed to the Afrikaner (and others?) by Mr. De Klerk.

In fact, it is a contemporary solution for a contemporary situation., and what is more, it has achieved more for the African than any other policy has ever achieved for him; with much more yet to be achieved.

That it is a contemporary solution and capable of change, is borne out by Mr. De Klerk himself when he says that there has been a revolution over the last 20 years. He would have been right if he had said that there has been a revolution over the last ten years — yes, even the last five years.

Nonsense

So what, you might ask? Well, it certainly makes nonsense of Mr. De Klerk's analysis of the Afrikaner.

But to say, as Mr. De Klerk says, that in order to be human, one should have no ideals, that one should "chuck idealism overboard" is, to say the least, a much too unkind and sceptical evaluation of human endeavour. And when he says that "a true human being and especially a Christian, can't really exist further than what he can see ...", then he has given us also a "fascinating new analysis" of what it means to be a Christian!

As far as I know, it is not a "tragic-comic" situation when a Christian's "destiny" is upset by "fate, by providence or however you wish to describe it."

I have always accepted that a Christian was a person who could so very easily accommodate "upsets." Is this not one of the most important characteristics of a true Christian?

No, Mr. De Klerk; if there is a man who is a true Christian, it is a man who has some priniciples, and some ideals — not so much for himself as in the interests of others, and if his "upsets" appear to some to be "tragic-comic" so be it then. It hardly matters.

Why should I speak as an Afrikaner of Afrikaners in this context, when a young upstart at another university, professedly an Afrikaner and interested in the education of the African, refers to Fort Hare as being a "kafferskool" and when some thoughtless English-speaking newspaper editors refer to universities for Africans as being "tribal" — and "bush-colleges"?

I am a lecturer at Fort Hare — a White man — sincerely involved with my Black fellows, and therefore speak in this capacity in the first place, because it is in this capacity than I am involved in the first place.

The very fact that a White man, Mr. Van Wyk, requests another White man, myself, to write an article on White men's attitudes to Black men, raises a suspicion that all cannot be well.

The fact that I find it possible to write such an article constitutes proof that all is not well. And, in my opinion, much improvement is not only possible; it is imperatively and urgently necessary, in the interests of all.

So, for instance, all thoughtful men find it incomprehensible that members of our intelligentsia should find it so abhorrent that the Pretoria Town Council officially entertained a mixed group.

Such ill-mannered and irresponsible conduct can only serve to convince those ill-disposed toward us that their prejudice is justified.

Most important of all, in our situation, is that the White man in South Africa should accord normal and sincere respect to the Black man — as being a fellow human being. Only then can there be mutual respect.

The Black man's demand for a share in the structure of authority is not based, in the first place, on a refined knowledge and appreciation of the fact that the right to vote is a fundamental right.

No discrimination

If this were so there would be no racial conflict in the United States of America, where in law there is no discrimination. How often is there a hundred per cent poll in the White man's world?

In the affluent society the right to vote becomes a duty to many, but there is an increase in the number of people who exercise their vote when there is reason to believe that something is wrong — something is abnormal.

Yet, despite the Black man's right to vote, racial conflict remains a serious affliction in the United States.

I attribute this state of affairs to two things: an absence of sincerity in the field of human relations — an artificial, and even sickening, liberalism; and too great a disparity in standard of living.

Now, the following is important: the law can say that one should respect others, and it can be enforced, but the law cannot ensure that such respect be sincere. Here the law can be only remotely involved.

There cannot, in law, be a mandamus as regards the thought-processes of individuals. And in this respect political affiliation need not be an impediment for the White man.

All of which goes to prove that human dignity is a more fundamental right than the right to vote, and a more important priority.

Proper human relations and economic viability, and political self-determination must be achieved for and by the African in South Africa.

Analysis

These things must be achieved in a fair and just way, and in the final analysis it will be of little importance, how exactly the said aims are achieved; provided, however, that no section of the population feels itself threatened by another, irrespective of whether it happens to be a majority or minority group.

And if it can be achieved by the idea of separate free "nations" or entities, why not? Peter Hain is asking for just that in Australia — regarding an allegedly neglected group of people!

After all, the idea of a group wishing to retain its identity, is not inherently abhorrent or democratically unjustified.

It is as wrong or as right as the wish on the part of a group willing to forfeit its identity by means of integration — as democratic; provided of course that no injustice is involved in the process.

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IN LUMINE TUO
University of Fort Hare
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23 AUG 1971

CAPE TIMES



Dr. P. E. Rousseau

University of the Free State
Together in Excellence

New head of South Africa Foundation

DR. P. E. ROUSSEAU is the new president of the South Africa Foundation, following the resignation of Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis de Guingand.

Dr. Rouseau is a member of the Scientific Advisory Council, Die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, the South African Chemical Institute, the Institution of Chemical Engineers and a Fellow of the Institute of Petroleum.

In May last year he became Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare.

Maj.-Gen. De Guingand has been elected founder-president of the Foundation.

Date 18 SEP 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Imita Players on tour

THE Imita Players of East London will be appearing at Umtata tonight where they will present "Oedipus Rex."

They have already performed at Alice Seminary where they had a successful run and at Fort Hare University.

Their performance of this classical play is both skillful and refreshing and has impressed audiences on the Border.

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17 AUG 1971

HOOF STAD

DIGGS PRAAT MET STUDENTE

ALICE — Die Amerikaanse Neger-kongreslid, Charles Diggs, en sy gevolg, het gister hier 'n onderhoud gevoer met 13 Nie-Blanke studente van die Federale Teologiese Seminaar en Fort Hare-universiteit. Die onderhoud was privaat en koerantmanne was nie toegelaat nie.

Na die onderhoud het mnr. Diggs gesê dat die praatjie met die studente „vrugbaar en interessant" was. Onder dié teenwoordig was eerw. David Russell van King Williams Town.

Op 'n vraag waarom die besoekende geselskap nie die Universiteit van Fort Hare — een van die inrigtings vir hoër onderwys vir die Bantoes — besoek het nie, het mnr. Diggs geantwoord dat hulle weens 'n vol program nie tyd het nie.

Die waarnemende rektor van Fort Hare, prof. A. A. Coetzee, sê dat hy baie teleurgesteld is dat mnr. Diggs nie daar besoek afgelê het nie.

● Na verwagting sal mnr. Diggs vandag die terroristeverhoor in Pietermaritzburg bywoon waarin 13 Nie-Blankes skuld ontken het op aanklagte dat hulle die Wet op Terrorisme oortree het.

Die dertien — twee Indiërs, twee Kleurlinge en die res Bantoes — verskyn voor regter N. James en twee assessore.

Voordat die aanklagte aan die dertien gestel is, het adv. D. Soggot (vir die verdediging) aansoek gedoen dat die verdediging van nadere besonderhede voorsien word, en dat hulle ingelig word oor die tyd en plek waar sekere dokumente voor die hof gevind was, en in wie se besit of beheer dit was. Die Staat het die aansoek teen gestaan.

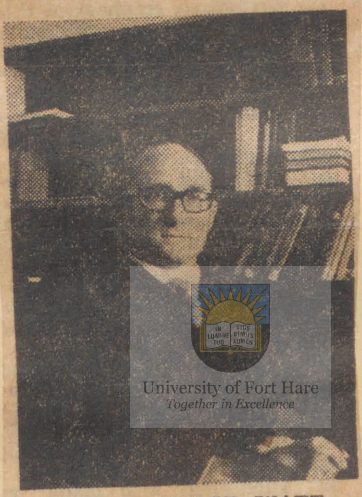
Regter James het sy beslissing op die aansoek voorbehou — (Sapa.).

Date 20 AUG 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Professor to tour Israel, Europe

ALICE — Professor H.V.H. van der Watt Ph.D., who is professor of soil science and dean of the faculty of agriculture at Fort Hare University leaves this week-end for a six-week tour of Israel and Europe.

In Israel he will attend an international symposium on soil, water and physics organised by the International Soil Science Society at the Hebrew University at Tel Aviv.


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PROF. VAN DER WATT

Professor Van Der Watt who is one of South Africa's top soil scientists is being sponsored by the Ernest Oppenheimer Development Trust and Fort Hare.

Before coming to Fort Hare he did a great deal of research on soil moisture at Pretoria University and has written and presented several papers on this subject. Professor Van Der Watt says the conference in Israel will deal with various factors of soil, water ject. Professor Van der Watt says and their utilisation.

He will visit the various types of communal farms for which He will study the different aspects of the Israeli systems of farming and particularly their irrigation techniques.

The Transkei and Ciskei should benefit a great deal from Professor Van der Watt's findings.

After the conference in Israel, Professor Van der Watt will attend a second conference in Germany. This is the second time within four months that a member of the agricultural faculty of Fort Hare University has been invited to attend an international symposium. — DDC.

21 AUG 1971

E. P. HERALD

Expert on soil for overseas

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — Professor H. V. H. van der Watt, Professor on Soil Science and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare University leaves this weekend for a six-week tour of Israel and Europe.

In Israel he will attend an international symposium on soil, water and physics organised by the International Soil Science Society at the Hebrew University at Tel Aviv.

Professor Van der Watt, who is one of South Africa's top soil scientists, is being sponsored by the Ernest Oppenheimer Development Trust and Fort Hare.

Before coming to Fort Hare he did research on soil moisture at Pretoria University and has written and presented several papers on this subject in South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
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Communal

Prof. Van der Watt says the conference in Israel will deal with various aspects of soil and water and its use. Nowhere in the world has agriculture improved as much as in Israel and Prof. Van der Watt hopes to obtain valuable information to apply to the Transkei and Ciskei agricultural systems. For two weeks he will visit the various types of communal farms for which Israel is famous.

He will study different aspects of the Israeli systems of farming and particularly their irrigation techniques.

The Transkei and Ciskei should benefit much from Prof. Van der Watt's findings.

After the conference in Israel he will attend a second conference in Germany. This is the second time within four months that a member of the Agricultural Faculty of Fort Hare University has been invited to attend an international symposium.

Date 18 AUG 1971

S. L. Daily Dispatch

Something wonderful happened and is happening...

"For people like us—myself included — something wonderful has happened and is happening.

"For this we are grateful to the XDC who have made possible what seemed to be unachievable only a few years back."

This statement came from Mr. B.T. Ganca, a former Methodist minister, who has been managing the Mbokazi shop, 12 miles from Lusikisiki, during the last year.

Mr. Ganca, formerly from Cala, is a Universtiy of Fort Hare product. His strive towards a more secured life also took him to Cape Town where he worked as a price controller. Later he went to Swaziland and eventsally arrived at Willowvale.

It was here that he heard about the corporations activities.

"It was hard to believe that positions previously held by the White people could suddenly become vacant for a Xhosa.

"Not only the position but also the White man's business and his house. For people like us there was no future — even for me in my work as a minister" said Mr. Ganca.

"I had very little to lose, although it was my livelihood. Today I am glad that my common sense over-ruled and in spite of much doubt, went to find out what the XDC could offer me. Now I can plan for the future. Previously I felt there was no future for me or my family.

After a training period in a shop in Tsolo, he was selcted by the corporation to manage the Mbokazi shop.

"Some people may think the opportunities offered by the XDC are paved with roses. That is not so. The benefits are there, but to achieve it one has to be a hard and conscientious worker.

"The person who has been given a position of trust must surely repay that trust? Unfortunately there are those who do not yet realise the full meaning of this . . . to accept responsibility and act accordingly. Perhaps they have not had the opportunity to fully realise the meaning of responsibility.

Obstacle

"This I think is a major but not unsurmountable obstacle which the XDC will have to face.

"In the past the chances for any person to manage a business and later become the owner of it — a shop, an hotel, a garage, a transport business, etc., — was very remote.

"In the first place we did not have the capital. We are a poor and simple people. Secondly the opportunity to train for such positions simply did not exist. No one who is untrained can expect to achieve much in life. If only these opportunities could have come sooner . . . not only for the material gain it offers, but also the many other advantages flowing from it.

"What I also appreciate is that I am still in a position, perhaps more so than in the past, where I can be of service to my people.

"This, as far as the XDC is concerned, is also a requirement for those who have been placed in similar positions of responsibility.

"I am deeply grateful to the XDC for what they are doing. Their task is not an easy one. More and more people look upon the XDC as a "God-sent" instrument and what it is doing must surely be rewarded."

Mr. Ganca makes it quite clear that he is not satisfied with his present position. He has set his sights on a bigger business and hopes to achieve it in the near future. It is men like this . . . people with initiative, ability and higher aims . . . which are needed by the XDC, and the Transkei

IF only these opportunities could have come sooner . . . not only for the material gain it offers but also the many other advantages flowing from it.



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

A section of the house previously owned by a White owner and now occupied by Mr. B. T. Ganca.



Mr. B.T. Ganca, a former Methodist minister, who said the Corporation has "opened a future for the Xhosa". Mr. Ganca is managing a shop for the Corporation in the Lusikisiki district but has set his sights on a bigger shop . . . "to manage and then to own," he said

The house of Mr. Joe Lawrence whose shop is on the road from Port St. Johns to Lusikisiki. Although some of the buildings have been built a number of years ago they are kept in a neat and clean condition. The shop is not Mr. Lawrence's only interest, he is also a keen farmer.



26 AUG 1971
E. P. HERALD
Date

Brilliant scientist at Fort Hare

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — Professor Dirk H. Meiring DSc, delivered his inaugural address as Professor of the newly instituted chair of organic chemistry at Fort Hare University at the weekend.

Prof Meiring, a brilliant 34-year-old scientist, is the son of Professor A. J. D. Meiring, former Professor of Zoology and lecturer at Fort Hare for 23 years. In his address on "Chemical control of the human environment" illustrated with slides, Prof Meiring told of the world-wide problem of pollution, its causes and effects.

University of Fort Hare
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Because of the small population of South Africa the problem of air and water pollution was not yet acute in the Republic, but the threat is there and the public should be made aware of it.

Stressing the danger of harmful pesticides, Professor Meiring said he would like to see even more stringent control applied to their use.

Born in Bloemfontein, Professor Meiring grew up there and in Alice. He distinguished himself at Grey College, Bloemfontein, and later graduated from the University of the OFS with a BSc with nine distinctions. He studied further and obtained an MSc and DSc. Between 1958 and 1961 he won three awards for outstanding work which included an Abe Bailey Scholarship to Europe and a CSIR research award. He has seven chemical research publications to his credit and is working on others.

17 AUG 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

DIGGS TALKS TO AFRICAN STUDENTS

ALICE. — The United States Congressman, Mr Charles Diggs, and his party of nine interviewed 13 non-White students from the Federal Theological Seminary and Fort Hare University here yesterday.

The warden of the seminary, Father Stubbs, said the visit was private. No special meeting was arranged. Mr Diggs just spoke to a few students on the campus.

After the interview Mr Diggs said the talks with students had been "fruitful and interesting". Among those present at the interview was the Rev. David Russell, of King William's Town.

Welcome

When asked why the touring party had not visited Fort Hare University, which is one of the institutions for African higher education, Mr Diggs said they were working to a very tight schedule, and time did not permit a visit to Fort Hare.

The acting Rector of Fort Hare, Prof. A. A. Coetzee, said he was very disappointed that Mr Diggs had not called there. He and his party would have been very welcome, and the only reason Fort Hare had not issued a special invitation, was they were under the impression Mr Diggs was free to go where he wished.

-6 SEP 1971

DIE BURGER

BANTOES IN JAAR 2000 50 MILJOEN

UMTATA.

SUID-AFRIKA se Bantoebevolking vermeerder met sowat 'n halfmiljoen per jaar en sal omstreeks die einde van die eeu meer as verdubbel het, en tussen veertig en sestig miljoen tel, het mnr. J. J. F. Heydenrych van die departement van maatskaplike werk van die Universiteit van Fort Hare die naweek hier gesê.

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Mnr. Heydenrych wat die jaarlikse konferensie van die Bantoevereniging van Maatskaplike Werkers toegespreek het, het gesê as die Bantoes nie leer om gesinsreëling toe te pas nie sal die meeste Bantoes nie in staat wees om 'n minimum- menswaardige lewenspeil te handhaaf nie.

Die Bantoes se jaarlikse bevolkingsaanwas is gelykstaande aan die bevolking van 'n stad soos Pretoria.

„Dit sou feitlik onmoontlik wees om die bestaande agterstand in te haal. Die meeste mense sou in geen posisie wees om hul lewenspeil te handhaaf nie. Daar sou steeds honger, onkunde en liederlikheid wees."

Die enigste antwoord is gesinsreëling, het hy gesê. — (Sapa.)

Date 27 AUG 1971
DIE TRANSVALER

S.A. moet aanpas, Cilliers

ALICE. — Vordering na volle burgerskap vir die blankes, Kleurlinge, Asiate en die Bantoes wat nie in die tuislande woon nie, is eergisteraand hier deur prof. S. F. Cilliers, van Stellenbosch, bepleit.

Prof. Cilliers, wat 'n stampvol saal van 850 studente en leerkragte van die Fort Hare-universiteit toegespreek het, het gesê dat Suid-Afrika waarskynlik die veiligheidskeerpunt betreffende die politieke ontwikkeling van die Bantoetuislande verbygesteek het.

Die fondamente vir die ontwikkeling van die tuislande is reeds gelê, maar die hoogs moontlike peil van ekonomiese en sosiale vooruitgang kan net bereik word indien institusionele instellings „aangepas en gemoderniseer" word.

Die oplossing vir die Suid-Afrikaanse dilemma berus eerstens by die handhawing en bevordering van afsonderlike ontwikkeling in die tuislande.

Tweedens berus dit by vordering na volle burgerskap vir die blankes, Kleurlinge, Asiate en Bantoes in die res van Suid-Afrika.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
Together in Excellence

Prof. Cilliers se tema was: „'n Sosiologiese perspektief van die Bantoe-tuislandsituasie in Suid-Afrika".

Hy het na Suid-Afrika as „'n Staat sonder 'n nasie" verwys. Die land se basiese vraagstuk is 'n politieke een deurdat die Staat, as die moderne bekleder van mag, sy mag moet uitoefen sonder dat dit gewettig is in terme van 'n gemeenskaplike waardestelsel waarin die meerderheid 'n aandeel het.

Dit beteken dat stabiliteit en orde slegs gehandhaaf kan word deur die afdwinging van mag deur 'n elite-minderheid.

Prof. Cilliers het gesê dat Suid-Afrika nie in 'n lugleë ruimte leef nie, maar deel is van 'n wyer wêreld waarvan die ernstige vraagstuk is om 'n oplossing vir die konfrontasie tussen die Kommunistiese en vrye wêreld te probeer vind.

— (Sapa).

19 AUG 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare graduate promoted

MASERU.—Mr Stephen Nhlapo, 48, a science graduate of the university of Fort Hare, Alice, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Health, has been promoted to Chief Inspector of Health here, according to a list of promotions in the latest Lesotho Government Gazette.

Mr Nhlapo, who holds three overseas diplomas in public health, joined the Lesotho civil service in 1961 when he was appointed Health Inspector for the northern districts of the country.

He holds the degree of Bachelor of Science in hygiene of the University of South Africa and qualified for a diploma for inspection of meat and other foods in 1958.

In 1960, he obtained the diploma in tropical hygiene. Both diplomas came from the Royal Society of Health, London.

He has been senior health inspector in Lesotho since 1965.

—(Sapa)

28 AUG 1971
Date
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare hears expert on SA race problems

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — Professor S. P. Cilliers, Professor of Sociology at Stellenbosch University, a well-known Afrikaner intellectual with outspoken verligte views, this week addressed a packed hall of 850 students and staff at Fort Hare University.

His views as a sociologist on "a sociological perspective of the political situation in South Africa" saw the solution to South Africa's dilemma being solved by maintaining and furthering separate development in the homelands and by progression to full citizenship for Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Africans in the rest of South Africa.

Speaking of South Africa as a state without a nation he said the basic problem was political in that the state as the modern incumbent of power had to exercise its power without it being legitimised in terms of a common value system shared by the majority of its citizens. This in turn often results in stability and order only being maintained through the use of coersive power by a minority of the elite — in this country the White minority.

Outlining two possible solutions to South Africa's problems — a common society or different nation states — Prof Cilliers said each had problems.

A common society would take generations to create and strains and conflict would probably ensue. Prof Cilliers said South Africa did not exist in a vacuum but was part of the wider world whose most serious problem was to resolve confrontation between communist and free world.

South Africa was involved in this confrontation and the world forced on South Africa the need to find a solution to its dilemma with speed. It seemed obvious the direction indicated by the world problem would call on uniting all in South Africa opposed in principle to communism — White, Asian, Coloured and Westernised African — and on the other hand to move as rapidly as possible to the realisation of nation states for the rest.

"Apartheid based solely on race or colour is nothing but blatant racism completely abhorrent to the very essence of Western Christian culture and value," he said.

On the other hand integration in the sense of assimilation can only be the function of individual choice and personal action. In view of the historic background, Prof Cilliers said it was clear that movement towards full citizenship for, for instance, the Coloureds would automatically and instantaneously lead to complete biological assimilation between White and Coloured population groups.

Modernisation

To implement his solution Professor Cilliers, said: "We may have passed the point of no return with regard to the political Bantu homelands. South Africa should build more rapidly on the foundations already laid and maintain the highest possible rate of economic and social advancement.

This could only be attained if institutional structures in these areas were adapted and used to facilitate modernisation rather than traditional structure. A higher rate of external entrepreneurship and capital from outside areas would also be necessary.

There must be high economic growth rate in the homelands and common society for non-Bantu. In this way, capital requirements for development of the homelands would be generated as well as that required for rapid social, educational and cultural advancement of the under-privileged sections of the population.

The present economic crisis would be helped because such a programme would relieve pressures and lead to review of the industrial colour bar.

There was no need to fear serious labour unrest as a result of relaxation of the colour bar in industry as long as a high economic growth rate was maintained and equal wage levels implemented since the danger of economic competition on racial grounds would fall away. At the same time a favourable climate of opinion would be created in the rest of the world and lead to the return of confidence in the future of South Africa.

Reconstruction

Coupled with vigorous economic growth should go a national population growth based on universal family planning because in view of the high population growth rate in South Africa the task of upgrading the masses became a virtually impossible task.

Prof Cilliers said a comprehensive programme of social reconstruction needed to be implemented.

Prof Colliers said much would depend on the way in which the process of political equalisation was implemented. If it was agreed that emphasis should be on a movement towards full citizenship and if it was agreed that emphasis should be on binding together those who basically shared the same values, a practical programme of constitutional reconstruction could be evolved through consultation and mutual consideration.

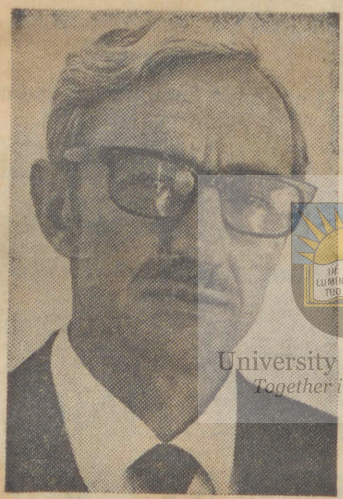
IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 AUG 1971
The Friend

'SOLUTION' TO SA DILEMMA

ALICE

SOUTH AFRICA might have passed the point of no return as regards the political development of the Bantu homelands, Professor S. P. Cilliers, professor of sociology at Stellenbosch University, said here.



Professor S. P. Cilliers

Professor Cilliers was addressing a packed hall of 850 students and staff of Fort Hare University on "A sociological perspective of the political situation in South Africa".

He said the foundations for the development of the homelands had already been laid. But the highest possible rate of economic and social advancement could be attained only if institutional structures were adapted and modernised.

University of Fort Hare
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The solution to the South African dilemma lay firstly in maintaining and furthering separate development in the homelands, and secondly in progress towards full citizenship for the Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Bantu in the rest of South Africa, Professor Cilliers said.

Referring to South Africa as "a state without a nation", he said its basic problem was political in that the state as the modern incumbent of power had to exercise its power without it being legitimised in terms of a common value system shared by the majority of its system. This meant that stability and order could be maintained only through the use of coercive power by an elite minority.

Apartheid based solely on race or colour was blatant racism and was abhorrent to Western Christian culture and values. On the other hand, integration, in the sense of assimilation, could be a function only of individual choice and personal action. — SAPA.

27 AUG 1971
Date
Pretoria News

Homeland 'past the point of no return'

ALICE. — South Africa might have passed the point of no return as regards the political development of the African homelands, Professor S. P. Cilliers, professor of sociology at Stellenbosch University, said here last night.

Professor Cilliers was addressing a packed hall of 850 students and staff of Fort Hare University on "a sociological perspective of the political situation in South Africa."

He said the foundations for the development of the homelands had already been laid. But the highest possible rate of economic and social advancement could only be attained if institutional structures were adapted and modernised.

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ELITE

The solution to the South African dilemma lay, firstly, in maintaining and furthering separate development in the homelands and, secondly, in progress towards full citizenship for the Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Africans in the rest of South Africa, Professor Cilliers said.

Referring to South Africa as "a state without a nation," he said its basic problem was political in that the state, as the modern incumbent of power, had to exercise its power without it being legitimised in terms of a common value system shared by the majority of its system.

This meant that stability and order could only be maintained through the use of coercive power by an elite minority.

Professor Cilliers said the evolution of a common society in South Africa would take generations and would probably involve strains and conflict. However, "South Africa does not exist in a vacuum but is part of the wider world whose most serious problem is to resolve the confrontation between the communist and the Free World.

"South Africa is involved in this confrontation and the world forces on South Africa the need to find a solution to its dilemma with speed.

"It would seem obvious that the direction indicated by the world problem would call on uniting all in South Africa opposed on principle to communism — that is, White, Asian, Coloured and Western-bred African — and on the other hand to move as rapidly as possible towards the realisation of nation-states for the rest."

Apartheid based solely on race or colour was blatant racism and was abhorrent to Western Christian culture and values, on the other hand, integration, in the sense of assimilation, could only be a function of individual choice and personal action.

Much would depend on the way in which the process of political equalisation was implemented, Professor Cilliers said.

"If it is agreed that emphasis should be on a movement towards full citizenship and if it is agreed that the emphasis should be on binding together those who basically share the same values, a practical programme of constitutional reconstruction could be evolved through consultation and mutual consideration.

"It requires but a spirit of goodwill, realism and rationality, rather than a reactionary ideals and emotionalism."

He believed there was much evidence among White South Africans today of such goodwill, realism and rationality.

The economic target should be a high growth rate in the homelands and a common society in the non-African areas. — Sapa.

Date 27 AUG 197

EVENING POST P.E.

Point of no return in SA

ALICE. — South Africa might have passed the point of no return as regards the political development of the Bantu homelands, Prof. S. P. Cilliers, Professor of Sociology at Stellenbosch University, said here.

Prof. Cilliers was addressing a packed hall of 850 students and staff of Fort Hare University on "A Sociological Perspective of the Political Situation in South Africa".

He said the foundations for the development of the homelands had already been laid. But the highest possible rate of economic and social advancement could only be attained if institutional structures were adapted and modernised.

Basic

The solution to the South African dilemma lay firstly in maintaining and furthering separate development in the homelands, and secondly in progress towards full citizenship for the Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Bantu in the rest of South Africa, Prof. Cilliers said.

Referring to South Africa as "a state without a nation" he said its basic problem was political in that the state as the modern incumbent of power had to exercise its power without it being legitimised in terms of a common value system shared by the majority of its systems. This meant that stability and order could only be maintained through the use of coercive power by an elite minority.

Prof. Cilliers said the evolution of a common society in South Africa would take generations and would probably involve strains and conflict. However "South Africa does not exist in a vacuum but is part of the wider world whose most serious problem is to resolve the confrontation between the communist and the free world.

"South Africa is involved in this confrontation and the world forces on South Africa the need to find a solution to its dilemma with speed."

Emphasis

Apartheid based solely on race or colour was blatant racism and was abhorrent to Western Christian culture and values. On the other hand integration, in the sense of assimilation, could only be a function of individual choice and personal action.

Much would depend on the way in which the process of political equalisation was implemented, Prof. Cilliers said.

"If it is agreed that emphasis should be on a movement towards full citizenship, and if it is agreed that the emphasis should be on binding together those who basically share the same values, a practical programme of constitutional reconstruction could be evolved through consultation and mutual consideration.

"It requires but a spirit of goodwill, realism and rationality, rather than a reactionary idealist and emotionalism."

He believed there was much evidence among White South Africans today of such goodwill, realism and rationality.—(Sapa).

Date 27 AUG 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Point of no return passed in homelands says Prof. Cilliers

ALICE — South Africa might have passed the point of no return as regards the political development of the African homelands was concerned, Professor S. P. Cilliers, Professor of Sociology at Stellenbosch University, said here last night.

Prof. Cilliers was addressing a packed hall of 850 students and staff of Fort Hare University on "A sociological perspective of the political situation in South Africa."

He said the foundations for the development of the homelands had already been laid. But the highest possible rate of economic and social advancement could only be attained if institutional structures were adapted and modernised.

The solution to the South African dilemma lay firstly in maintaining and furthering separate developing in the homelands, and secondly in progress towards full citizenship for the Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Africans in the rest of South Africa.

Referring to South Africa as "a State without a nation" he said its basic problem was political in that the State, as the modern incumbent of power, had to exercise its power without it being legitimised in terms of a common value system shared by the majority of its system.

This meant stability and order could only be maintained through the use of coercive power by an elite minority.

Prof. Cilliers said the evolution of a common society in South Africa would take generations and would probably involve strains and conflict. However, "South Africa does not exist in a vacuum but is part of the wider world, whose most serious problem is to resolve the confrontation between the communist and the free world.

"South Africa is involved in this confrontation and the world forces on South Africa, the need to find a solution to its dilemma with speed.

"It would seem obvious that the direction indicated by the world problem would call on uniting all in South Africa opposed on principle to communism — that is, White, Asian, Coloured and Westernised — and on the other hand to move as rapidly as possible towards the realisation of nation-states for the rest."

Apartheid, based solely on race or colour was blatant racism and was abhorrent to Western Christian culture and values. On the other hand integration, in the sense of assimilation could only be a function of individual choice and personal action.

Much would depend on the way in which the process of political equalisation was implemented, Prof. Cilliers said.

"If it is agreed that emphasis should be on a movement towards full citizenship, and if it is agreed that the emphasis should be on binding together those who basically share the same values, a practical programme of constitutional reconstruction could be evolved through consultation and mutual consideration.

REALISM

"It requires but a spirit of goodwill, realism and rationality, rather than a reactionary idealism and emotionalism."

He believed there was much evidence among White South Africans today of such goodwill, realism and rationality.

The ecomonic target should be a high growth rate in the homelands and a common society in the non-African areas. The latter would generate the capital requirements both for the development of the homelands and for rapid social, educational and cultural advancement of the underprivileged sections.

The present economic crisis would be overcome as such a programme would relieve pressures and lead to a review of the industrial colour bar.

"There is no need to fear serious labour unrest as a result of a relaxation of the colour bar in industry as long as a high economic growth rate is maintained and equal wage levels implemented," the professor said.

"The danger of economic competition will fall away."

At the same time a favourable climate of opinion would be created in the rest of the world and would lead to a return of confidence in the country's future.

Coupled with vigorous economic growth should go a national population growth based on universal family planning, Prof. Cilliers said.

The present high population growth in South Africa made the task of upgrading the masses virtually impossible.

"A comprehensive programme of social reconstruction needs to be implemented." — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 SEP 1971

E.L. Daily Dispatch



Professor William Maxwell.

Professor Maxwell dies

EAST LONDON — A former Rhodes University professor and Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Fort Hare University, Prof. W. D. Maxwell, died in the Frere Hospital here yesterday.

Prof. Maxwell retired in 1968 from Rhodes, where he was Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, and joined the staff of Fort Hare the following year.

Prof. Maxwell, who was born in Canada, began his brilliant scholastic career at the University of Toronto, where he graduated with the degrees of B.A., B.D. and a Diploma in Theology.

He then went to Edinburgh University, where he gained a Ph.D. in ecclesiastical history in 1929 and a D.Litt. In 1962 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him honoris causa by the University of Glasgow.

ORATOR

In 1955, Professor Maxwell came to South Africa to act as head of the Department of Divinity at Natal University.

In 1956 he was appointed to the chair of divinity at Rhodes.

He served on the University Council and on many committees and was the university's public orator for some years.

Professor Maxwell had many publications to his credit and took an important part in the work of various international conferences and commissions. He was a member of the editorial board of Studia Liturgica, the non-denominational international journal of theology.

He will be cremated here this morning and is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter. — DDR.

Date 27 AUG 1971
CAPE ARGUS

Point of no return may have been passed

TWIN POLITICAL PLAN FOR SA?

The Argus Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN, Friday.

THE WAY OUT of the South African dilemma lay neither in separate development as such nor a common society as such, but that both should be developed at the same time, said Professor S. P. Cilliers, head of the Department of Sociology at Stellenbosch University in an address at Rhodes University last night.

As at Fort Hare University the previous night, Professor Cilliers was given an attentive hearing by more than 600 students and staff, and accorded an ovation at the end of an hour and a half's session of lecture and questioning.

He said that South Africa did not exist in a vacuum and was part of the wider world, whose most serious problem was to resolve the confrontation between the communist bloc and the free world.

It would seem obvious that the direction indicated by the world problem would call on uniting all in South Africa opposed on principle to communism — the Whites, Asians, Coloured and Westernised Africans — and on the other hand to move as rapidly as possible towards the realisation of nation-states for the rest.

University of Fort Hare
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POINT PASSED

South Africa might well have passed the point of no return as regards the political development of the African homelands.

Referring to South Africa as a state without a nation, Professor Cilliers said its basic problem was political in that the state, as the modern incumbent of power, had to exercise its power without it being legitimised in terms of a sommon value system shared by the majority of its system.

This meant the stability and order could be maintained only through the use of coercive power by an elite minority.

RECONSTRUCT

Much would depend on the way in which a process of political equalisation was implemented. If it was agreed that the emphasis should be on binding together those who basically shared the same values, a practical programme of constitutional reconstruction could be evolved through consultation and mutual consideration.

It required but a spirit of goodwill, realism and rationality rather than a reactionary idealism and emotionalism.

He believed there was much evidence among White South Africans today of such goodwill, realism and rationality.

Date 2 SEP 1971
KING WILLIAMS TOWN MERCURY

Rotarian returns to earth

"AFTER ten years in Alice, it was like landing on a foreign planet."

This crack was made by Dr. Eddie de Jager, Ph. D., of the Fort Hare University College, when he spoke to an audience of King Rotarians at the club luncheon meeting last Thursday.

Dr. De Jager, who is head of the University's Department of African Studies, was one of six South Africans who spent their four months in Georgia on a group study tour under a Rotary International exchange scheme.

He thanked the King Rotary Club, which has sponsored his nomination for the tour, for the wonderful opportunity it had given him.

"I shall benefit from my experiences for many years to come and will always be grateful for having had them. It has broadened my outlook on many things and given me a fuller appreciation of my fellow-men."

Dr. De Jager said he and the other South Africans had made contact with thousands of people in many walks of life in Georgia, which, he had been assured, was a State typical of most American States. This meant their observations on the American way of life could be reasonably accurately formed by experiences in Georgia.

"I cannot think of a better way to foster internationl understanding and goodwill than through this Rotary exchange scheme," said Dr. De Jager.

Speaking on the massive scale of life in America, he said he had stayed in a hotel which had 2 000 bedrooms. Macey's famous department store had a daily turnover of R1,4 million which gave it an annual turnover four times as big as South Africa's defence budget.

There was a chain store organisation whose annual turnover was eight times bigger than South Africa's national budget.

And at the Lockheed aircraft plant, Dr. De Jager saw a plane in which 176 Cadillacs could be parked. "In fact, the Wright brothers could just about have made their first flight inside this plane," he said.

At the Atlanta airport a plane arrives or takes off every two minutes; they were in a queue of 14 planes bound for London.

At one base, 64 000 people were employed just to load military and other stores for the war theatres of Vietnam.

This made people wonder where this huge labour force would be employed if the Vietnam war stopped. And, speaking of unemployment, Dr. De Jager told of 800 men with Ph. D. degrees in physics who were out of work because of cuts in the space programme and for other reasons. About 800 000 people graduated from American universities each year, and there weren't enough jobs available to absorb them. This led to the devaluing of a Bachelor degree and put the emphasis on post-graduate study.

Speaking about the Rotary movement in America, Dr. De Jager — who is a Round Tabler, told of a 53-member club which had had a 100 per cent attendance record for four years.

Rotary was very informal over there and members were often much younger than their South African counterparts. Thus many American Rotarians were only 25 or 26 years old and a 23-year-old had become a club president.

More statistics concerned higher education—the University of Wisconsin had 45 000 students on the one campus; one of the smaller universities (of Georgia) had 22 000 students.

There was a complete lack of formality at schools and universities. Pupils and students dressed any way they liked, and at one university Dr. De Jager had seen men students dressed only in jeans (barefooted and bare-torsoed).

When he mentioned that South Africa did not yet have TV, an American told Dr. De Jager: "When you get it, it will be the beginning of the end."

Dr. De Jager was loudly applauded by King's Rotarians at the end of his absorbing address.

"Seldom has a Rotarian audience hung on every word of a speaker as this one has," said Rotarian Bill Smith, thanking Dr. De Jager.

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

Date 20 SEP 1971
P. E. EVENING POST

Golden jubilee at Dower

DRAMATIC plays and cinema shows, a memorial service, a banquet, sports activities and dances are included in a colourful eight-day programme marking the golden jubilee of Dower Training College, Uitenhage.

Celebrations will be held in the Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth Coloured townships.

The programme is as follows:

Wednesday, September 29: An English drama. "Arms and the Man", in the Jubilee Hall, Uitenhage.

Thursday, September 30: The Golden Jubilee dance in the Gelvandale Community Centre, Port Elizabeth.

Friday, October 1: An invitation atheletics meeting in Jubilee Park, Uitenhage, and a gala premiere show, "Santa Vittorio" at the Casino cinema, Korsten, Port Elizabeth.

Reception

Saturday, October 2: A fete, gymnastic displays and folk dancing on the college grounds.

Sunday, October 3: A memorial service and a Walton Memorial lecture in the Hendrickse Hall, Uitenhage.

Monday, October 4: Rugby, soccer, netball and hockey matches between past and present students; a civic reception in the Jubilee Hall, at 4.30pm, and a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "HMS Pinafore", in the Gelvandale Community Hall, Port Elizabeth at 8pm.

Tuesday, October 5: Resuscitation of past students at 9am, open tennis championships at 2pm and a banquet and dance in the Gelvandale Community Hall, Port Elizabeth, at 8pm.

Wednesday, October 6: Open tennis championships (finals) at 9am and an Afrikaans drama, "Germanicus", by van Wyk Louw presented by the college students in the Jubilee Hall, Uitenhage.

Moved

The secretary of the golden jubilee committee, Mr W. M. Ross, said he wished to opologise to all past students, parents and other interested persons who have not received invitations, registration forms and programmes.

It had been difficult to trace some people because they had moved from their original homes owing to the Group Areas Act.

Mr Ross said all interested persons were welcome at the celebrations. A special booking office for the banquet and the operetta had been opened at Ranchods, in Cottrell Street, Korsten, Port Elizabeth.

The Walton Memorial Lecture on Sunday, October 3, would be given by the Rev. Danie van der Linde, MA, BEd, a graduate of Fort Hare University, who is Principal of the Coloured High School, at Beaufort West.

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

27 SEP 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch



Miss Kholeka Vabaza, 23, of Umtata has been awarded a United Nations scholarship to study medicine at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. She has a B Sc and a UED from Fort Hare and taught at Matsapa High School, Mazini, in Swaziland. Her father is an Umtata lawyer, one sister is articled and studying for her LLB, the other is reading social science at Fort Hare and her brother runs a bus business. She leaves for Nigeria this week-end.

Date 27 AUG 1971
... L. Daily Dispatch



Mr. H. Venter, veld research officer of the Fertiliser Society of South Africa, explains to a group of African agricultural advisers how a ground profile should be studied.

Farming courses for Africans

PRETORIA — The Fertiliser Society of South Africa is busy with a series of courses for African agricultural advisers in the homelands.

It has managed to a certain degree to create an active interest in soil fertility and the planning of fertilisation.

This was said in a statement issued in Pretoria by Dr. H. C. Luitingh, director of the society The society is doing its best for the advancement of the economic use of fertiliser in the country.

Three short courses, recently completed in the Lebowa territorial area were attended by practically all the African advisers even though they had to travel quite a distance to get there. Lectures were given by experts from the society.

SOIL KNOWLEDGE

During the courses which were held at the irrigation scheme near Champagne, Bosbokrand, at Cornelia near Pietersburg and at the College of Agriculture near Marble Hall, a lively discussion on the importance of knowledge of the soil and its potential was held.

According to Dr. Luitingh it is of particular importance to the African areas to fertilise the soil to the utmost according to the potential of the soil.

Here factors like climate, soil type, farming ability and available funds must be taken into account to ensure the highest possible economic efficiency in crop production. The African farmer can least of all afford an avoidable crop failure.

BURSARIES

The society has already held similar successful short courses in the Transkei, the Matshangana, the Venda and Zululand.

In Zululand, where another course will be held in October, farmers will be included and fertilisation field demonstrations will be given.

A short course and two demonstration trials will also be given at Witsieshoek.

The society also offers bursaries to agricultural students at Fort Hare University and prizes to the best student at the Colleges of Tsolo in the Transkei and Cwaka near Empangeni. Zululand. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 SEP 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A group of 15 third-year students from the University of Fort Hare visited East London yesterday with Dr. I. Gaigher and Miss J. Williams. They went to the aquarium, the museum and the Queen's Park Zoo. In the picture Miss Williams shows some of the students a parrot.

Date 13 SEP 1971
DIE BURGER



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

'N GROEP van 45 studente en twee dosente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare was op 'n vlugtige besoek in Wes-Kaapland. Die studente—almal van die fakulteit van opvoedkunde — was vergesel van mnr. A. R. Wilke, senior lektor in opvoedkunde, en eerw. N. Katiya, lektor in opvoedkunde. Hulle het onder meer die Universiteit van Stellenbosch besoek. Op die foto word mnr. Katiya (met die gestreepte baadjie) en die studente deur mnr. Flip Oosthuizen, lektor in die departement van Afrika-studie aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch in Kôsa toegespreek.

Date 26 SEP 1977

WEEKEND WORLD

U.N. study grant for African doll

From Marcus Ngani

Miss Koleka Vabaza a 23-year-old Umtata schoolteacher has been granted a United Nations Scholarship to study medicine at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

A B.Sc graduate of the University of Fort Hare, Miss Vabaza is the second daughter of Mr J. G. S. Vabaza, an attorney, running a law practice in the Transkei village of Libode.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In an interview at her Ncambedlana home Miss Vabaza told WEEKEND WORLD that the scholarship was granted her as part of the United Nations development programme in Africa.

She applied for the scholarship last year through the American Embassy in Swaziland where she was teaching at the time.

PASSPORT

A passport enabling her to take up her five-year medical training in Nigeria was granted her some time this year when she was teachng at the Ndamase Hight School near Umtata.

Miss Vabaza was due to leave for Nigeria by train on Thursday this week.

Date 25 SEP 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Cinderella in Alice

HISTORY was made in Alice on Friday, September 11, when Adam presented a full four act ballet and mime performance of Cinderella.

It was choreographed and produced by Danita van Lill the wife of a lecturer at Fort Hare. The musical accompaniment was provided by Marjory Wright on the piano.

The decor was designed and painted by Estelle Marais and at the head of the newly established Fine Arts Department at Fort Hare University.

Cornelia Heght played Cinderella with Elmarie Smith as Prince Charming. The cast was composed of young children ranging in age from four to 12.

Cinderella will be Adam's entry in the Border Theatrical Festival and was judged last Friday by Pavvy Bovens and Bunny Stevens.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Cornelia Hect (Cinderella) and Elmarie Smith (Prince Charming) in the ballet production of Cinderella, in Alice.

Date 15 SEP 1971
FARMERS WEE

UNIQUE ROTOSEEDER DEVELOPED AT CEDARA

by R. H. Frean, Natal Regional Editor

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE CEDARA ROTOSEEDER, developed to sod-seed grasses and legumes into the veld in a "one-pass" operation, lends itself to a variety of uses not previously envisaged. With the implement, for instance, one can double crop established pastures without destroying them.

This rotoseeder is an improvement on an earlier implement also built at Cedara. It was developed to overcome local problems.

Good stands of clover were generated in the veld with the original Cedara sod-seeder, but a drawback arose. Root development in acid soils, and hence nodule formation was confined to a volume of about 4 cm by 11,5 cm of soil into which superphosphate and lime had been vertically banded.

Recent work by Professor Earle Graven, formerly of the University of Natal and now of the University College of Fort Hare, and Dr Pierre Theron, head of the Pasture Research Section of the Natal Region, showed that for acid soils it is desirable that heavy dressings of lime be well mixed with the total soil volume while superphosphate can still be vertically banded.

As a result of this work, a rotoseeder was developed by Dr Theron and Messrs John Krog and Jan Grové of the Cedara College of Agriculture.

Various considerations were taken into account in the design and construction of the implement:

It should be simple so that it can be made by most farmers with the minimum of equipment.

Parts should be easily obtainable.

The implement should be robust and adaptable so that it can be used on a variety of slopes and soil types. It should also be impervious to damage from buried stones and roots.

The implement must remove vegetation from an area 30 to 40 cm wide to eliminate competition from native grasses.

The implement should distribute lime over a width of 36 cm and then mix this with the total soil volume disturbed to a depth of 15 cm.

Superphosphate must be applied in a vertical band about 15 cm deep and about 5 cm wide. To achieve this on different soil types, the height of delivery is adjustable.

Lime and superphosphate are delivered from separate bins and the rate and flow are easily controlled.

Two seed bins deliver seed independently of each other and of fertilizer delivery. The implement places seed of one variety (legume) over the band of superphosphate and seed of another crop (grass) in rows 17 to 18 cm apart, the rows being on either side of the legume.

Rollers to compact the soil, and which can be adjusted to vary the degree of compaction, are fitted.

The implement is as short and compact as possible to facilitate operation on sloping ground.

Elimination of existing vegetation and preparation of the seedbed are done by a pair of Rotovator drums fixed 30 cm apart on an axle and to each four blades are attached. Rotation of these blades is the reverse of that of a conventional Rotovator so that the herbage removed from the seedbed is buried and not left on the surface.

The soil profile left after the operation approximates a shallow V — created by a central wheel that has a bigger diameter than that of the outer wheels. ●

Date 13 SEP 1971
DIE BURGER



NEW MODEL: Ranchero Hacienda

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

THE FORD DEALER ORGANISATION entered into an all-new phase with the introduction of its revolutionary new South African camper — the Ranchero Hacienda — on July 19.

The caravaning and camping market, which has shown phenomenal growth in the past 10 years, still has tremendous potential. In 1960 1 225 caravans were sold in the Republic, while last year — only 10 years later — 6 447 were sold.

When it is considered that South African climatic conditions are far more suitable than those of the United States, where the original camper idea was born, the potential of the South African market becomes even greater.

Bearing this in mind, Ford negotiated with Caravan International to manufacture in South Africa camper bodies specially designed to fit the Ranchero. The result is an extremely good and sturdy looking combination — the Ranchero Hacienda.

MANY ADVANTAGES

The Hacienda has many advantages. In 15 minutes it can be jacked up on three "legs" leaving the Ranchero free for use. Regulations permit passengers to be conveyed in the camper while the vehicle is in motion. It is extremely manoeuvreable and requires no extra licence or third party. Another import advantage is that a boat can be towed with ease.

Any load-carrying vehicle, like the Ranchero, has a maximum weight which it can support in respect of its tyres, transmission and brakes. The Hacienda was engineered to weigh a maximum of 426 kg which leaves 331 kg available for passengers, clothing, food, and so on. This availability is more than ample.

An example of what can be loaded into the unit with kilograms to spare is as follows (they are in respect of the V8 model): Passengers (2 adults, including driver, and two children), 195 kg; awning, 27 kg; food, 23 kg; clothes, 45 kg; general equipment (chairs, tables, crockery and so on), 18 kg. Total, 308 kg.

These weights are approximate.

When towing a boat, the weight exerted on the tow bar should be included in the payload. In this case it would be wise to carry some of the loose items, such as the awning and general equipment, on the boat trailer. These additional items conveyed in the boat would not increase

■ *The Ranchero Hacienda is a handsome combination that is both strong and practical. Occupying the roof overhang is one of the two double beds.*



and where she was teaching at the time.

painted by Estelle Marais and Bunny Stevens.

Date 15 SEP 1971
FARMERS WEEKLY







1. *The Cedara Rotoseeder.*

2. *The nature of the seedbed and the profile left by Rotoseeder.*

3. *Clover established in a "one — pass" operation in veld dominated by Ngongoni.*

4. *Winter roots established in a summer pasture with the Rotoseeder.*

5. *Woolled sheep eating chou moellier established in a summer pasture. This picture was taken in mid-winter.*





University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 SEP 1971
DIE TRANSVALER

SWART MAG

Opheffing van die eie is sy groot doel in S.A.

SWART MAG IN DIE GEWELDADIGE SIN BESTAAN NOG NIE IN SUID-AFRIKA NIE, MAAR BY DIE BANTOE IS DAAR 'N DIEPGAANDE BEGEERTE OM UIT EIE KRAG TE VERWERF: EKONOMIESE MAG, NYWERHEIDSMAG (DEUR VAKBONDE) EN UITEINDELIK POLITIEKE MAG.

deur Barend Venter

Swart Mag in die gewelddadige Amerikaanse sin bestaan nog nie in Suid-Afrika nie — as ondermynende organisasies soos Umkhonto we-Sizwe buite rekening gelaat word.

Naas erkende politieke partye in die tuislande kan twee organisasies by uitstek as die draers van swart nasionalisme in Suid-Afrika beskou word. Albei groei vinnig oor die hele land.

Die South African Students Organisation (Saso) is twee jaar gelede gestig en die Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People (Asseca) drie jaar gelede.



Saso is anti-blank, Pan-Afrikanisties ingestel en verkondig die koms van 'n swart Messias. Asseca wil 'n fonds van R1 milj. opbou om die Swartman opvoedkundig, kultureel en ekonomies op die been te help.

Eersgenoemde is al sterk verteenwoordig aan byna al die nie-blanke universiteite. Laasgenoemde het o.m. in Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Springs, Daveyton, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Durban, Port Elizabeth en Kaapstad takke. Sy jaarvergadering vind volgende maand plaas en dan sal sy ledetal bekend wees.

In dié bewegings is daar blykbaar geen bewuste navolging van die Swart Mag-bewegings in Amerika nie. Asseca se leiers vermy doelbewus die uitdrukking Black Power en verkies Black Awareness, of Black Consciousness.

Albei verkondig dat dit goed is om swart te wees, dat die Swartman trots moet wees op sy eie identiteit, dat hy op eie krag moet staatmaak om te vorder en dat hy volle verantwoordelikheid vir sy optrede moet neem. Saso verwerp blanke hulp, maar Asseca aanvaar dit.

Die Transvaler het navraag gedoen in verband met die voorkoms van die Swart Mag-gedagte in Suid-Afrika na aanleiding van sir De Villiers Graaff se waarskuwing na die Sap-kongres in Transvaal dat dié uitdrukking vermy moet word.

Dit blyk dat erkende ondermynende organisasies soos Umkhonto we-Sizwe uitgesluit, Swart Mag in Suid-Afrika nog nie aangetref word in die meer gewelddadige betekenis wat deur party Amerikaanse instansies daaraan geheg word nie. Op goeie gesag word verneem dat Saso nog nie beskou word as 'n organisasie wat verkeerd loop nie en dat Asseca die seën van die landsowerheid geniet.

Dat sterk swart nasionalistiese bewegings gekom het om te bly en in die toekomstige breë politieke opset van Suid-Afrika faktore sal wees om mee rekening te hou, staan vas.



Saso is in Julie 1969 aan die Natalse Mediese Skool (vir nie-blankes) in Durban gestig. Sy president is mnr. Tema Sono, student aan die Universiteit van die Noorde by Pietersburg. Die hoofsekretaris is mnr. Barney Pityana van die Mediese Skool.

Dié organisasie sluit Kleurlinge en Indiërs nie uit nie, want hulle word as swart beskou. In die twee jaar van sy bestaan het Saso al baie nie-blanke studente weggetrek van Nusas.

Aan die Universiteit van die Noorde is die oorgrote meerderheid van die studente lede van die beweging, het die rektor, prof. J. L. Boshoff, gister aan Die Transvaler gesê. Tot dusver hou Saso hom besig met die verkondiging van sy idees, min trent homself en die Swartmag. Daar is geen tekens dat hy op die universiteitsterrein as 'n gewone studente-organisasie optree nie. Geen botsings met die universiteitsowerheid het voorgekom nie.

Na verneem word, is benewens die genoemde universiteite ook die Zoeloe-Universiteit by Empangeni, die Federal Seminary ('n teologiese skool by Fort Hare) en die Transvaal Indian Teachers Training College by Saso ingeskakel. Aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare en die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland is daar takke.

Saso is heftig anti-blank. Hy aanvaar apartheid, maar met verwerping van die witman. Soos daar blankes is wat niks met swartmense te doen wil hê nie, wil hierdie organisasie niks met die blankes te doen hê nie.

Daar is 'n sterk pseudo-godsdienstige inslag in Saso en van sy lede glo aan 'n swart Messias wat sal kom om die nie-blankes van wit heerskappy te verlos.

Positiewe elemente in Saso is dat hy glo die swartman moet kyk hoe hard hy kan werk en of hy vir homself kan sorg. Met die nodige kontak sou dié swart studente se vertroue in samewerking met die witman hopelik herwin kon word. Hoewel die beweging binne die wet bly, sê sy leiers nietemin wilde dinge en kan sake verkeerd loop.

Asseca se benadering is ietwat anders. Volgens mnr. F. J. van Wyk, direkteur van die Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, het Asseca 'n sg. 10c-fonds in die lewe geroep. Die eintlike model vir Asseca is die 1c-fondse wat deur die Negers van Amerika se suidelike state gestig is. Mense soos Brooker Washington en Washington Carver het hulle daarvoor beywer dat die Negers hulself met eie krag moes ophef. Uit dié 1c-fondse is sterk besighede opgerig, selfs banke wat nou nog bestaan.



Die president van die Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People is mnr. M. T. Moerane, redakteur van die Bantoekoerant The World.

Mnr. Moerane het gister aan Die Transvaler gesê hulle doel is om R1 milj. in te samel. Dit kan gedoen word as elkeen van die 15 milj. Bantoes 10c wil bydra.

Die grootste bydrae is R10 000 deur die Polaroid-maatskappy van Amerika, waarmee die organisasie sy eerste kantoor gestig en personeel aangestel het. Die groei was bo verwagting vinnig, het mnr. Moerani gesê.

Met die geld word hoofsaaklik lessenaars vir staatskole aangekoop waar dit nie beskikbaar is nie, skoolbiblioteke ingerig en laboratorium-toerusting aangekoop. Beurse sal ook aan studente beskikbaar gestel word.



'n Groot doelwit is om Bantoe-onderwysers te help om hulself beter te bekwaam. Met die hulp van die Johannesburgse Rotariërs is twintig onderwysers nou besig met kursusse in Engels en Matesis.

Uiteindelik sal 'n kultuursentrum in Soweto opgerig word, waar o.m. onderwys buite skoolverband gegee sal word. Die organisasie beywer hom ook vir die totstandkoming van tegniese skole. En in die volheid van die tyd, so hoop mnr. Moerane, sal daar geld wees om besighede tot stand te bring. Daar word reeds met behulp van die Universiteit van Kaapstad lesings oor beter besigheidsmetodes gegee.

Volgens 'n ingeligte waarnemer is die dryfkrag agter Asseca 'n diepgaande oortuiging dat die Bantoe uit eie krag mag moet verwerf: ekonomiese mag, nywerheidsmag (deur vakbonde) en dan ook politieke mag.

VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Education in Excellence

Date 3 OCT 1971

WEEKEND. WORLD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Beauty, brains DO go together

Contrary to popular opinion, WEEKEND WORLD once again brings home the truth that beauty and brains go together. Proof of this comes from the 23-year-old Umtata school-teacher and daughter of a well-known Transkei attorney, Miss Kholeka Vabaza, who has been granted a United Nations scholarship to study medicine at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria. After obtaining a B.Sc. degree and a University Education Diploma at Fort Hare, Miss Vabaza taught for a year in Swaziland and for a short spell at Ndamase High School in the Transkei.

Date 27 OCT 1971
E. P. HERALD

Call for better African wages

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.—Labour stability in South Africa was caused largely by governing laws and there was no great job satisfaction among urban Africans, Dr Wolhuter Backer, senior lecturer in industrial psychology at Fort Hare University, said here this week.

Dr Backer, who has comcleted considerable research on the urban African in industry, particularly in the Eastern Cape, said not all urban Africans had reached the same level of urbanisation.

Some still had strong ties with their place of origin, others longed for the security of the uncomplicated tribal life, while others had become true city dwellers.

The more fully the African was drawn into Western technology the more he began to resemble the White worker in aspirations and motivation. He saw a spirit of competition in all labour and economic relationships, Dr Backer said.

The responsibility for a stable labour relationship no longer rested with the society group he was used to but with him as an individual with personality requirements of initiative, drive and ambition.

Services

Dr Backer said that if an employer wished to obtain the services of a well-motivated labour force he advised them to pay wages which would satisfy not only the physiological needs but also the "esteem needs" of his employees.

In an employment study, 105 of 280 industries in the Eastern Cape said they gave no fringe benefits to African employees.

"Can we blame the African worker for not feeling secure in his job" asked Dr Backer.

African wages had improved greatly over the past ten years but with the higher standard of living the African now set for himself and his family the rate at which salaries were increased would have to be speeded up.

Increases

Commenting on wage increases, Dr Backer said the finger should not be pointed at the Government only because it had granted more significant wage increases than many private groups.

Dr Backer said that South Africa at its present stage of economic development could not afford to have the bulk of its non-White labour force confined to the ranks of unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

Significant developments were taking place in the removal of job reservation barriers and the filling of jobs by non-Whites.

Skilled

Dr Backer said it was time the Government adopted a strong position to force change where there was a pressing need for skilled labour. The training of non-Whites for such positions was being prohibited by trade unions.

In his opinion, changes allowing for the promotion of the African were extremely limited because most organisations, in particular on the Border and in the Eastern Cape, had failed to realise the value of a first line of supervision manned by the African.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 OCT 1971
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Lecturer's warning to industry

AFRICANS' WAGES MUST GO UP

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday.

IF EMPLOYERS wanted the services of a well-motivated labour force they should pay higher wages to Africans, a senior lecturer in industrial psychology at Fort Hare University, Dr. Wolhuter Backer, said here.

Dr Backer has spent many years of research on the urban African in industry, particularly in the Border and Eastern Cape

Talking about the urban African's motivation, attitude to work and is psycho-economic perspective, Dr Backer said that although there was labour stability in South Africa this was mainly due to the laws of the country. There was no great work satisfaction among this group of workers.

Some still had strong ties with their place of origin, and longed for the security of the uncomplicated tribal life while others had become full city dwellers, he said.

Dr Backer said that if an employer wished to obtain the services of a well-motivated labour force he advised that they paid wages which would satisfy not only the physiological needs but also the esteem needs of his employees.

In an employment study, 105 out of 280 industries in the Eastern Cape declared they gave no fringe benefits to African employees.

"Can we blame the African worker for not feeling secure in his job?" asked Dr Backer.

IMPROVED

Dr Backer said that compared with 10 years ago the standard of African wages was greatly improved, but with the higher standard of living the African now set for himself in society the rate at which salaries were increased, would have to be speeded up.

Dr Backer said in South Africa a White minority group of 20 percent largely carried the leadership, intellectual and management tasks while the majority group of 67 percent (African workers) were used as unskilled or semiskilled labour.

South Africa at its present stage of economic development could not afford to have the bulk of her non-White labour force confined to the ranks of unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

Significant developments were at present taking place regarding the removal of job reservation barriers and the filling of jobs by non-Whites.

Dr Backer said: "It is time the Government adopted a strong position to force change where there is a pressing need for skilled labour. The training of non-Whites for such positions is being prohibited by trade unions."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 OCT 1971
P. E EVENING POST

FORT HARE PLANS BIG EXPANSION

ALICE. — The present campus at Fort Hare was totally inadequate to meet the growth rate of the university, the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said here today.

Prof. De Wet said the growth rate over the next five to 20 years would be far greater than had ever been anticipated.

For the past two years the number of students had increased by 25 per cent a year.

At the present rate of growth there would be 2 900 students at Fort Hare in five years time, compared with 780 at present.

Experts were at present busy drawing up a master development plan for the university and in their opinion the present land available was totally inadequate.

In order to solve the problem, the university has approached the Federal Theological Seminary with an offer to buy the land and buildings at present occupied by the seminary, which adjoins the campus.

An offer has also been made to buy land and buildings occupied by the African Independent Churches' Association and a portion of agricultural land adjoining the Fort Hare Experimental Farm.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date -7 OCT 1971

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fort Hare needs more space

Daily News Reporter

THE UNIVERSITY of Fort Hare has approached the Federal Theological Seminary with an offer to buy the buildings and land occupied by the seminary in an effort to alleviate the critical shortage of facilites at the unversty.

The offer was made by the vice-chancellor of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet. Attempts are also being made to buy land and buildings now occupied by the African Independent Churches Association in the old Lovedale Bible School and part of agricultural land which adjoins the Fort Hare experimental farm.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 OCT 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Aangestel by Fort Hare

ALICE. — Twee nuwe aanstellings is onlangs by die Universiteit van Fort Hare gemaak.

Mnr. M. B. Jones is as assistent-registrateur aangestel. Hy het vanjaar sy meestersgraad in sake-administrasie aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys behaal. Mnr. Jones was van 1960 tot 1963 assistent hoofchemikus by 'n rubberfabriek op Howick.

Hy is nou verkopesuperintendent by 'n kunsrubberfabriek op Sasolburg. Mnr. Jones is getroud en het twee kinders.

Mnr. J. P. F. Williams is as komiteeklerk aangestel. Mnr. Williams was inligtingsbeampte by die Departement van Inligting in Port Elizabeth voordat hy die betrekking by die Universiteit van Fort Hare aanvaar het. — (Eie Beriggewer.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 6 OCT 1971
NATAL WITNESS

FORT HARE CAMPUS IS 'INADEQUATE'

FORT HARE — The present campus at Fort Hare University was totally inadequate to meet the growth rate of the university, the Vice Chancellor, Prof. J. M. de Wet said at Fort Hare yesterday.

Prof. de Wet said in an interview that the growth rate over the next five to 20 years would be far greater than had ever been anticipated.

Experts were at present busy drawing up a master development plan for the university and in their opinion the present land available was totally inadequate.

For the past two years the number of students had increased by 25 per cent a year. At the present rate of growth there would be 2 900 students at Fort Hare in five years' time. All projections in regards to growth rate in Bantu education had, however, proved to be conservative and it was likely that the figure would be over 3 000. The present enrolment is 780.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 OCT 1971

DIE BURGER

PERSOONLIK

Prof. G. J. J. van Rensburg, hoogleraar in Wysbegeerte en dekaan van die fakulteit van wetenskap aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is aangestel as lid van die Fort Hare se Universiteitsraad. Prof. Van Rensburg is reeds veertien jaar by Fort Hare en is een van twee lede van die senaat wat in die Universiteitsraad dien.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 OCT 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Matanzima attacks medical journal

UMTATA — The Transkeian Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has attacked the South African Medical Journal for suggesting African medical students be given a separate curriculum.

He said an article in the August 14 edition was aimed at keeping African doctors on "kaffir" salaries and was not intended to solve the critical shortage of African doctors and would only produce pseudo doctors.

Pointing out that there is only one medical school in the counrty which accepts African medical students, he said: "It is abundantly clear that in order to remedy this shortage of African doctors more medical schools to serve Africans should be established.

ONLY ANSWER

"It is unfortunate that in a journal which should be purely academic and professional, we find an article which shows its authors to have been actuated by desire to solve a political problem."

The article on page 885 of the journal said: "One of the implications of the insistence that African doctors and nurses must be given the same training and qualifications as White doctors and nurses, is the logical trend that they receive the same salaries.

"The only reasonable answer is that in accordance with the policy of parallel development African personnel should have scales which their community can afford, provided they have separate African controlling organisations, separate registers and examinations in connection with the needs of their communities."

Chief Kaiser said: "The above, to my mind, is the crux of the whole suggestion to have separate curriculum for African medical students and I feel that it should be dismissed with the contempt it deserves."

The Chief Minister said it should be remembered that some time ago a similar experiment was carried out at Fort Hare where "medical aids" were trained but it failed because "the African does not want to move from herbalists and witchdoctors to civilised or glorified herbalists and witchdoctors."

DISADVANTAGE

He said African medical students were at a disadvantage but said the solution was not to impose further disadvantages but to remove the present disadvantages and to create an atmosphere where they could enjoy the same privileges enjoyed by medical students the world over.

In the circumstances we can even provide our students with bursaries to study overseas," he said.

He said the article was as naive as it could be. While it emphasised the shortage of African doctors it also revealed that an unpublished Government report recommended that two medical schools for Africans should be established at Umlazi near Durban and Ga-Rankua near Pretoria.

SHORTAGE

"One wonders how there could not be such a shortage of African doctors when with a population of 15 million Africans there is only one medical school which only takes a few African students and more Indians and Coloureds compared with a population of 3,7 million Whites who are served by four established and three new medical schools.

During the past few years there have been many African students who were refused admission at the Wentworth Medical School." he said. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 OCT 1971
NATAL MERCURY

Terror on the track

"Mercury" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—It should be taken for granted that the Tanzam railway line will be used for the transport of terrorists to South Africa's borders, and as such will constitute an act of war, Dr. M. C. Eksteen, head of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Fort Hare, said yesterday.

He was enlarging on a statement he made on Kruger Day. Dr. Eksteen warned it was just a matter of time before a major link was forged from Tanzania through Zambia to Botswana, providing easy access to terrorists.

"Especially interesting is the part being played by Red China in the construction of the Tanzam railway line. Before this, Red China showed no interest in Tanzania," Dr. Eksteen said.

He said the trans-Africa railway as planned by Cecil Rhodes was found to be not economically feasible.

"The situation hasn't changed that much. I don't believe it is economically feasible today. So there must be something else behind this railway," he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 OCT 1971
HOOF STAD

BESKOU TANZAM-LYN AS 'N OORLOGSPAD

Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger

ALICE. — Dit het tyd geword dat die Tanzam-spoorlyn, wat met die hulp van Rooi China gebou word, as 'n oorlogsdaad beskou word. Hierdie spoorlyn is 'n instrument in die hande van die terroriste.

So het dr. M. C. Eksteen, hoof van die Departement Staatsleer van die Universiteit van Fort Hare hier gesê toe hy tydens die Krugerdagviering as spreker opgetree het.

Hy het onder meer ook na die kwessie van dialoog verwys en gesê dat as die dialoog wat Afrika-state nou met die Republiek begeer, uiteindelik sal blyk om uitsluitlik op die verandering van Suid-Afrika se binnelandse beleid gemik te wees, dit nie as 'n oplossing vir ons landsprobleme aanvaar sal word nie.

Suid-Afrika se uitgangspunt was nog altyd die beginsel van nie-inmenging in mekaar se huishoudelike sake, het die Republiek se standpunt bly het hy gesê. Mense wat egter voorgee om dié beginsel as uitgangspunt te aanvaar, maar later bewys dat hulle nie te alle tye hieraan gehoor gee nie, sal hokgeslaan moet word.

Hoofman Leabua Jonahtan van Lesotho het die afgelope vyf baie nuttige samewerking die Republiek, wat 'n veel sterker buurman is, ontvang omdat hy bereid was om binne die raamwerk van die ooreengekome verstandhouding op te tree. Sy jongste uitlatings by sy land se onafhanklikheidsvierings kan die Eerste Minister egter dwing om hom nie langer te laat uittart nie, soos mnr Vorster dit self gestel het.

Hy wil nie die beleid van samewerking afskryf nie, het dr. Eksteen gesê, want hy glo vas dat dit kan en sal werk maar hy moet teen ooroptimisme waarsku.

Dit het tyd geword dat die Tanzam-spoorlyn wat met die hulp van Rooi Chinese gebou word en wat 'n instrument in die hande van die terroriste op ons noordgrens sal wees, as 'n oorlogdaad beskou moet word.

Die lande wat die misbruik van hul gebied vir soortgelyke bedrywighede toelaat, behoort ook behandel te word asof hulle al 'n daad van oorlog teen die Republiek begaan het want die Republiek is in der waarheid met 'n volskaalse oorlog op sy grens besig.

Ook binnelands is sekere sake wat soms deur kwaadstokers uitgebuit word om 'n wig in die eenheid van ons land te dryf en wat doelbewus beweg behoort te word, het hy gesê.

Die oorbeklemtoning van die verskille tussen Engels- en Afrikaanssprekendes sonder enige positiewe waardering van die ooreenkoms wat bestaan en 'n vyandiggesinde Engelse pers, wat net negatiewe indrukke oor landsake wil gee, is van die belangrikste struikelblokke wat binnelands oorbrug moet word.

Een van die grootste rampe wat 'n volk kan tref, is die belangeloosheid onder 'n groot groep van die jeug van Suid-Afrika wat voel dat ons politiek en landsake aan die politici oorgelaat moet word en dat die gewone landsburger min daarmee te doen het. Die tekens is onmiskenbaar aanwesig en is terselfdertyd ook die eerste tekens van die verval van die demokratiese stelsel, het dr. Eksteen gesê.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 OCT 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch



A section of the new workshops of the Bam Brothers at Idutywa with the 20-ton breakdown and recovery truck (centre).

Going with a Bam...



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. I. S. Bam (left), managing director of one of the biggest companies in the Transkei with headquarters at Idutywa. His brother, Mr. M. D. Bam, is a co-director. The company was started by the late Mr. M. M. Bam, the eldest brother, who was a Fort Hare University graduate. Today the company operates a fleet of 39 passenger buses covering a radius of more than 120 miles. "I think Idutywa should become a third growth point now to supply work for the many unemployed in our area. The town offers all the facilities necessary for industrial development . . . ideal land especially which is better than the other growth points. We also have water and electricity and rail facilities. I cannot understand why Idutywa has been overlooked so far," Mr. Bam said.

Date 25 OCT 1971
CAPE ARGUS

Committee for study on Coloured

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE symposium on the political future of the Coloured people at Elgin yesterday chose a committee to continue its work and to organise more discussions and arrange a study of the question of full citizenship.

The members are:

Professor N. J. Rhoodie of the Department of Sociology of the University of Pretoria; Professor M. Wiegers of the law faculty of the University of Pretoria; Dr M. Hough, a Transvaal businessman; Professor D. Kruger, head of the Department of Psychology at Fort Hare; Dr A. Muller, lecturer in economy at the University of Port Elizabeth; Mr L. Schlemmer of the Institute for Social Research at Natal University; Dr van Zyl Slabbert of the Department of Sociology at Stellenbosch University; Mr A. du Plessis, a Cape Town businessman; Mr G. Albertyn of the Department of Bantu Law at Stellenbosch; Mr L. van der Merwe, a Bonnievale farmer; Mr J. Sonn, lecturer at Hewitt Training College; Dr F. Quint and Mr E. D. Bydell, both inspectors of education; Mr P. Myburgh, a farmer of Joostenberg; Professor N. J. J. Olivier, professor in Bantu administration and Bantu law at Stellenbosch; Professor A. Muller of the Department of Psychology at the University of Port Elizabeth, and Mr D. Rezelman, a Johannesburg public relations officer.

The Rev Jan Mettler of the Ned Geref Mission Church of Claremont was also nominated but still has to indicate if he will accept.

The executive committee of the group is: Dr van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Albertyn, Dr Quint, Mr J. Sonn and Mr du Plessis.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 OCT 1971

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Professor on the governing council

ALICE — Professor G. J. J. van Rensburg, Professor of Mathematics and Dean of the Faculty of Science at Fort Hare has been appointed a member of the Fort Hare Governing Council.

Professor van Rensburg, who joined the Fort Hare staff 14 years ago, is one of the two Fort Hare Senate members on the Governing Council. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 OCT 1971

P. E. EVENING POST

Dean joins governors

ALICE. — Professor G. J. J. van Rensburg, Professor of Mathematics and Dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of Fort Hare, has been appointed a member of the Fort Hare governing council.

Professor Van Rensburg, who joined the Fort Hare staff 14 years ago, is now one of two Fort Hare senate members on the governing council.

—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 6 OCT 1971
E. P. HERALD

More land required for Fort Hare

Herald Correspondent

ALICE.

THE GROWTH RATE of the University of Fort Hare and plans for its expansion over the next five to 20 years are far greater than anticipated in the past.

Experts drawing up a master development plan for the university over the next 20 years, believe the land and campus are totally inadequate.

This year Fort Hare has 780 students. In the past two years the student numbers have increased by 25 per cent a year.

Hostel accommodation is available for only 700. This year offices, lecture rooms and common rooms have been converted into dormitories to provide quarters for students.

Despite this, more than 50 students had to be turned away this year.

Indications are that in the future the number of students admitted will be determined by accommodation available.

About R600 000 is being spent annually on buildings. Two new hostels are being erected and a third is due to be started.

Other approved plans include a new administrative block, a law building, central kitchen and dining hall, arts building, science building, assembly hall, student centre and various hostels with cafeterias.

Explosion

In an interview here Professor A. Coetzee, Acting Rector of Fort Hare, said the university served 4½ million Xhosa people. This was a greater number than the total White population in South Africa, which had ten universities.

The number of African school-going children was increasing rapidly, and the fall in the number achieving higher standards was less pronounceed each year. Even a small increase in the percentage of Xhosa scholars obtaining university entrance qualification would cause an "explosion" in Fort Hare student numbers, he said.

Prof Coetzee said Fort Hare resources were expected to be heavily taxed in the next few years. Calculated at the present growth rate there should be 2 900 students at Fort Hare in five years' time.

But as practically all projections about growth rate in African education had proved to be too conservative, it was likely that this figure would be over 3 000.

In the past, Fort Hare authorities had been rather complacent about the land situation, but since 1960 the development rate and obvious lack of land for the necessary extensions had caused extreme concern.

Critical

In view of this critical situation, Prof J. M. de Wet, Vice-Chancellor of Fort Hare, acting on behalf of Fort Hare, approached the Federal Theological Seminary earlier this year with an offer to buy the buildings and land occupied by the seminary.

The seminary adjoins Fort Hare.

An offer was also made to buy the land and buildings occupied by the African Independent Churches Association in the old Lovedale Bible School and a portion of agricultural land which adjoins the Fort Hare experimental farm.

Prof Coetzee said Fort Hare was awaiting a reply from the various churches involved in the possible transactions.

"If the churches would agree to sell to Fort Hare, it would make it possible for the university to expand and develop as it should.

Unhampered

"It would also help tremendously in alleviating the present cramped position in which we find ourselves with regard to development. We would put the academic building and hostels to immediate use," he said.

Plans for the future include facilities for music, fine arts, engineering and, possibly, medicine. "Should this transaction be agreed to, it would mean the University of Fort Hare would be in a position to develop unhampered by physical boundaries and would be in a better position to serve the Xhosa nation," Prof Coetzee said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 OCT 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG: P.E.

DR. OOR DIALOOG

‚Kan probleme oplos as . . .'

Van Ons Eie Beriggewer

ALICE.

AS die dialoog wat Afrikastate nou met die Republiek begeer, uiteindelik sal blyk om uitsluitlik op die verandering van Suid-Afrika se binnelandse beleid gemik te wees, kan dit nie as 'n oplossing vir ons landsprobleme aanvaar word nie, het dr. M. C. Eksteen, hoof van die departement Staatsleer van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, gesê toe hy hier as spreker by 'n Krugerdagviering in die stadsaal opgetree het.

Suid-Afrika se uitgangspunt was nog altyd die beginsel van nie-inmenging in mekaar se huishoudelike sake en dit sal die Republiek se standpunt bly, het hy gesê. Mense wat egter voorgee om dié beginsel as uitgangspunt te aanvaar, maar later bewys dat hulle nie te alle tye hieraan gehoor gee nie, sal hokgeslaan moet word.

Hoofman Leabua Jonathan van Lesotho het die afgelope vyf jaar baie nuttige samewerking van die Republiek, wat 'n veel sterker buurman is, ontvang omdat hy bereid was om binne die raamwerk van die ooreengekome verstandhouding op te tree. Sy jongste uitlatings by sy land se onafhanklikheidsvierings kan die Eerste Minister egter dwing om hom nie langer te laat uittart, nieteenstaande mnr. Vorster dit self gesê het.

Misbruik

Hy wil nie die beleid van samewerking afskryf nie, het dr. Eksteen gesê, want hy glo dat dit kan en sal werk, maar hy moet teen ooroptimisme waarsku.

Dit het hoog tyd geword dat die Tanzam-spoorlyn wat met die hulp van Rooi Chinese gebou word en wat 'n instrument in die hande van die terroriste op ons Noordgrens sal wees, as 'n oorlogdaad beskou moet word.

Die lande wat die misbruik van hul gebied vir dergelike bedrywighede toelaat, behoort ook behandel te word asof hulle al 'n daad van oorlog teen die Republiek begaan het, want die Republiek is in der waarheid met 'n volskaalse oorlog op sy grens besig.

Ook binnelands is sekere sake wat soms deur kwaadstokers uitgebuit word om 'n wig in die eenheid van ons land in te dryf en wat doelbewus beveg behoort te word, het hy gesê.

Die oorbeklemtoning van die verskille tussen Engels- en Afrikaanssprekendes sonder enige positiewe waardering van die ooreenkoms wat bestaan en 'n vyandiggesinde Engelse pers wat net negatiewe indrukke oor landsake wil gee, is van die belangrikste struikelblokke wat binnelands oorbrug moet word.

Een van die grootste rampe wat 'n volk kan tref, is die belangeloosheid onder 'n groot groep van die jeug van Suid-Afrika wat voel dat ons politiek en landsake aan die politici oorgelaat moet word en dat die gewone landsburger min daarmee te doen het. Dié tekens is onmiskenbaar aanwesig en is terselfdertyd ook die eerste tekens van die verval van die demokratiese stelsel, het dr. Eksteen gesê.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date OCT 1971

THE CHRISTIAN LEADER.

IN MEMORIAM MINUTE

The Revd Prof. David John Darlow

David John Darlow passed to his rest in George on the 13th July, 1971, in his 89th year after a short illness.

He joined the staff of the Lovedale Missionary Institution some fifty years ago, and two years later was appointed Head of the English Department at the South African Native College, which in the following year became Fort Hare University College. He continued in this capacity, eventually being appointed Professor of English until his retirement in 1944.

The students owed much to him, not only for the enthusiasm he evoked and his ability in conveying something of his profound knowledge of English literature, but also for his love for people and, in particular his concern for the Africans. He was active and vigorous and wrote much verse which reflected, in many places, his conciousness of Him who is very near to every one of us. He was an excellent lecturer, and also an inspiring preacher and he often conducted services most helpfully at Fort Hare and Lovedale.

Having been licensed as a Preacher of the Gospel by the Presbytery of King William's Town in 1928, Professor D.J. Darlow was called, ordained and inducted as Minister of the George Congregation on 6th February, 1945, where he exercised a faithful and fruitful ministry. He resigned in 1952, and after three years service with the congregation at Alice, returned to George. Both in public and private ministrations, as preacher, author, poet and friend he was a source of inspiration to countless folk in many walks of life.

We give thanks to God for this good and gracious man and for the ministry he exercised so faithfully, not only in George, but also at Fort Hare where a large number of African, Coloured and Indian leaders came under his influence in their student days.

We extend our loving sympathy to his dear wife, companion and help-mate for over sixty years.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 OCT 1971
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

KOPER EN NIKKEL DAAR REEDS OU NUUS

Minerale in Transkei

ALICE.

DR. J. THERON, hoof van die departement geologie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, sê in 'n verklaring dat dit reeds jare bekend is dat die minerale, koper en nikkel, in die omgewing van Mount Ayliff in die Transkei voorkom.

Tot dusver was dit onekonomies om hierdie minerale te ontgin, maar dit is nou moontlik, omdat swak prospekteerwerk en mynboumetodes voorheen toegepas is.

Hierdie minerale is in 'n dik indringing van ysterdip aangetref en dit is moontlik die moeite werd om hierdie afsettings te herondersoek. Dit sal miskien ook die moeite werd wees om monsters van ander indringings te neem.

DIAMANTE

Diamantdraende rotse is ook selfs tot by Mount Fletcher aangetref hoewel die diamantinhoud van die rotse nie ontginning regverdig nie.

Dr. Theron sê die ondersoek na die potensiaal van delfstowwe in die Transkei, is ongetwyfeld geregverdig. Die saak behoort daadwerklik aandag te geniet.

Die departement geologie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare is besonder goed toegerus en die personeel het almal baie lang praktiese ervaring van geologiese opnames en ondersoekmetodes.

Die departement sal dit verwelkom as ander ondernemings, wat beoog om geologiese ondersoeke in die Xhosa-tuisland te doen, in noue skakeling met dr. Theron en sy departement sal bly.

University of Pretoria
Tuks in Excellence

Date 14 OCT 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Terrorists will ride Tanzam railway: Fort Hare man

JOHANNESBURG—It should be taken for granted that the Tanzam railway line would be used for the transport of terrorists to South Africa's borders, and as such will constitute an act of war, Dr. M. C. Eksteen, Head of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Fort Hare, said yesterday.

Dr. Eksteen warned it was just a matter of time before a major link was forged from Tanzania through Zambia to Botswana, providing easy access for terrorists.

ECONOMICS

"Especially interesting is the part being played by Red China in the construction of the Tanzam railway line. Before this, Red China showed no interest in Tanzania," Dr. Eksteen said.

The thousands of Chinese workers and technicians involved in the project would eventually be a political threat to Zambia.

He said the Trans-Africa railway as planned by Cecil Rhodes was found to be not economically feasible.

"The situation hasn't changed that much. I don't believe it is economically feasible today. So there must be something else behind this railway," he said.

It would be a matter of time before the railway penetrated deep down to the south of Zambia to the proposed Kazungula Ferry at the confluence of the Chobe and Zambezi Rivers, where the borders of Botswana, Zambia, Rhodesia and South West Africa's Caprivi Strip all meet.

Terrorists transported to Kazungula by rail could easily move south to Francistown by road. If the rail route did not extend to Kazungula it would probably not be more than 80 to 100 km off.

Dr. Eksteen said he knew the area well. He had been on a number of hunting trips there.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

by African teachers?

A TOP African educationist, Mr G. L. Kakana, has strongly urged African teachers to write textbooks for their own children rather than rely on people of other races to do so.

Mr Kakana, General Secretary of the Advisory Board on Bantu Education, who has written a social studies textbook, was guest speaker at the annual speech day of Cowan Secondary School, New Brighton.

A former inspector of schools in the Port Elizabeth African circuit, Mr Kakana was appointed to his position in 1964. He is based in Pretoria.

Mr Kakana urged school principals to be more creative. They should think of more progressive instruction and examination methods to accelerate the pace of child's schooldays, he said.

HIGH STATUS

He encouraged the experiment of getting some pupils to do Junior Certificate in two years as was the case in White schools.

The year 2 000 was at hand. Africans should develop faster in order to measure up to the changing ways of life.

Mr Kakana said one of the duties of his board was to improve the status of the teacher. At one stage the teaching profession was highly regarded by people.

A teacher was looked upon as a leader. Later the private sector raised the status of its employees and improved conditions of service.

As a result more people were absorbed in industry and commerce.

ATTRACTIONS

The image of the teacher, he said, was once more improving. Their salaries had been raised.

They received pension benefits and there were bonus attractions and senior subject emoluments in addition to high-powered in - service training facilities to keep up with new approaches and standards.

He warned teachers, however, that if they did not wake up, the power function would soon be out of proportion to their social position.

It was vitally important that teachers should progressively improve their knowledge and keep abreast of times.

They should know more than the man in the street and strive to be highly competent in their profession.

Mr Kakana has a B.A. degree from Fort Hare University and an LL.B. degree which he acquired by private study under the University of South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 6 OCT 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare problem: land shortage faces development plans

ALICE — The present growth rate and plans for the expansion of the University of Fort Hare over the next 5 to 20 years is far greater than was ever anticipated in the past.

In the opinion of experts at present engaged in drawing up a master development plan for the university over the next 20 years, the present land and campus at Fort Hare is totally inadequate.

This year Fort Hare has 780 students and for the past two years the student numbers have increased by 25 per cent annually.

Present hostel accomodation provides for only 700 and this year offices, lecture rooms and common rooms have been converted into dormitories to provide living quarters for students.

In spite of this, 50 students had to be turned away this year.

Indications are that in the future the number of students admitted will be determined by accomodation available.

Approximately R600 000 is being spent annually on buildings and at present two new hostels are being erected and a third is to be started.

Other approved plans include new administration block, law buildings, central kitchen and dining hall, arts building, science building, assembly hall, student centre and hostels with cafeterias.

Professor A. Coetzee, acting rector of Fort Hare University, said Fort Hare alone serves four and a half million Xhosa people which is a greater number than the total European population in South Africa which is served by ten universities.

The number of African school going children is increasing rapidly and the fall away in higher standards is less pronounced each year. Even a small increase in the percentage of Xhosa scholars obtaining university entrance qualification will cause an explosion in Fort Hare student numbers.

Professor Coetzee said Fort Hare resources expect to be heavily taxed in the next few years. Calculated at present growth rate there should be 2 900 students at Fort Hare in five years time but as practically all projections in regards to growth rate in Bantu education have proved to be too conservative, it is likely this figure will be over 3 000.

In the past Fort Hare authorities have been complacent about the land situation but since 1960 the development rate and obvious lack of land for the necessary extentions has caused concern.

In view of this critical situation, Professor J.M. De Wet, vice-chancellor of Fort Hare acting on behalf of Fort Hare, approached the Federal Theological Seminary earlier this year with an offer to buy the buildings and land presently occupied by the seminary.

The seminary adjourns Fort Hare. An offer was also made to buy the land and buildings at present occupied by the African Independent Churches Association in the old Lovedale Bible School and a portion of agricultural land which adjoins Fort Hare experienmental farm.

Professor Coetzee said at present Fort Hare is awaiting a reply from the various churches involved in the possible transactions. Professor Coetzee said: "If the churches would agree to sell to Fort Hare it would make it possible for the university to expand and develop as it should.

"It would also help tremendously in alleviating the present cramped positon in which we find ourselves with regard to development. We would put the academic building and hostels to immediate use."

Among the plans for the future include faculties for music, fine art, engineering and possibly medicine.

Professor Coetzee said: "Should this transaction be agreed upon it would mean the University of Fort Hare would be in a position to develop unhampered by physical boundaries and would be in a better position to serve the Xhosa nations. — DDC.

IN LUMINE TUO IN TUA LUCE VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date NOV 1971
THE CHRISTIAN LEADER

JOHN THORNE



APPOINTED TO SECRETARIAT

Popular move by Assembly

LOUD ACCLAMATION welcomed the announcement that the Revd John F. Thorne had accepted nomination and was appointed by Assembly as Associate Secretary of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa.

This most welcome appointment was a stirring symbol of the mood of the Fifth Assembly of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa. Here was proof of the recognition of the call to move towards greater participation by Blacks in the administrative structure of the Church. But more than that, this was a showing of personal confidence in one another and in particular in a very popular and capable person.

The Assembly resolutions, contain a number of moves towards the acceptance of Black consciousness and a greater need for wider distribution of administrative offices within the Church. These on their own could not keep the church together. The United Congregational Church of Southern Africa continues as a multi-racial body because of the personal trust and care that members have one for another. The confrontations and consultations that took place at this Assembly could take place in no other spirit and atmosphere without resulting in separation. In this case they served only to solidify and unite in a closer way the members privileged to attend this most historic week in the life of the Church. The new resolutions and requirements arise out of a spirit of personal concern and not from the need to "window dress" the structure.

The new chairman, the Revd Alan Hendrikse, voiced the opinion of many when he said that the Congregational Church led other churches in facing up to the new demands of our time for multi-racial bodies. Non-racialism can only arise by recognition of Black consciousness and of White consciousness. The church that is able to face this in the spirit of Christian love is the church that shall live.

Mr Thorne says he agrees with this entirely and his acceptance of the appointment is because he knows that this is the wish of the total membership of the Assembly and not of any particular group.

The Revd John Thorne, who is a former chairman of the U.C.C.S.A., matriculated and trained as a teacher at the Eurafrican Training Centre in Johannesburg. He taught for six years before attending Fort Hare

(To Page 6)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 NOV 1971
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. E. J. Marais, hoogleraar in die wysbegeerte aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het by 'n onlangse konferensie van die Regiment Piet Retief op Queenstown as kapelaan en pastorale sielkundige tot dié regiment toegetree. Hy het vroeër vanjaar al sy demissie ontvang. Hy was voorheen 14 jaar lank spoorwegleraar en nywerheidspredikant in Kaapland. Hy het ook pastorale spreekkamerwerk in dié tyd in Kaapstad gedoen. Hy woon op Fort Beaufort.

Date 30 OCT 1971
E.L. Daily Dispatch

East Londoners must pay for clean air — Dr Halliday

EAST LONDON — "If you want clean air, you've got to pay for it," Dr. E. C. Halliday, head of the Air Pollution Research Group, CSIR, said yesterday at the East London symposium on pollution.

Dr. Halliday said it would probably cost every East London householder 50 cents a year to employ and equip a qualified smoke control officer for the city.

He urged people who enjoyed using open fireplaces to change closed anthracite heaters and pointed out that for a diesel engine to smoke was an indication of "pure inefficiency."

"People buy engines too small for the job. If you overfuel a diesel engine, it will smoke — and provide a few more horsepower," he said.

Dr. Halliday, who is also chairman of the advisory committee to the Minister of Health ,said Government organisations such as South African Railways, could be dealt with under the Act by writing to the General Manager of the SAR when a smoke problem existed.

"We've got to do something about it. Local authorities have been too scared to do it," he said.

Professor A. de Kock of the Department of Medicine, Stellenbosch University, said the bad effects of pollution were not as demonstrable as the expense of measures to prevent it.

The hazards of air pollution could be identified but the real treatment lay in the hands of engineers and industry.

Preventive measures were considered non-productive and could increase production costs up to five per cent.

There was a general tendency for the death rate from lung cancer to be higher in countries where the air was polluted by smoke from coal.

But there was no apparent excess of deaths from lung cancer among men such as policemen who were more exposed to this atmosphere as a result of their work.

"Cigarette smoking is a form of intensive personal air pollution," said Professor De Kock who is chairman of the SA Society for Pulmonary Disease.

Speaking on the pollution of the environment by chemicals, Professor D. H. Meiring, head of the Department of Chemistry, Fort Hare University, said:

"We have reached the point where we must give increasing attention to improving and conserving the earth's resources and reducing the accumulation of wastes.

"It is possible that we will be faced with finding means to solve these problems for the remainder of man's existence on earth."

Professor Meiring said consumption was not the end product because after a product had served its purpose it must be disposed of and as a result of disposal processes, interactions with other chemical substances could occur to increase the inherent toxicity of the original product.

He cited inorganic mercury which was thought to settle safely into bottom sediments when discharged into water, but could convert into very toxic and soluble organic mercury compounds through anaerobic bacteria, and pass through the aquatic food chain, eventually reaching man.

Although major oil tanker disasters such as the Torrey Canyon episode off the British coast focused world attention on oil pollution, but far the most oil spillage on the oceans of the world resulted from an accumulation of small incidents often caused by carelessness or expediency on the parts of ships of all kinds, said Mr. B. H. A. Winter of Cape Town.

The world used six million tons of oil a day — the equivalent of the contents of a tank the size of a rugby field and as tall as Table Mountain.

Mr. Winter said it was a problem that reflected the theme of the symposium.

"Individual and collective responsibility will be needed in our private and professional capacities if we are to come to terms with our environment," he said. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 NOV 1971
E.L. Daily Dispatch

The sacking

THE sacking of Mr.. C. M. C. Ndamse Minister of Roads and Works, by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount chief Kaiser Matanzima, has come as no surprise to those who have been following the trends of political events in the Transkei.

Mr. Ndamse holds B.A. (Hons) and MA degrees from South African and United States universities has been a problem child in the Transkei politics.

A former lecturer at the University of Fort Hare before he was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, Mr. Ndamse had his ban lifted after pressure from Paramount Chief Matanzima's Government.

Mr. Ndamse was given a teaching post at the School of Sons of Chiefs and Headmen at Tsolo.

Later he was appointed principal of the Ngangelizwe High School at Umtata.

GORDO

Engcobo district.

In 1968 he contested a seat in Mount Ayliff consituency during the second Transkei general election and won as a member of the ruling Transkei National Independenc Party.

By 100 votes to nine he was elected Minister of the Interior by members of the Transkei Legislative Assembly at a special session on November 19, 1968.

In a dramatic reshuffle of his Cabinet, the Chief Minister transferred Mr. Ndamse to the Department of Education in January, 1970.

The head of the Education Department then was Chief George Matanzima who took over the Department of Justice from Chief J. D. Moshesh who was heading the Interior

12 NOV 1971
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E. L. Daily Dispatch

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Mr. Ndamse was given a teaching post at the School of Sons of Chiefs and Headmen at Tsolo.

Later he was appointed principal of the Ngangelizwe High School at Umtata.

This appointment was regarded as a stepping stone for one of the country's leading educationalists who had been dismissed from Fort Hare.

Soon he was appointed a Circuit Inspector of Schools in the Engcobo district.



Mr. C. M. C. Ndamse

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The head of the Education Department then was Chief George Matanzima who took over the Department of Justice from Chief J. D. Moshesh who was heading the Interior Department.

Mr. Ndamse's switch to the Department of Education was welcomed by all who had felt that his ability was being wasted in the Department of the Interior.

Five months later Mr. Ndamse was demoted by the Chief Minister to the relatively unimportant post of the head of the Department of Roads and Works previously headed by Miss Stella Sigcau who took over the Department of Education.

This was seen as the first of a series of moves designed to remove Mr. Ndamse from the public limelight. Firstly, and ultimately to remove him as a permanent influential force in Transkei politics.

Since his promotion from the publicly obscure Department of the Interior to the influential portfolio of Education, Mr. Ndamse's popularity multiplied far beyond the expectations of

GORDON

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Ex-Servicemen and Ex-Servicewomen are invited to parade in upper King Street, opposite the War Memorial, at 2.45 p.m. Decorations and medals should be worn.

In the event of inclement weather, the Service will be held in the City Hall.

J. J. HUMAN,
Town Clerk.

City Hall,
East London.
October 18, 1971. (457)

STAD OOS-LONDEN

HERDENKING

seen as a challenge to the leadership of the Transkei.

He had friends and enemies on both sides of the Transkei Legislative Assembly.

His wife was debarred from teaching because of a ruling that wives of Cabinet Ministers could not teach in the Transkei.

Mr. Ndamse has always said he accepted separate development, but he has said it should work fast and if it failed something should be done.

The Chief Minister has recalled the former Minister of Roads and Works. Mr. Z. M. Mabandla whom he sacked after the general election in 1968.

Mr. Mabandla contested and won a seat in the Tsolo constituency during the last general election.

It is believed he was sacked because of his general outbursts and not toeing the TNIP line.

It is openly said that Mr. Mabandla crossed over to the ranks of the ruling party during the first general elections because he was offered a post as head of the Department of Roads and Works.

When he was given the post he did not keep quiet, especially when his son was dismissed as a student at Fort Hare.

A former school teacher and now a businessman at Tsolo. Mr. Mabandla is one of the most controversial characters in the Transkei Legislative Assembly.

When he was sacked, he was

Date 5 NOV 1971
E.L. Daily Dispatch

More scope now

A question-and-answer session in East London with Mr. F. A. Logan, chief of the Eastern Central Southern African programmes in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, State Department, Washington. Mr. Logan has been visiting South Africa.

R. LOGAN: Would you care comment on trends in solving the race problems in e United States?

ANSWER: These changes ve been remarkable in terms extensiveness in the short ne. In the 1940s, places were irred to me because of my lour. Now I can go into any ace, sit down and eat, be rved. I'm just another indivi ual who comes in and seeks a rvice and this to me is amaz g.

The other amazing thing is ne breakthrough in job opportnities. Thirty years ago there ere Coloured jobs or Negro bs and these were the jobs hat most Blacks were confined .

Today this is rapidly disntegrating. No longer does a oung Black have to think in erms of teaching or preaching, aw or something like that in a lack neighbourhood.

His opportunities now are nuch wider. It's a matter of ualification, training and prearation and that brings me to he other side, the preparation, he number of schools that vere formerly restricted and his is especially so in the outhern part of the United tates.

QUESTION: You feel you ave achieved equal opportunty for all?

MR. LOGAN: I wouldn't say we have achieved it, but we are well on our way to achieving it. There is unfinished work.

QUESTION: What about White attitudes in the South? Have the legal reforms led to changes of attitude?

Accept

MR. LOGAN: The changes may be forced, they may not have come from within, they came from without, but people get used to change, even whether it's forced or not. If the change is there, then after a while you can come to accept the change and I think this is what is happening.

The South is much more remarkable in this respect than the North because you have a supposed resistence to change in the South. Many Blacks now, who incidentally are graduating from Northern universities believe that the great opportunity for the young Black is in the South.

QUESTION: To what extent re the charged White attitudes in the South due to the fact that the politicians now have to contend with bigger Negro votes?

MR. LOGAN: This has had a marked impact but it's not only the increasing Black vote; it's the non-susceptibility of the White voter to the demagogue's cry. No longer is the White voter as susceptible to prejudice appeals or to the racism of the White politician.

In a South Carolina election one candidate ran purely on a racist ticket, but he was soundly defeated by a liberal candidate by a combination of the White and Black vote.

QUESTION: Mr. Logan, we hear from time to time appeals from certain sections of the Black population of the United States for separate communities. How strong is this feeling in the United States?

MR. LOGAN: An element in the Black community has demanded separatism for 300 years. The most famous one is the Back to Africa Movement of Marcus Garby in the 1920s, but even before there was the attempt to resettle slaves in Liberia. There has always been this element for a separation and some are looking towards Africa. But the mass of Blacks in the States want to enjoy all the privileges and the responsibilities of being an American citizen.

QUESTION: Is this the feeling among the younger generation of Black people in the United States?

MR. LOGAN: I wouldn't say it is as strong among the young Blacks but you can't put them all in the militant's camp. Among the young Blacks the militants are the most articulate perhaps because of their organisation but there are thousands of young Blacks who are in colleges today that you don't hear about.

They don't make the headlines, they're going about preparing themselves to make a contribution to America, not necessarily to Black America, but to America, because they want to be worked into the mainstream.

QUESTION: Would you give your general impressions of the countryside and the people that you've met in South Africa so far?

MR. LOGAN: I have met people in all walks of life, but mainly in the educational area. My most productive period has been in the Cape Province.

At Stellenbosch University I had a most stimulating session with five of the faculty members. We had lunch there. The conversation both at the lunch and after was most stimulating.

From Stellenbosch we came to East London and then went by road to Fort Hare. I'd looked forward to going to Fort Hare because I've known many of the graduates whom I met in Central and East Africa and I also met the deputy librarian while he was on a visit to America this summer. I'd heard a great deal about Fort Hare as an institute that prepares an individual for life in his part of Africa.

So we went there with a great deal of anticipation and I must admit I was not disappointed. After the usual formal calls on officials, we met the students formally and they're quite a bunch of students.

QUESTION: Did you find them lively, intelligent?

MR. LOGAN: Yes, they were extremely intelligent and they were very lively, but I think more than that, they were thinking (not that students don't think) but I think these were thinking rather deeply about the problems confronting them or problems that they might be confronted with after leaving school.

They were more mature than our college students. I'm probably over-generalising when I say our college students because I feel we have some that are as mature, but they were hard-thinking. They're not emotional about their approach to problems, they were calm. Their thoughts were well-reasoned.

QUESTION: You've only been here nine days. What are your general impressions?

MR. LOGAN: I'm in a situation in which I haven't found myself before and it is a situation fraught with many problems, some of which I am acquainted with in a remote kind of way. I need more involvement in these problems and then a getting away from the problems and then looking at it before I can give any evaluation that would be meaningful and indeed, a more balanced one.

QUESTION: Have you suffered any personal embarrassments?

MR. LOGAN: No, we haven't had any personal embarrassments or anything approaching one and we've moved about your country quite a bit. It's been a pleasant trip devoid of any incidents. Some incidents have been challenging intellectually because of discussion and exchange of views but nothing unpleasant.

Background

QUESTION: I'm sure many of our readers would be interested in your own personal background, how you started out, and your family background for instance.

MR. LOGAN: You mean you want to know about my papa and mama?

QUESTION: Yes, where you were born, educated, perhaps some of your struggles too.

MR. LOGAN: I was born in the Southern state of Georgia. My father was a lawyer. I must tell you a joke about me. We lived in a little town. Dad took me to the courthouse when he had a case and as you walked in the door there were these two drinking fountains with spigots. One was marked Coloured and one was marked White, and in my childhood innocence I thought the one that was marked coloured had coloured water. I didn't want any coloured water so I turned the one on marked white and sure enough here comes all this white water and that was the water I drank. That was my first introduction to signs. I grew up in Cleveland, Ohio. We lived in a mixed neighbourhood. There was a Czech family across the road; there was an Italian family on one side, a Northern American family on the other side and down the street was an Irish family.

I decided I wanted to be a university teacher and the realities of the situation then — I graduated in 1939 — demanded that I teach in a Black university. So I decided to go to Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. I was a good athlete. I specialised in the broad jump (you call it long jump) with a best of 24ft. 8in — only Jesse Owens bettered this in the State of Ohio.

I also ran the 100 yards with a best of 9,7 seconds and the 220 yards a best of 21,1 seconds. But for the war I might have made the Olympics. I also played football as a half back.

FOOTNOTE: Information Mr. Logan did not offer was that he was a pilot with the US during World War II. This came from Mr. R. Gosenoe, information officer with the United States Embassy. Mr. Logan became a university professor after the war, before joining the State Department.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 13 NOV 1971
D.E. EVENING POST

FLASHBACKS IN AN MP's CAREER

BLACKWELL REMEMBERS by Leslie Blackwell (Timmins).

There are few better qualified people than Mr Leslie Blackwell to talk from personal experience of South Africa this century.

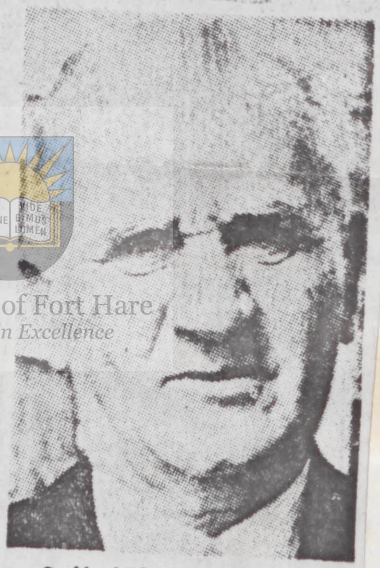
Unlike many autobiographers today, Mr Blackwell does not sink into long spells of nostalgia. He has a wealth of experience from various walks of life to draw on and he does so in refreshing style.

Now 87, Mr Blackwell served South Africa as a Member of Parliament (for 27 years), as a judge and as a professor of law.

It is possibly unique that he became a professor of law (at Fort Hare University College) at the age of 73 after having retired from the Bench three years earlier.

As an MP Mr Blackwell served under Generals Botha, Hertzog and Smuts.

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• Mr LESLIE BLACKWELL

HIS LOYALTY

He tells personal stories about them, looks at their characters and compares them as leaders.

After attending university on an Abe Bailey scholarship, Mr Blackwell had the unusual experience of sitting on the green benches of Parliament next to Sir Abe himself.

"The old man was tickled pink," Mr Blackwell recalls.

He says the bitterest day of his life was September 5, 1939. Hertzog fell from office over the war issue and Smuts became Prime Minister. A new cabinet had to be formed.

Mr Blackwell was then 54 and had been in Parliament for 24 years.

He had sacrificed his practice at the bar and had given all his attention to Parliament and all his loyalty to Smuts.

He was a front-bencher and considered one of the foremost English-speaking debators.

But the call from Smuts did not come. Mr Blackwell saw the composition of the new Cabinet in a newspaper.

Of his career on the Bench, which began in 1943, Mr Blackwell has many anecdotes.

He also tells of visits to other parts of Africa, to Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, the United States, Scandinavia and Russia.

A most interesting book, unfortunately spoilt by several typographical errors.—N.W.

Date 13 NOV 1971
EVENING POST PE

'NOT END OF ROAD,' SAYS NDAMSE

By MACVICAR NGXIKI
Evening Post Staff Reporter

TRANSKEI'S Minister of Roads and Works, Mr Curnick M. C. Ndamse, whose dismissal from the Cabinet was announced by the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, yesterday, said: "What has happened is not the end of the road, or for that matter the end of Ndamse.

"It is the hand of God that decides our fate. If it is His decree that I will serve the Transkei better outside the Cabinet, then I will abide by His command."

Mr Ndamse said he would remain a member of the Transkei National Independence Party and stay in Umtata.

Mr Ndamse's dismissal comes after much speculation about security in the Cabinet following rumours about misunderstanding between him and the Chief Minister.

The first blow came when he was demoted from the key portfolio of Education to the Ministry of Roads and Works.

Stormy petrel

When Chief Matanzima acquired greater powers under the Transkei Constitution Amendment Act to dismiss any of his Cabinet Ministers early this year, it became obvious the first man for the chop would be the Transkei Legislative Assembly's stormy petrel, Mr Ndamse.

For more than a year it has been strongly rumoured that Mr Ndamse and Chief Matanzima were at loggerheads. Chief Matanzima was also unhappy about Mr Ndamse's outspoken liberal views, and his popularity created a personal threat to him as leader of the Transkei National Independence Party and consequently to Government policies.

Second blow

Asked what his plans were for the future Mr Ndamse said: "I will keep my head up and walk on. I am a man."

This is a second blow to Mr Ndamse in being dismissed from a top position. In 1965 he hit the headlines when the Fort Hare University Council sacked him from his post as senior lecturer in Native Administration.

He was charged with "gross insubordination and misconduct" after reading a paper at a meeting of the Study Committee of the University of Pretoria in Pretoria. The subject was: "Problems of Teaching Native Administration in New Colleges."

Suggestions

In that paper he made suggestions about amendments in the syllabus of Native Administration which impinged on the fields of Public Administration, Constitutional Law and Political Science—without having previously consulted the head of his department for submission of the suggestions to the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Law for their consideration, and submission to the Senate, in accordance with established procedure.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 13 NOV 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

SEXUAL CODE OF THE XHOSAS

IN order to attempt to answer the question whether extra-marital sex is permissable (among Africans) we have first of all to acquaint ourselves with their traditional sexual code. The idea of "sin" in matters sexual has derived from the close association of Christian and Western moral codes with the church. Implied in this is also the striving of the individual towards an ideal life in the hereafter and maintaining a proper relationship with God. Otherwise stated, morality in the West is more individual and a matter of individual conscience.

With the African such is not the case traditionally. The root of African morality is to be found in their traditional trends of thought which are highly normative, and the welfare of the group adhering to these traditional collective trends of thought which are highly normative, and the welfare of the group adhering to these traditional collective trends of thought lies in (a) handing them down to posterity unchanged and (b) practising them.

Guide

In this sense the individual and thus his morality is governed and guided not by religious dogma and ethics, but by social norms and traditions.

The African do not have that guilt conscience which is normally found in the West when they participate in pre-or extra-marital sexuality.

The African child is not directly taught about sexual matters by the parents, but during the stage of initiation and puberty for the girls, much about the subject that they have gathered is formally brought over to them.

Both sexes during initiation are taught how to behave and deport themselves towards the opposite sex, so that the individual enters into adult life with as full an idea as possible about what is expected of him. This also applies in marriage.

The woman is on no account allowed socially to make herself available to a multiplicity of men, whereas the man may have more than one girl friend. This practice is not secret.

The parents and relatives of both the boyfriend and his girlfriends know about the relationship. In other words it is socially approved.

Polygamy

Traditionally Africans practice polygamy. In many cases the head of the family consult with his chief wife when he wishes to add another wife to his fancy to the umzi. In this manner his sexual drive was contained, according to African standards, within the family.

There does not seem to exist a word in the Xhosa vocabulary which can exactly translate concubinage, it is therefore assumed that it did not exist in the Western sense where it has connotations of "sin" and immorality.

Having unions outside the legal marriage is a socially accepted practice traditionally among the Xhosa. The wife knows about the union, as do the husband's relatives, his in-laws know about it, and so does the community in general.

This ties up very well with practice of keeping the baby on the breast for a period of not less than two years, during which time the legal husband or any male may not have relations with the wife.

Hitched on to this prohibition is also the belief that an infringement of this taboo would render the male culprit ritually unclean (umlaza) and physically weak for any manly exploit. In other words, it is a social mechanism to keep men away from women giving suck to babies (abadlezana).

To make assurances doubly sure, the mothers mentioned are even differently "marked" traditionally. Nobody within the community would mistake them for other women..

What does the legally married husband do during this interim period? Society has given him the solution: he may with impunity have relations outside legal marriage; he may have mankazana or amadikazi as the Mpono say

It is an extension of what his society allowed him as an unmarried man. In both instances the partners in these "illegal" unions were not only known, but, when the need arose, participated in activities of the male partner's home or umzi.

The male adult receives social recognition when he shows himself able to win over the opposite sex, but it stigmatised when in do doing he deflowers them. The norm is different, in this regard, or the two sexes.

Marital infidelity on the part of women was looked upon as scandalous by the African as an inroad on the rights of the husband. The culprit was fined three head of cattle.

The wife, however, had no such recourse in the event of her husband's "infidelity", since this was traditionally unknown. It is therefore difficult to decide whether sex outside marriage is to be permitted seeing that it did exist in a socially approved form traditionally.

In applying this question to present day marriages and sexual behaviour within them, it is difficult to come to any conclusion because the question tends to be viewed on that one hand by an evaluator with a Western and Christian cultural background, and by the African himself with a double measuring rod — his own traditional values mixed with those of Western Civilisation and Christiainity.

The African is bound then in many cases to be misinterpreted as being evasive, and sometimes as lacking, a well-set moral code.

Acceptable

Where it suits him, he will apply the traditional code, to wit, asserting that he married his wife traditionally, and that under that system he may have concubines; or when married according to Western or Christian standards, he explains away his bigamous marriage as having been or acceptable to his people (traditionally).

Every society has a morality which is suited to it, and that any other would not only be impossible but also fatal to the society which attempted to follow it. The African find themselves in such a position today. Their consciences are torn between traditional social cepts; morally speaking they are in a state of flux, and only time will help them to see which direction this state of norms and Christian moral conflux will settle.

VINCENT Z. GITYWA, the writer of this article is an MA of Fort Hare University

LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
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Date 19 NOV 1971
WORLD

Birthday excitement mounts at Tsogang

PROMINENT EDUCATIONISTS, including Mr. C. N. Phatudi Councillor of education in the Lebowa Territorial Authority a nd Mr. K. S. Hartshorne, Deputy Director of Education Planning will be guesst speakers at Tsogang Lower Primary School's 15th anniversary in Meadowlands on Saturday.

Thi school was started in January 1956, during the removal of Sophiatown. It was formed for the overflow from Masekhene Higher Primary School headed by W. B. Moledi.

There were 600 pupils on the waiting list of Masekhene who made the first roll of Tsogang with classes running from standard 1.

SCHOOL

The school was started with two assistant teachers, Madame. Montwedi and G. E. Mbanjwa. Later in the year, D. Masoane, P. Tshabalala, E. Mogudi, C. Ramokgoma, D. Bolani and A. Mosimane joined the staff.

Since its inception, it has produced some great scholars. Michael Seageng, who is doing B.Sc. at Fort Hare, Charlie Mekgwe who is doing B.Sc. at Turfloop and Abram Moloto who is also studying at Turfloop.

The school's principal, Mrs. M. M. Legwane told THE WORLD that this is the greatest occasion in the history of her school.

"We have invited our former students as well as prominent educationists to make speeches and we hope all parents will attend", she said.



Councilior C. N. Phatudi, of the Lebowa Territorial Authority.

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Date 21 NOV 1971
NATAL POST

Chief finds 'all is not well at home'



● THERE has been an angry reaction to the claim by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that the South African Police spied on him while on his visit to Britain.

Speaking at a Press conference during a welcome home on Sunday by over 4 000 people at Durban's Louis Botha Airport, Chief Gatsha said:

"I am amazed when the wife of one of my class-mates at Fort Hare University was approached by two South African Whites and a Black.

"She was told that if she kept an eye on me and informed them of my engagements other than those arranged by the British Foreign Office, she would receive substantial payment."

The secretary of the Asherville branch of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr. Ramlall Ramesar, who is also an executive member, said that this spying called for strong "condemnation by all peace loving people."

"This is not only irresponsible but is in poor taste," he added.

An executive member of the Government nominated South African Indian Council, Mr. Y. S. Chinsamy, said that things like these gave the outside world the impression that "all was not well" in South Africa

"This is definitely not good for South Africa's image," he said.

The president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr. Chanderdeo Sewpersadh said this was causing a great deal of concern.

"Spying on people is an odious and dispicable practice. This type of conduct must stop right away."

University of Fort Hare
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Date 15 APR 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

3 GET THEIR DOCTORATES

EAST LONDON.—Mr Frank Streek, General Manager and chief executive of the Daily Dispatch, has been awarded a doctorate by the University of South Africa.

Mr Streek was awarded the degree of Doctor of Commerce for his thesis on "Media selection practices in the Republic of South Africa".

University of Fort Hare
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Two other border men have also been awarded doctorates. They are Mr A. M. K. M. Spandau, of the Department of Economics, Rhodes University, and Mr J. R. Seretio, of the Department of Physics, at Fort Hare University. Mr Spandau was awarded the degree of Doctor of Commerce and Mr Seretio, a Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Date 21 APR 1972
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Fort Hare ken 110 grade toe

ALICE. — 'n Rekord - getal van 165 studente ontvang more grade en diplomas op die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Die grade word toegeken deur die Universiteit se kanselier, dr. P. E. (Etienne) Rousseau, een van Suid-Afrika se voorste nyweraars. Dr. Anton Rupert, bekende S.A. nywerraar, is die hoofspreker.

Altesaam 110 studente kry vanjaar grade, teenoor 106 in 1971 en 54 kry diplomas teenoor 46 in 1971. Twee studente is die eerste Bantoe - studente in Suid-Afrika wat die graad M.Sc. in Organiese Chemie kry. 'n Student met argeologie as hoofvak sal waarskynlik die eerste Bantoe in die Republiek wees wat 'n graad in hierdie studierigting ontvang.

— Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
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te 22 APR 1972 Her

E. P. HERALD

Degrees for five

Herald Correspondent

FIVE Port Elizabeth men will receive their degrees at the Fort Hare graduation ceremony to be held at Fort Hare, Alice, this morning.

They are Messrs D. D. Vinqi, T. Mqagi, T. Mafongosi, M. Yekela, A. Stofile and C. Mpongoshe.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 25 NOV 1971
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Two more doctors in Border family

EAST LONDON — A Healdtown High School teacher in the Fort Beaufort district, Mr. B. M. Mbete said he "could hardly sleep through excitement" when he learnt his two sons, Diliza and "Toto" had completed their medical studies at the University of Natal.

Mr. Mbete said he felt he had done something in life when he got the telegram.

The two sons, aged 28 and 26, respectively, were among 49 non-White doctors who took the Hippocratic Oath at a ceremony attended by families and friends at the university last week. Mr. Mbete said he could not go to the ceremony because they were busy with examinations at Healdtown.

The two doctors were not available for comment yesterday. A spokesman for King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban said she believed they had already left for home. She said they will start their internship year at the hospital on January 3, 1972.

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PSYCHIATRY

Both started their schooling at the Healdtown Practising School and then went on to the high school where they matriculated. Dr. Diliza Mbete started a psychiatry course after matric. Without completing the course he went to study for a Bachelor of Science degree at Fort Hare after which he took up medicine at Natal University. Dr. "Toto" Mbete also completed a Bachelor of Science degree after matric and then went to Natal University.

Their success has made the number of doctors in the Mbete family rise to four. Their father's brother's two sons are also doctors.

Dr. Charles Wesley Mbete, who is chairman of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, is practising in Herschel. His younger brother, Dr. Mtunzi Mbete, is practising at Engcobo in the Transkei. — DDR.

Date 18 APR 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

Graduation for 164 at Fort Hare

EAST LONDON. — One hundred and sixty-four students will be capped at the graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare to be held at the Great Hall, near Alice, on Saturday.

The guest speaker will be Dr Anton Rupert, the well-known South African industrialist.

Invitations have been extended to the Transkeian Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, and his Cabinet Ministers. Also invited is the Ciskeian Chief Executive Officer, Chief Justice Mabandla, and the heads of departments in the territory.

Educationists from all over the country are expected to converge on Alice for the ceremony.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 15 NOV 1971
CAPE ARGUS

Buthelezi on 'full human rights'

'NOTHING LESS WILL DO'

The Argus Bureau: Johannesburg, Monday.

NOTHING less than 'full human rights' would satisfy the Black people of South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told reporters yesterday on his return from a six-week trip to Europe.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Zulu Territorial Authority said that is message to Africans was that they could get nowhere without determination and hard work.

'There are just no substitutes for these. In spite of the odds we face in our underdevelopment, this should not make us lose heart.

'As much as other people have found themselves in dire straits of various sorts throughout history, so are we at the moment. To be face to face with this should make us know that we shall also overcome. As long as each one of use — whatever his station is in life — plays his part honestly and to the best of his ability, this is sure to happen.'

University of Fort Hare
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'SPYING'

He expressed concern at the fact that twice while he was in Britain, Black South Africans living there were asked to spy on him.

A few days after his arrival in London, the wife of one of his contemporaries at Fort Hare University was approached by two Whites 'with a distinct South African accent' and one Black. They offered her handsome payment if she 'kept an eye on me and informed them of my engagements other than those arranged by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

'Let me make it clear that I do not know who these men were. But nevertheless this kind of incident makes me 'cry the Beloved Country,' because it is these kinds of excursions by some South Africans which will strengthen the view of some critics of South Africa that indivdual freedom is becoming more and more heavily circumscribed in our country.'

'MONEY OFFERED'

Chief Buthelezi said he was not a 'subversive element' and that the incident had 'almost dampened my spirits.'

Later he was again informed that money had been offered to some people at another gathering he was attending if they volunteered information on what was said there.

Many people had expressed the opinion, Chief Buthelezi said, that if there was any intention to give Africans self determination, then it was in the interests of all in South Africa that this should be made apparent as soon as possible.

Date 20 DEC 1971
EVENING POST P.E.

Hundreds see two ordained

HUNDREDS of people from the Port Elizabeth African townships and Kabah, Uitenhage, attended an impressive service at St Stephen's Church, New Brighton, at which two young men were ordained deacons.

The men were Mr Duncan Lifa Makasi and Mr Selby Yoyo.

Mr Makasi is an Associate of the Federal Theological Seminary, Alice, and a BA graduate of Fort Hare, Alice.

Mr Yoyo, a grandson of the founder of the Order of Ethiopia, the Rev. James Matta Dwane, studied for the ministry at St Bede's College, Umtata.

University of Fort Hare
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Bishop presided

Both men will work in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Makasi will serve under the Rev. D. N. Mbopa, Rector of St Stephen's Church and Mr Yoyo will be stationed at Bernard Mizeki church, Kwazakele, under the Provincial of the Order of Ethiopia, the Rev. E. M. Hopa.

The ordination service was taken by the Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Right Reverend Philip Russell. He was assisted by Mr Mbopa, and Archdeacon Maurice Clack.

The preacher was the Rev. M. Dyantyi, Rector of St Anne's Church, Kabah, Uitenhage.

The Rev. James Haya, Rector of the Holy Spirit Mission, Kwazakele, Mr Hopa, Mr Mbopa and Archdeacon Clack administered Holy Communion.

Date

Chief Gatsha tells of S.A. agents

'BLACKS ASKED TO SPY ON ME'

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive Officer of the Zulu Territorial Authority has revealed that South African agents had offered large sums of money to people in Britain if they volunteered information on the chief's activities in the United Kingdom.

Chief Buthelezi gave details of how he came to know about it when he addressed more than 3 000 people of all races who had come to meet him at Louis Botha Airport on his return from his overseas visit.

AMAZED

He told them: "A few days after my arrival in London, I was amazed when the wife of one of my contemporaries at Fort Hare University was approached by two South African Whites who had distinct South African accents and one Black, with the request that if she kept an eye on me arranged by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, she would be handsomely paid for it."

The large African audience listening to Chief Buthelezi were clearly disgusted by the

University of Fort Hare
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Date 15 JAN 1972
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare exam results

EAST LONDON — About 100 students successfully completed degree courses at the University of Fort Hare in the final examinations last year.

A spokesman for the university said the results, on the whole, were "very satisfactory."

"They show a lot of hard work has been put in by most of the students," he said.

He said that in terms of a new regulation, introduced last year, students who failed to satisfy the minimum requirements of study, might be refused re-admission.

Students must pass in at least one course in their first year and two courses in their second year.

About five per cent of the total enrolment of 770 students in 1971 failed to meet the requirements.

"We have a limited enrolment and this requirement is simply to safeguard matriculants against people who have been here a year and not done anything," the spokesman said.

He said a maximum of 900 students might possibly be enrolled this year.

A number of students will write supplementary examinations in February and the results will be known early in March.

RESULTS

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Betela, T. N.; Blose, C. P. (Miss); Bodlani, N. F. (Miss); Cokoto, R. N. (Miss); Dlepu, P. N. (Miss); Gcanga, Q. T.; Gitywa, B. N. F. (Miss); Jobodwana, N. Z.; Khoali, M. M.; Mabandla, L. M.; Mabeta, M. M.; Matlana, R. M.; Maqhutyana, M. D.; Matoti, S. A.; Mbana, L. L.; Mfobo, S. M.; Mgoduso, N. (Miss), Moloi, A. L.; Ncube, D. J.; Ndima, M.; Ngqubac F. M. Nkuhentombi, S. Nomb; S. M. (Miss); Ntonga, B. B.; Pieterse P. G.; Rodolo, L. D.; Sigwili, F. S.; Stofile, A. M.; Tandwa, A. V.; Tyilana, W. S. M.; Xaba, N. P. (Miss).

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)

Bam, P. N. (Miss); Phayne, J. N.; Makalima, M. W.

MASTER OF ARTS

Noruwana, J. M..

BA (SOCIAL WORK)

Canca, M. M.; Makubalo, M. E.; Njamba, D. D.; Moletsane, A. T. (Miss); Moyake, X. Y.; Sidzumo, D. T. (Miss); Sixaba, M. M.

DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL WORK

Dandala, V. V.; Duba, J. N. (Miss).

B. JURIS

Mvemve. A. Z.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

BACHELOR OF THEOLOGY

Mchunu, V. J.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Baqwa, J.; Bikitsha, E. N.; (Miss); Bomvana, T. S.; De Jenga, I. C.; Kambule, Y. H. (Miss); Kentane, H. L.; Lenyai, S. K.; Lukhele, R. N. L.; Mahlasela, H. N. T.; Maloba, T. M.; Maqagi, W.; Mavuya, D. V.; Mbilase, W. N.; Moeti, J. M.; Moiloa, S. B.; Mokgohloa, J. B.; Mokgoro, J.; Msengana, M. L. (Miss); Nabe, E. P. K. (Miss); Ndoro, S.; Nkadinde, L. J.; Ntuli, N. V. D.; Ntusi, B. J.; Nyembezi, I. S. (Miss); Qaba, S. B.; Shai, M. P. S.; Tshiqi, P. (Miss); Tyobeka, E. T.; Yekela, M.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS)

Magojo, H. E.; Motse, D. W. S.; Saba, F. M.; Sibiya, G. S.;

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION DIPLOMA

Bosman, F. M. K.; Duze, C. N.; Gaomab, A. E.; Gugwini, S.; Gxilishe, D.; Gxilishe, D.; Jikwana, A. S.; Kwatsha, L.; Kwetana, W. M.; Lusaseni, C. L.; Mangcu, C. H.; Mashiyi, G. N.; Myataza, C. N.; Nxala, S. F.; Pangwa, P. M.; Satyo, S. C. I.; Sithole, M. M. W.; Vakalisa, C. G..

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

Mgidlana. H. S.; Tladi, S. W.

B. COMM. (LAW)

Biyana, S. M.; Mojalefa, M. B.

PUBLIC SERVICE LAW CERTIFICATE.

Majeke, P.; Seriti, W. L. — DDR.

Date 15 JAN 1972
E. P. HERALD

Good news for four students

Herald Correspondent

FOUR local African students of Fort Hare University have received the good news that they have passed their degrees.

They are Messrs Tota Maqagi, BSc, Themba Mafongosi, BSc, Mazizi Yekela, BSc, and Arnold Stofile, BA.

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Date - 3 MAR 1972
E. L. Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Three of the Welsh High School's last matric class who have left East London to further their studies. From the left are Pumezile Somnono, who has gone to Lovedale for a teacher's course; Fikile Qoboshiyane, who obtained a first class pass and has gone to Natal University to study medicine; and Thozamile Rweqane, who has gone to Fort Hare University.

Date 14 JAN 1972
CAPE ARGUS



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SOME OF THE DELEGATES attending the 51st conference of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, held at the Guguletu Civic Hall, from left: Mr D. M. Mphahlele (Pretoria), Mr C. W. Khwatsha (Cape Town), Mr D. Rametsi (Bloemfontein), Mrs M. C. Soga (East London), Mr H. H. Dlamlendze (ATASA secretary general, Johannesburg), Mr C. N. Lekalake (ATASA president, Mafeking), Mrs G. V. Sobozi (Cape Town), Mr Theo Shandu (Durban) and Mr R. L. Peteni (Fort Hare University lecturer and ATASA vice-president).

Date 16 NOV 1971
WORLD

GATSHA TELLS OF I S A AGENTS

● Continued from Page 1.

approval by loud tongue-clicking.

The Chief was cheered loudly when he said: "Let me make it clear that I do not know who these men are. But nevertheless this kind of incident makes me "Cry The Beloved Country", because it is the type of excursion by some South Africans which will strengthen the view of some critics of South Africa that individual freedom is getting more heavily circumscribed in that country."

UNIVERSITAS FORTIS HARENSIS VIDE LUMEN QUO
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INCIDENT

He said the incident "dampened" his spirit on the tour especially since he was again informed that some people had offered members of his party money for information on what the Chief said at a function.

Chief Buthelezi said he had held lengthy discussions with British officials who had been responsible for the decolonisation of British colonies. One of the main points to emerge from these talks was the importance of inspiring people to stand on their own.

INTERESTED

He had also been interested to learn that the British Government had provided money for the purchase of White-owned farms in Swaziland with the obect of settling Swazis on them.

The Minister of Police, Mr S. L. Muller refused to comment on the statement by

Date 23 NOV 1971
The Friend

Professor backs Gerdener

EQUAL PAY CALL SUPPORTED

'Not under present regime'

The Friend Correspondent

CAPE TOWN

A CALL to the public to support the Minister of the Interior, Mr Theo Gerdener, in his plea for efforts to narrow the gap in living standards between Whites and non-Whites has come from Professor B. de V. van der Merwe, of the University of Fort Hare.

AN increase in the productivity and earning power of non-White workers on a sound economic basis was simply not possible under the Government's present policy, the national secretary of the United Party, Senator J. L. Horak, said in Cape Town yesterday.

He was commenting on the clash of opinion between Mr Theo Gerdener, Minister of the Interior, and Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Information, on the issue of narrowing the gap in living standards between Whites and non-Whites.

Senator Horak said: "Once again we have the spectacle, which has become so common under the present Prime Minister, of two Cabinet Ministers lashing each other in public."

Professor van der Merwe, in a letter published in the Cape Town Nationalist newspaper yesterday, rejected arguments that have been put forward against the idea of equal pay for equal work.

His call comes at a time when there appears to be a sharp clash of opinion in the Cabinet on the issue raised by Mr Gerdener.

Mr Gerdener was publicly repudiated by his Cabinet colleague, Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Information, according to a report in the Nationalist Sunday newspaper.

The report, by the newspaper's political correspondent, said Mr Gerdener was persisting with his viewpoint about which there was "a visible difference of opinion in the Cabinet".

Professor van der Merwe wrote: "We can start now (to narrow the gap in living standards) by strengthening Mr Gerdener's hands in creating a climate for working towards salaries on equal service."

This could curb the "excessive ostentatiousness" among some Whites. It could also mean that the entire White South Africa would have to accept a lower standard of living.

TACKLE IT NOW

Professor van der Merwe added: "The Government deserves the undivided loyalty of all parties in its efforts to close the salary gap—but not when it is too late, nor in three or four years' time. Let it be our endeavour to tackle this matter now and to carry it through systematically."

Mr Gerdener, who repeated his call at the weekend, was quoted by Sunday newspapers as saying that it was probably the first time that the South African Press had been so unanimous on an internal problem concerning relationships between Whites and non-Whites.

Speaking at a Nationalist Party "stryddag" in the Randburg constituency, he said: "This unanimous reaction of the South African Press — something that usually happens only with external political matters—can provide a binding foundation on which a co-ordinated action can be launched in South Africa."

Date 28 NOV 1971
WORLD

Back home!



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Coming home for a well-earned rest, these Fort Hare students leave their ship at Durban harbour. They are (from left): Miss Dudu Goba, a science student; Mr. Selby Baqwa and his sister Lilian, who are both reading law. Miss Goba's home is in Durban and the Baqwa's hail from Umzimkulu in the Transkei.

Date 26 JAN 1972
P. E. EVENING POST

READERS' LETTERS

Fund is started to help student

To the Editor, Box 1121, Port Elizabeth.

SIR, — Mr M. J. Lallie wrote in the Evening Post on January 20 appealing for money to enable him to continue his law studies at Fort Hare University.

I have met this gentleman and believe him to be a sincere and hardworking man who is determined to succeed.

One may ask why a man of 41 years with a family of six and an income of R40 a month should have the temerity to start a university course.

The answer is that he believes in his abilities and is determined to improve his position in life so that he may make a more useful contribution within his own community.

This determination is supported by a strong and honest religious conviction.

I am going to help him because I believe that his people are in great need of honest and competent leaders of their own and that by helping him now, financially, I am contributing to the future development and stability of his own people.

Allowance

He needs immediately R220 for university fees and, although he doesn't mention it he obviously needs a monthly allowance for books, food, clothing, etc.

On his behalf I would like to ask your readers to contribute whatever they can for his immediate need, and also to enable a fund to be built up to be used for his assistance over the remaining two years of his course.

If the response is favourable I will take steps to ensure that the money is correctly accounted for and properly administered.

J. KENNETH BARTLE
Port Elizabeth.

● *The South African Institute of Race Relations, which is a properly registered welfare organisation, has agreed to receive donations and administer the fund on Mr Lallie's behalf. Its address is Room 217, ABC Bank Building, Main Street, Port Elizabeth, or P.O. Box 1748 (telephone number 25956).*

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 APR 1972

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Prof. D. F. van Dyk, hoof van die Departement Historiese Opvoedkunde, aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is ontslaan uit die Frere-Hospitaal, Oos-Londen, waar hy vir waarneming en behandeling was. Hy is tans met siekteverlof en sterk aan op Fraudahof, Bainsvlei.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 JAN 1972
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Teachers launch bursary fund

EAST LONDON — A fund to help promising students to further their studies at Fort Hare University has been launched by the Border African Teachers' Association.

The regional secretary, Mr. M. M. Mvalo, said there was a shortage of teachers in commerce, geography, mathematics, and science throughout the country. In the Border area the position was particularly grave.

Promising pupils would be helped to study these subjects at Fort Hare University, he said.

Those offered bursaries would be required to serve as teachers on the Border for a certain period after they completed their studies.

The bursary scheme, which had the approval of the Acting Director of Education and Culture in the Ciskei, could be boosted if all the teachers on the Border each contributed at least R1 a year, Mr. Mvalo said.

The new developments now taking place in the Ciskei needed qualified personnel. Red-blanketed Africans now wanted to be able to sign their names at least.

Mr. Mvalo said his association was not prepared to accept as teachers people who joined the profession for prestige and anticipated easy living. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 APR 1972

DIE VOLKSBLAD

MASFERG SE BEURSE

SEDERT die totstandkoming van Massey-Ferguson (S.A.) Beperk se Stigting vir Gevorderde Onderwys en Navorsing in 1965 het Maatskappy reeds R70 600 vir gevorderde onderwys en navorsing beskikbaar gestel.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Vanjaar se toekennings beloop R13 094 — die grootste jaarlikse toekenning wat nog gedoen is. Onder vanjaar se beurswenners is verskeie landboustudente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Date 26 JAN 1972
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Bricklaying course hailed as success

EAST LONDON — The South African Brick Association's bricklaying course, the first one of which finished here on Saturday, has been hailed as a great success by some of the pupils who completed the course.

Dr. J. N. Marais, a senior lecturer at Fort Hare University, Alice, has already completed some brick repairs at his home and plans to do more in the near future.

"I really enjoyed the course," he said, "and have learnt how to handle the material and tools well enough to do major repairs around the house. I think with a little more experience a person who has done the course could build a house," Dr. Marais said.

Four other senior lecturers at the university joined Dr. Marais in a lift club to get to East London for the courses once a week.

Dr. P. Cloete in the department of biochemistry and Dr. J. Labuschagne have been helping a friend with alterations to his house and have found the knowledge they gained from the course invaluable.

"The organisers can, however, make the course a bit more practical," Dr. Cloete said, "by putting pupils onto a fixed job instead of knocking down the walls that are built in the practical training. Even if they have to dig a hole and build a septic tank it would be far better practical ex[illegible]

An East London radiologist, who also attended the courses, said he found it "extremely interesting [illegible] I feel I can now plan any intended project at home. I've already completed a retaining wall and two fancy gate pillars," he said.

"I find my knowledge will help in the building of smaller projects at home and for bigger undertakings I can keep an eye on the qualified man as I will have some idea of the task in hand."

The course lasts 12 weeks with the pupil given a choice of six different times to attend the same stage of the course. There are two sessions each night on Tuesdays and Wednesdays and two sessions on a Saturday morning. Pupils may attend any one of these six sessions.

The tutors are two qualified journeymen and the course is entirely practical, covering all aspects of bricklaying from cutting to the building of doors and windows into a wall.

Classes are held in a sheltered area on a building site in Sheffield Road, off Settlers Way, and pupils use tools which they buy themselves to practise the art of bricklaying with the 5 000 bricks provided by the association.

Major P. A. D. Peyper of the police is spending part of his leave putting into practice the knowledge he gained from the courses.

"I am busy with some minor construction and repairs here," he said at his home yesterday, "and I now have the greatest respect for journeymen bricklayers."

The association will be starting another 12-week course next month.

Those who attended the last course included:

D. B. Arnold, R. A. Atherton, D. F. Baker, Dr. W. Backer, L. F. Beacom, M. Belchers, V. A. Benkenstein, A. R. Bossé, I. M. Bruce, R. J. Butler, T. J. Butler, P. W. Cloete, B. V. Court, J. P. Deetlefs, J. R. Drought, J. Dunn, I. W. Dyer, W. M. P. Fennell, M. Fisher, I. Friedman, M. Gatcke, D. C. Hewitson, L. J. Howell, E. J. Humphrey, Dr. H. Hutchinson, B. C.

IN LUMINE TUO WIDE IN TUO LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 JAN 1972
ate
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Spoorwa word kapel

KAAPSTAD. — 'n Spoorwegwa wat omskep is in 'n kapel sal voortaan dien as n saal vir intern[illegible]like dienste aan spoorwegwerkers gedurende die middagpouse. Hierdie kapel staan by die Spoorweë se werkplaas in Soutrivier.

Prof. dr. E. J. Marais, hoogleraar aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare het dit gistermiddag geopen. Hy was voorheen spoorwegleeraar in Kaapstad, en die kapel word na hom vernoem.

In sy openingsrede het prof. Marais o.m. gesê dat elkeen 'n tempel van die Here moet wees, net soos hierdie kapel ook 'n tempel is. — (Eie Beriggewer)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 JAN 1972

E.L. Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. and Mrs. E. Galloway (standing), of the Isle of Wight, who left South Africa in 1954 and ran a hotel in Scotland for many years, seen reunited with Mr. Galloway's brother, Professor A. Scott Galloway, of Fort Hare, and Mrs. Galloway at their home in Alice.

Date 18 FEB 1976
EVENING POST P.E

Plea by African students

AFTER desperately trying to get money for their university education, four young men from the Port Elizabeth African townships travelled to Fort Hare University last night to plead with the authorities to keep their places open till they found money.

All come from destitute homes. They have no means of studying at Fort Hare without financial help by sympathisers.

One of the students, Joseph Manjezi, has had a brilliant high school career. He passed Junior Certificate and matriculation first class. His parents are old age pensioners.

The fees at Fort Hare are R200 a year.

Some of the students said they would accept loan bursaries if offered. They realised the fees were high. Few people would be willing to give away large sums of money even for a good cause.

University of Fort Hare
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17 JAN 1972
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

ZULULAND'S 'DRAMATIC DEPARTURE'

WASHINGTON. — The New York Times says in a leading article that Zululand's Legislative Assembly has made a "dramatic departure" from the docile behaviour expected of a new Bantustan legislature.

South Africa's White rulers, the Times says, were dismayed when Chief Buthelezi was overwhelmingly elected Chief Executive Officer of the new territorial authority.

"They must have been equally chagrined when the Legislative Assembly at his bidding unanimously eliminated the expression of allegiance to the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's position in opposing the customary oath of allegiance was "consistent with the stand he has taken ever since his student days when the Government suspended him from Fort Hare University for anti-apartheid activity," the Times said.

"To its credit, the Government allowed Chief Buthelezi to assume office, no doubt recognising he was the spokesman for four million Zulus, the largest tribal group in South Africa."

Pretoria's reaction to the oath row would be anxiously awaited far beyond South Africa's borders, the newspaper added. "This Zulu action, coupled with the recent expressions of defiance by the Prime Minister of the Transkei and the strike of 11 000 Ovambo copped miners . . . signals deep trouble ahead for 'separate development'."

Date 30 JAN 1972
SUNDAY TIMES

POLITICAL COMMENT by STANLEY UYS

Now is time to consider ideals of Black youth

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF NUSAS, Mr. Paul Pretorius, has chosen this moment — when the vast outpouring of words at the 1972 parliamentary session is about to begin — to direct the attention of White students to a situation which, if less publicised than parliamentary debates, is every bit as important.

In a fact sheet addressed to student bodies all over South Africa, Mr. Pretorius outlines the nature of the "Black consciousness" movement, the SA Students' Organisation (SASO), whose founders broke away from NUSAS in 1968 to establish a "Blacks-only" body for African, Coloured and Indian students.

Mr. Pretorius is not setting himself up as a spokesman of SASO; he is simply explaining to White students SASO's role in the student situation in South Africa so they can decide for themselves what attitude to adopt towards SASO.

Mr. Pretorius gives extracts from the SASO policy manifesto and other SASO documents.

I would like to quote some of these extracts because I believe the emergence of SASO is an important development whose significance should be clearly understood.

System

In a White-dominated country such as South Africa, the Whites unavoidably tend to become ethnocentric: even when they are genuinely concerned about the plight of their Black brothers they are often inclined to make their assessments within a White value system.

The significance of SASO is that it rejects this White value system.

Its immediate aim in fact is to establish a *cordon sanitaire* between itself and White liberals so they cannot influence it.

This is very distressing for White liberals but once they grasp the reasoning behind SASO's philosophy they will find it easier to understand their exclusion.

An understanding of SASO is relevant not only in the student world but also in Black politics generally in South Africa.

In a sense, SASO is a tip of the Black iceberg — if this is not an inappropriately cool analogy.

If our legislators were to pay a little more attention to manifestations of this kind and a little less to their own cliche-ridden verbal battles, they might just possibly avoid in future being caught so totally unaware, as for example they have been in Ovamboland or Zululand — or as the Smith Government are being caught now in Rhodesia.

Growth

Here then, briefly, are some facts about SASO and its "Black consciousness" philosophy, taken from Mr. Pretorius's fact sheet.

SASO was formed in 1948 by a group of students at the University of Natal (Black section). The founder-president was Steve Biko, a student at that university. The organisation has grown steadily over the past few years and now has seven affiliated centres.

The universities and educational institutions at present affiliated to SASO are:

The University of Natal (Black section).

The University of Fort Hare.

The University of the North (Turfloop).

The University of Zululand (Ngoye).

The Transvaal College of Education.

Federal Theological Seminary, Alice.

Lutheran Training College, Mapumulo.

In addition branches have been formed in Durban, Soweto and the Western Cape. All in all these centres cover approximately 3 000 students.

The present president of SASO is Temba Sono from Turfloop. The SASO head office is in Durban, where a full-time staff of four is employed.

They are: Temba Sono, president; Harry Nengwekhulu, full-time organiser; Barney Pityana, general secretary; and Strini Moodley, publications officer.

In essence, the structure of SASO is the same as that of NUSAS — the SRC of the educational institution concerned affiliates to a central body.

It is interesting to note that the organisation includes off-campus branches in Soweto, Durban and the Western Cape, thus involving many students who for practical and legal reasons would not otherwise be able to take part in the activities of SASO.

These branches are also deeply involved in the communities to which they belong.

The first two articles of the SASO policy manifesto read as follows:

SASO is a Black student organisation that works for the liberation of the Black man first from psychological oppression by themselves through inferiority complex and secondly from physical oppression occurring out of living in a White racist society.

We define Black people as those who are by law or tradition, politically, economically and socially discriminated against as a group in the South African society and identify themselves as a unit in the struggle towards the realisation of their aspirations.

Article three of the SASO policy manifesto reads as follows:

(a) South Africa is a country in which both Black and White live and shall continue to live together.

(b) That the White man must be made aware that one is either part of the solution or part of the problem.

(c) That, in this context, because of the privileges accorded to them by legislation and because of their continual maintenance of an oppressive regime, Whites have defined themselves as part of the problem.

(d) That, therefore, we believe that in all matters relating to the struggle towards realising our aspirations, Whites must be excluded.

(e) That this attitude must not be interpreted by Blacks to imply "anti-Whitism" but merely a more positive way of attaining a normal situation in South Africa.

(f) That in pursuit of this direction, therefore, personal contact with Whites, though it should not be legislated against, must be discouraged, especially where it tends to militate against the beliefs we hold dear.

On the subject of White liberals and integration, articles five and six of the SASO policy manifesto include the following points:

SASO believes that the concept of integration can never be realised in an atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust.

"Integration does not mean an assimilation of Blacks into an already established set of norms drawn up and motivated by White society.

"Integration follows automatically when the doors to prejudice are closed through the attainment of a just and free society.

"SASO believes that all groups allegedly working for 'integration' in South Africa . . . and here we note in particular the Progressive Party and other liberal institutions . . . are not working for the kind of integration that would be acceptable to the Black man.

"Their attempts are directed merely at relaxing certain oppressive legislations and to allow Blacks into a White-type society."

In an address last September, Steve Biko said:

"The concept of integration, whose virtues are often extolled in White liberal circles, is full of unquestioned assumptions that embrace White values. It is a concept long defined by Whites and never examined by Blacks.

"It is based on the assumption that all is well with the [illegible] save for some degree of mismanagement at the top by irrational conservatives.

"They forget that they are talking about people. They see Blacks as extensions of brooms and additional leverages to some complicated industrial machine.

"This is White man's integration — an integration based on exploitative values in a society in which the Whites have already cut out their position somewhere at the top of the pyramid. . .

"Even those Whites who see a lot wrong with the system make it their business to control the response of the Blacks to the provocation.

"No one is suggesting that it is not the business of Whites of liberal opinion to oppose what is wrong. However, to us it appears as too much of a coincidence that liberals — few as they are — should not only be determining the *modus operandi* of those Blacks who oppose the system but also leading it, in spite of their involvement in the system.

"To us it looks as if, in fact, their role spells out the totality of the White power structure — the fact that though Whites are our problem it is still other Whites who want to tell us how to deal with that problem."

A further point made in the SASO manifesto is:

"SASO accepts the premise that before the Black people should join the open society, they should first close their ranks to form themselves into a solid group to oppose the definite racism that is meted out by the White society, to work out their direction clearly and bargain from a position of strength.

"SASO believes that a truly open society can only be achieved by Blacks."

While SASO enjoys much support in the Black community and even among Whites, there are individuals and groups who oppose the concept of Black consciousness and exclusiveness, in varying degrees.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

1 FEB 1972 Fort Hare
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.

Fort Hare kry 50 p.s. meer

FORT HARE.

DIE Universiteit van Fort Hare se getalle sal vanjaar met bykans 20 persent toeneem. Ondanks 'n oorvloed van aansoeke sal 'n maksimum van 900 studente toegelaat kan word, waarvan 50 self vir verblyf sal moet sorg.

Die beperkte koshuisruimte beperk die inname maar het tot gevolg dat streng keuring van kandidate gedoen kan word. Die personeel meld op 9 Februarie aan vir diens en die lesings begin op 28 Maart.

'n Nuwe manskoshuis, wat verblyf bied vir 158 studente, word vanjaar in gebruik geneem en enige dag sal met die bou van die swembad vir studente begin word. Altesaam R100 000 is al vir 'n universiteitsaal ingesamel. Daar word beoog om eers 'n groter bedrag [illegible] voordat met die konstruksie daarvan en van die res van die studentesentrum, begin sal word.

Aanvaar

Tien nuwe blankes en vyf nie-blankes personeellede sal vanjaar diens aanvaar. Van hulle is twee professore, nl. prof. J. A. Lamprecht, professor in sistematiese teologie, en prof. A. P. Kriel, professor in Bantoetale.

Die volgende lektore is aangestel: mnr. R. Botha (maatskaplike werk), mnr. J. V. Grobbelaar (bio-chemie), mnr. G. J. Gunter (geologie), mnr. M. G. T. Hallier (skone kunste), dr. J. P. Mildenhall (plantpatologie), ds. W. J. Odendaal (ou Testamentiese vakke en Hebreeus), mnr. V. Taylor (aardrykskunde), mnr. K. N. van der Walt (Duits).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 MAR 1972

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Mnr. I. C. du Preez van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het die graad D.Sc in Chemie aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit behaal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 MAR 1972
CAPE ARGUS

FORT BEAUFORT.—The successful candidate in the municipal by-election held in Fort Beaufort was Mr George Millad, a local businessman. He was the official candidate of the Fort Beaufort Ratepayers' Association and was opposed in the election by Dr S. Stampa, a veterinary surgeon and lecturer in the Department of Agriculture at the University of Fort Hare. There was a 34 percentage poll.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 MAR 1972

Daily Dispatch

Firm gives R500 to Fort Hare

ALICE—A nation-wide furniture group has donated R500 to the University of Fort Hare.

The presentation was made to the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet by the company's regional director, Mr. N. R. Cape.

The money will go towards a students' centre at Fort Hare for which there is an urgent need.

Prof. De Wet said that at present the State was responsible for the entire cost of black higher education and academic buildings and hostels received top priority while buildings for recreation were at the bottom of the list.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 MAY 1972
NATAL WITNESS

Bantu training scheme ready

CAPE TOWN — The Government was launching a large-scale vocational training scheme for Bantu and was considering the use of Bantu levy funds to provide for the capital needs of the scheme, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, Dr. P. G. J. Koornhof, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The Deputy Minister, who was speaking in a Bantu affairs debate in committee on the Appropriation Bill, said the scheme would be in the interest of industry and industrialists. For this reason it would only be fair to finance it by way of Bantu levies.

The Government regarded it as of great importance to continue with this scheme and he hoped to receive the support of the Opposition in this matter.

In addition to this, a professional register of Bantu was being compiled from which every homeland would be able to determine how many trained and professional men there were in or outside that homeland.

Already 17 550 Bantu were on this register. Of these, 2 260 were North Sotho, more than 3 000 South Sotho, 1 600 Ciskei-Xhosa, 1 760 Transkei-Xhosa, 3 600 Tswana, 3 400 Zulu, 750 Venda, 420 Swazi and 500 Tsonga-Machangana.

Vocational orientation centres were also established and great progress was being made.

Dr. Koornhof said that the rectors of the University of the North, the University of Fort Hare and the University of Zululand had been asked to submit suggestions as soon as possible on the establishment of branches of the mother university in other areas of the respective Bantu homelands. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 DEC 1971
WORLD

All-night gig for degree man Claxton

PEOPLE from all over the Transkei and Ciskei are expected to make their way to the Sokapase's Ward in Nqamakwe on Saturday for a graduation party in honour of Mr. Claxton Ludumo Lusaseni.

Mr. Lusaseni obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in English and History, from the University of Fort Hare in April.

The party, organised by his family, is expected to be a bumper affair starting at 12 noon at his home and moving on to the Roman Church Hall where it is expected to last the whole night.

Master of Ceremonies will be Mr. W. Mbanga, manager of Nqamakwe Hotel and Mr. T. Gundwana, an articled clerk from Port Elizabeth, will give a vote of thanks.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

BAND

Popular Montella Swing Band from Port Elizabeth will entertain the guests.

Among the guest speakers will be Mr. M. Lujabe, inspector of education in the Butterworth Circuit.

Speeches will be interspersed with musical items from the Ndakana Club, the Nqamakwe Students Choir, The Sokapase Students Choir and the Monielle Swing Band. The Rev. T. Mazwi will open the party with a short prayer.

Guest speaker at the Roman Church Hall will be Mr. S. Bongela, principal of Ezizweni Secondary School.

BRAAIVLEIS

Another speaker will be Mr. Dekeda representing the Ndakana Club. He is the principal of the Upper Cegcwana School.

There will be a braaivleis and other refreshments.

At midnight Mr. Booi, a clerk at Comfimvaba, will take over as Master of Ceremonies.

Soccer matches between local and visiting clubs have been arranged for the afternoon.

Date 4 FEB 1972
E. L. Daily Dispatch

The loan sharks prey

LOAN sharks were preying on Africans in urban areas.

So said Mr. V. Z. Gitywa, senior lecturer in anthropology and curator of the F. S. Malan Ethnological Museum at Fort Hare in an East London forum.

Mr. Gitywa said that in almost all urban areas there were associations which lent money to people in need — their furniture being repossessed or their relatives were in trouble.

These loan groups were seldom "sniffed out" by the law because those who benefited never (out of gratitude) made complaints about them or the exorbitant charges.

Mr. Gitywa, who was speaking on "The Import of Urbanisation on Xhosa Life and Customs" said one of the most obvious impact of urbanisation on Xhosa life was in the economic sphere.

Tension

In the urban area wealth was no longer purely based on the possession of cattle. Money, European goods, professionalism, etc. were the urban components that were to make up wealth, and every means was employed to attain it.

The struggle was fraught with frustration and tension because of certain legislation. Even in cases where the urban African had learned certain skills they were useless to him outside an urban area.

A positive element of urbanisation economically was the diversification of the "new" economy adopted by the urban Africans, but here again, one met with frustration and tensions because not all employment avenues were open to them.

The significance of the family as a primary social unit



MR. V. Z. GITYWA

had decreased considerably in the urban set-up.

Large numbers and density of settlement meant that the normal personal mutual acquaintanceship between inhabitants was lacking.

Relationships or contacts were impersonal, superficial, transitory and segmental. Urban Africans had become increasingly individualistic.

The city had many opportunities for women and this meant economic and social independence from men who were traditionally the overlords. This, partly, explained the increasing incidence of matrifocal families in urban area.

The law made bigamy a crime and gave the wife a right to sue the husband on grounds of, inter alia, adultery — something which did not occur in traditional rural life. This also had much to do with the instability of marriage in urban areas.

Frustration and maladjustment of both adults and children were further increased by the dangerously lop-sided sex ratios among adults, and through the lack of proper care and upbringing of children. Both parents were at work during the day and the children were left to their own resources.

Infidelity

Infidelity was rife and the children, for lack of constructive occupation, ganged up with bad elements roaming the city and the township streets.

The close living and working together of indivduals who had no sentimental and emotional ties fostered a spirit of competition, opposition and mutual exploitation in the townships and cities.

The individual found himself forced to affiliate to vastly differing groups none of which would monopolise his undivided loyalty.

The ruling actor in the urban area was money for purposes of survival. This monetary nexus had displaced personal relations as a basis of association with impersonal, predatory relationships which tended to obstruct the effective functioning of the social order unless checked by professional codes and occupational etiquette.

Survival

The individual was reduced to a state of impotence and was bound to gang up with others of similar interest into organised groups to obtain his ends. These organised groups might be legal or criminal, but both categories were not based on kinship as would be the case in the country.

African religious concepts had been disrupted by the introduction of Christianity. African religion sufficed to maintain the moral codes of the people.

With the impact of urbanisation, the African had to adjust many aspects of his culture, including religion, in order to fit into the new socio-economic environment.

The old religion which had remedies for everyday mishaps and purported to ward off calamities such as crop failure, depradations by wild animals, sudden storms and floodings had no remedy for the new calamities.

Value

An attempt at moral re-armament had been found in the sects by synthesising in varying degrees Christian and traditional religious ideas and practices. Even in the realm of magical practices, European elements were used together with traditional elements in order to be effective in the urban area.

The African was subject to divided loyalties. Public acceptance of Christianity and its concomitant practices endowed the individual with status, respectability and acceptance where this was expedient and was of practical value.

On the other hand, belief in and practising of the old religion was seldom done openly. It was scoffed at and therefore practised secretly and away from the urban area where one's respectability would be harmed.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 MAR 1972
Date
NATAL WITNESS

MULTI-RACIAL THOUSANDS EXPECTED AT FUNERAL

PRETORIA — Special arrangements are being made in African townships near Pretoria to accommodate thousands of Africans from all over the country who are expected to attend the funeral of Dr. William Nkomo on Saturday.

The funeral service, which will be held in the Atteridgeville Methodist Church at 1 p.m. on Saturday, will be preceded by a special memorial service in the Atteridgeville Community Hall during the morning.

Prominent White and non-White members of the Methodist Church, the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Moral Rearmament Movement and numerous African organisations will attend the memorial and church services.

African school choirs will sing at the memorial service which will be attended by Dr. Alex Boraine, president of the conference of the Methodist Church in South Africa, among others.

After the two-hour funeral service, Dr. Nkomo will be buried next to his wife in the African Cemetery in Rebecca Street, Pretoria West.

One of his younger daughters, who is studying in Germany, will arrive in Pretoria on Friday to attend the funeral.

Of Dr. Nkomo's four other children, one daughter is married, another is studying for an LLB degree at Fort Hare, and his youngest son is a science student in Lesotho. His oldest son is also a medical doctor in Atteridgeville.

The Rev. Sam Ngwenya, of Atteridgeville, yesterday said that all the Black universities in the country would be represented at the funeral—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 FEB 1972
EVENING POST

Anthropological research

WHAT THEY THINK OF TRADITION

MAN: ANTHROPOLOGICAL ESSAYS presented to O. F. Raum (Struik).



• Prof. O. F. RAUM.

Traditional tribal initiation as part of the growing-up experience among Xhosa youth in a modern industrial city, in this case Port Elizabeth, is one of the subjects covered in this volume of anthropological essays.

In Port Elizabeth, indeed in any other modern industrial city, the generation gap is acutely felt, whether it be in Black, Coloured or White society.

This particular article, by contributing anthropologist Philip Mayer, is based on field work done in New Brighton, the object of which was to show what New Brighton people themselves, especially the young ones, thought about the appropriateness and efficacy of "traditional" tribal initiation procedures in this modern urban setting.

Initiation

His findings make truly fascinating reading, exploring as they do many little known aspects of the African way of life.

"The Xhosa initiation procedures seem essentially pagan and rural in form; but they continue to be carried out in town, in nearly traditional style, even among committed Christians, the most highly educated and the most fully urbanised people," writes Mayer.

"To be circumcised in hospital or by a medical practitioner is ridiculed almost as mercilessly as not being circumcised at all."

Marriage

Traditional tribal initiation is, however, only one of the many subjects covered by this volume of essays, which was presented to Prof. Otto Friederich Raum, who retired from the Chair of Anthropology at the University of Fort Hare in 1968.

He is now living in Germany.

While the Xhosa are particularly well documented — there are essays dealing with "traditional" Xhosa marriage, the function of circumcision, Xhosa cosmetic practices — other peoples and groups of people are also covered.

While anthropology — the science of man — is not every reader's cup of tea, those who like variety will find "Man: Anthropological Essays" a worthwhile experience, which can only imbue them with a better understanding of their fellows.

—D.H.M.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1972

CAPE TIMES

Africa 'aid bank'

FORT HARE.—Dr. Anton Rupert, chairman and managing director of the Rembrandt group of companies, said here on Saturday that he had set his heart on the establishment of a bank whose sole task it would be to promote development aid for African peoples.

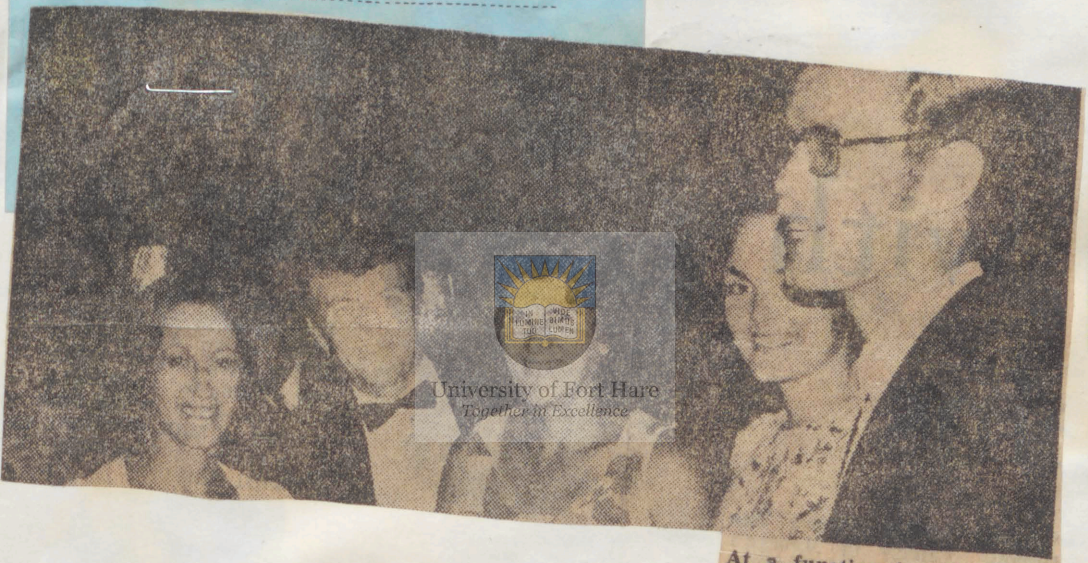
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"I am happy to say that in the past few days I have succeeded in obtaining subscription promises from my group and from three others, totalling some three million dollars. But far more is needed to ensure positive success."

The name of the bank would be Edesa—a bank for the economic development of equatorial and Southern Africa and adjacent islands.—(Sapa.)

Date 28 APR 1972

Daily Dispatch



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

At a function in Alice were, left to right, Anette Vorster, Jan Vorster of Fort Hare University; Aletta Forbes of East London; Marietjie Mare and Gerhard Mare of Fort Hare University.

Date 25 FEB 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

Transkei recalls students

THE TRANSKEI GOVERNMENT has recalled its three students studying civil engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand before the completion of their courses. They are to leave for the Transkei at the end of the month.

The two students are Mr. G. N. Mdoda and Mr. L. E. Moahloli. Both have one course more to complete before obtaining their degrees. The third student, Mr. P. Noah, has already left for the Transkei after completing his studies last year.

University of Fort Hare

The Transkei students began studying at the university after a three-year course at Fort Hare University, where they obtained their BSc degrees.

They were accepted at the University of the Witwatersrand after a deputation from the Transkei Government, including Chief Kaizer Matanzima and two other Transkei Ministers pressed for their admission at a meeting with the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, in 1968.

Professor J. E. B. Jennings, head of the Department of Civil Engineering at Wits, said yesterday the students would continue their studies under an engineering firm in the Transkei.

29 FEB 1972
Date
P.E. EVENING POST

Parent seeks degree

Two answer help appeal



Mr MTUTUZELI LALLIE

FOLLOWING a public appeal Mr Mtutuzeli James Lallie, a Fort Hare student, made last week for money for his education, two Port Elizabeth men have contributed towards his education fund. But he needs more help.

Mr Lallie, a 41-year-old father of six, started a three-year B Juris course at Fort Hare University last year. After completing his first year courses it became difficult for him to continue as he depended solely on his wife's income of R40 a month. Mrs Lallie is a teacher at Kwazakele Secondary School.

The university fees at Fort Hare are R220 a year. Mr Lallie also needs a monthly allowance for books, food and clothing.

Determined

Mr Kenneth Bartle was the first to offer help this week.

In a letter to the Evening Post he said he had met Mr Lallie and found him a sincere and hardworking man who was determined to succeed. Mr Bartle said: "One may ask why a man of 41 years with a family of six and an income of R40 a month should have the temerity to start a university course."

The answer was he believed in his abilities and was determined to improve his position in life so that he might make a more useful contribution within his own community.

The determination was supported by a strong and honest religious conviction.

"I am going to help him because I believe that his people are in great need of honest and competent leaders of their own and that by helping him now, financially, I am contributing to the future development and stability of his own people," said Mr Bartle.

Contributions

The South African Institute of Race Relations, which has agreed to receive donations and administer the fund, received R10 from a sympathiser this week.

Mr R. H. Lindesay, Secretary of the institute, said today he hoped to receive more contributions next week.

Mr Lallie was educated at the Newell High School and Healdtown Missionary Institution. He matriculated by private study.

Before going to Fort Hare Mr Lallie was actively engaged in church work. He was secretary to the Deacon's Court of the Bantu Presbyterian Church in New Brighton. Mr Lallie was also a member of the Port Elizabeth African teachers' choir.

Mr Lallie's children are all of schoolgoing age. Two daughters are doing Form II and others are in primary schools.

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

4 FEB 1972

Date

POTCHEFSTROOM NEWS

Aangestel as lektor

Mnr. en mev. Jurie van Tonder, van Potchefstroom, het die dorp vandeesweek verlaat en vestig hulle in Port Elizabeth. Mnr. Van Tonder, wat pas sy honneursgraad in die ekonomiese wetenskappe aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit voltooi het, het 'n lektorspos aan die Universiteitskollege op Fort Hare aanvaar. Mev. Van Tonder was etlike jare by die Potchefstroomse tak van Volkskas werksaam.

5 FEB 1972

-5 FEB 1972
Date
P. E. EVENING POST

AID FOR AFRICAN CHILDREN

Groups seek funds for education

By MACVICAR NGXIKI
Post Reporter

AN all-out campaign to help destitute African parents struggling to finance their children's education has been started by various welfare organisations and churches in the Port Elizabeth area.

Unlike Whites, Coloureds and Indians, Africans have to pay for school books and stationery. Other race groups get a free supply of school books and stationery.

Moved by the plight of African parents, welfare organisations and churches have set themselves the task of raising funds to provide some relief.

The Presbyterian Church of South Africa which celebrates its 75th anniversary this year has drawn up a programme to launch a R100 000 education trust fund, mainly for African education.

The date set for the launching of the programme is March 5.

Central fund

The Rev Louis van Blommestein of the Hill Presbyterian Church, Port Elizabeth, said the decision to start the fund was taken at the annual assembly of the church at Cape Town in 1970. Congregations in all parts of the country would raise money among themselves and contribute towards a central fund.

Mr Van Blommestein said there were other bursary funds operated by the Women's Association and other societies of the church.

Mr D. Liebenberg, a superintendent of the Trinity Baptist Church Sunday school, said the Sunday school was collecting money for the education of children of African ministers. Money was raised by concerts, and subscriptions.

Contributing

Last year, he said, R165 was raised by the Sunday school.

Father Geraghty of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church said members of his congregation had started contributing towards education expenses for African children attending the Catholic school in New Brighton.

Contributors deposited money in a box at the entrance of the church. The money would be used at the beginning of 1973.

The Port Elizabeth Child Welfare Society has allocated more than R3 500 for school books, fees and uniforms.

Mr K. Holmwood, Secretary of the society, said last year 254 children received help. This year the number had increased to 300. There were 320 on the waiting list. Among the people helped by the society were pupils attending boarding and high schools and universities.

Film show

The Walmer Soroptimists held a film show in the St John's Church Hall to raise funds for reference and library books, mainly for African school children.

Different films were shown in the hall every night. It was announced that the society's main project this year would be education through books.

The Young People's Scholarship Fund which has spent more than R5 000 on bursaries for African university students will send three from New Brighton to Fort Hare University this year.

Mr Shun Pillay, President of the fund, said more students would be helped as funds became available.

Applied

The African Books Committee, run by a group of public spirited White women, has set itself a target of R3 000 for school books and small grants to needy pupils attending secondary schools in the townships complex.

Among scores of pupils who have applied to the Association for Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa for bursaries are pupils and students from poor homes who have done well at examinations.

One is a young boy who passed the Junior Certificate examination first class. His widowed mother, a domestic servant, earns R20 a month. She has three other children attending school.

"My mother is unable to send me to a high school. She has told me to look for work and save money to further my education after I have raised enough money," said the boy.

This is the general story in most cases. Young and brilliant boys and girls have suddenly found themselves at the end of their educational careers because their parents cannot afford to pay for their higher education.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 MAR 1972
D. F. ADVERTISER

NTWASA UNDER HOUSE ARREST

MR STANLEY SABELO NTWASA, a 24-year-old African from Galeshewe Village who had been in his third year as a theology student at Fort Hare University College, was served with a banning order when he returned home.

The young man is confined to his home in Makalaka Street in the local township and may not receive visitors.

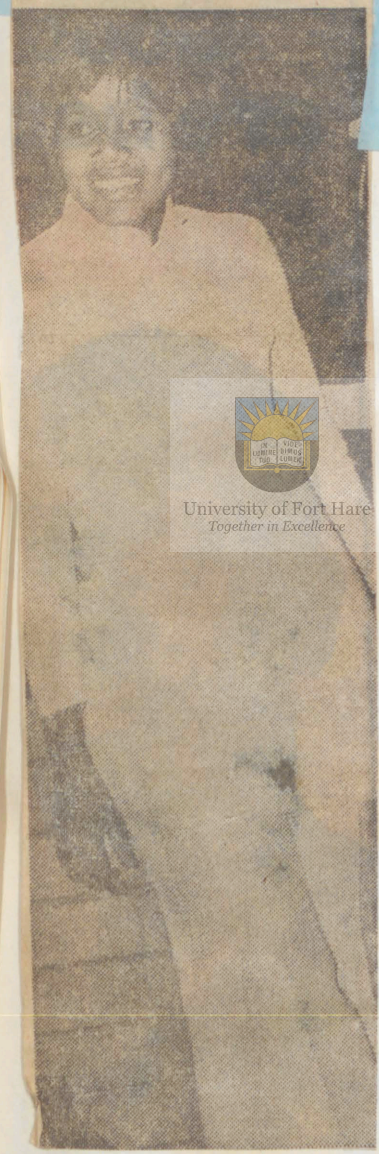
It is thought that he was served with the five-year banning order which also confines him to the magisterial area of Kimberley, for having spoken out on "Black Theology" and other controversial topics.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 FEB 1972

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU

BELOW: Miss Nomso Nomsombuluko Ngodwana a B.Sc I student at Fort Hare University is seen here smiling broadly for the IMVO camera-man.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAR 1972

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Varsity students must pass re-write

Daily News Reporter

MANY African students who enrolled at Fort Hare University and the University College of the North this year will have to withdraw from University unless they pass the matric examinations they have been called on to rewrite.

More than 100 students — 31 external students who wrote the examination at the Umlazi Secondary School and 72 who matriculated at Ohlange College, Inanda — were ordered to re-write the examination earlier this month because of suspected irregularities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The subjects involved are biology and physiology. It is understood that suspicions were aroused when the marks achieved at Ohlange were vastly higher than those in previous years.

In spite of the apparent brilliance of the students in the sciences, none presented himself to the science faculties at the universities. All chose arts courses.

The director of education and culture of the Zulu Territorial Authority, Mr A. A. Allison, confirmed today that the students would have to leave university unless they passed the examinations they have now rewritten.

Date 13 MAR 1972 Date
E. P. HERALD



Prof John A. Lamprecht

Fort Hare gets new professor

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — Dr John A. Lamprecht, formerly senior lecturer in dogmatics, ethics and practical theology at the University of Durban-Westville, has recently taken up the position of Professor of Systematic Theology at the University of Fort Hare.

Professor Lamprecht was born in Durban, attended school on the Witwatersrand, and embarked on a career in engineering.

In 1953 he began theological studies. He is a graduate of the University of the Witwatersrand with majors in classics and philosophy, the University of London and the University of South Africa.

For 13 years he served in the ministry at Welkom and Johannesburg. In 1969 he was awarded travel grants by the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust and the Christian Fellowship Trust which enabled him and his family to travel extensively in Europe, the United States and Israel, where he visited universities and other institutions, following up various research interests.

He is married with three children.

Date

12 APR 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

XDC lends R4½m to blacks

EAST LONDON—Loans amounting to more than R4½ million were made available to black businessmen in the Ciskei and the Transkei from April 1, 1969 to March 22 this year, Mr. M. Hertzog of the loans division of the Xhosa Development Corporation said at Mdantsane yesterday.

He was speaking at a business seminar attended by 16 black businessmen from the Transkei and the Ciskei.

Loans totalling R3 851 015 were made to 601 people in the Transkei.

In the Ciskei 94 people received loans totalling R947 611, Mr. Hertzog said.

Of these loans 94 for business and 23 for houses had been repaid.

The two-day seminar which ended yesterday was sponsored by the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Businessmen were addressed by the group training manager from Johannesburg, Mr. D. A. Gray, lecturer in accountancy at the Department of Commerce at Fort Hare University, Mr. E. Begeman, and four final year students from the Department of Commerce at Fort Hare.

The aim of the seminar was to give businessmen an insight on how to keep records.

The men had been given books to study before the start of the seminar where they were divided into groups of four.—DDR.

University of Fort Hare

Date 14 MAR 1972

E.L. Daily Dispatch

R1 000 cheque for Fort Hare

EAST LONDON — A cheque for R1 000 has been presented to the rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. de Wet, by the regional manager of an oil company, Mr. A. P. Slade, of Port Elizabeth.

The company stipulated the money should be used to assist needy students. So far three students have been maintained at Fort Hare through the company's previous contributions. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 APR 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Graduation day at Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two students, the first Africans to gain MSc degrees in organic chemistry in South Africa, will be among a record number of people receiving degrees and diplomas from the University of Fort Hare at its graduation ceremony tomorrow.

They are Mr. Petrus Dambile dey Gqola and Mr. Allworth Mtimkulu Sipamla, who are both on the staff of Fort Hare. They intend studying for their doctorates.

A total of 54 students will receive diplomas and 110 will receive degrees from the university's chancellor, Dr. Pierre Etienne Rosseau.

A leading industrialist guest speaker will be Dr. Anton Rupert.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 APR 1972

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Doktorsgraad

ALICE. — Die eerste Bantoe in die Republiek wat 'n Doktorsgraad in F[illegible]a behaal het, is J. R. Seretlo, 'n lektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Hy sal op 6 Mei sy doktorsgraad van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika ontvang.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1972

STAR

Happy in Africa

ALICE—Dr Anton Rupert said here he did not fear living in Africa today, as far more people were killed in Europe in two world wars than in Africa in 300 years.

Addressing the multiracial gathering at the opening of the art exhibition of Fort Hare at the weekend, Dr Rupert said troubles in Africa were often exaggerated and, he was confident the chasms which existed would be bridged.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 MAR 1972

WORLD

Advocate is freed on driving rap

ADVOCATE Beresford Sivatho Koyana (42), of the Faculty of Law at the University College of Fort Hare was acquitted when he appeared before Mr C P Dowling in the King Williams Town Magistrate's Court this week.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The State alleged that Mr Koyana drove in an inconsiderate manner and failed to stop at a stop street.

He pleaded not guilty on both counts.

In his defence Mr Koyana claimed that he was not the driver of the car and that witnesses mistook him. He was found not guilty and discharged.

Date 20 APR 1972
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

GRADEDAG

ALICE. — 'n Rekordgetal van 165 studente ontvang grade en diplomas by die Universiteit van Fort Hare se gradeplegtigheid Saterdag.

Dr. Pierre Ehrhne Rousseau, die Kanselier van die Universiteit en een van Suid-Afrika se voorste nyweraars, sal die grade toeken. — (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 APR 1972

CAPE ARGUS

Record Fort Hare graduation

ALICE, Friday. — A record number of 1 165 students will receive degrees and diplomas from the University of Fort Hare at a graduation ceremony here tomorrow.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 MAR 1972
SUNDAY TRIBUNE

SEX ACT GIRL SAYS I DID NO WRONG

BUT HER LAW STUDENT LOVER IS EXPELLED FROM FORT HARE UNIVERSITY

Tribune Reporter

MAXINE SAVILLE, the 25-year-old Irish girl convicted this week under the Immorality Act, spoke yesterday of the "fatherly" Transkei policeman who "lectured me like an erring child" after he arrested her.

And Tandwefika "Tandi" Dazana, a fifth year law student who was convicted with Miss Saville, has been expelled from Fort Hare University.

"I really tried to look at things from the police's point," said the girl who has learnt to speak Afrikaans and Xhosa and has made friends in places like Waterval Onder. "I was fascinated by the way he approached moral issues, but in the end I realised just how for we were apart," said Maxine.

Prize memento

Still convinced she hasn't committed a crime, this adventurous Irish girl of Protestant stock flew out of Johannesburg early yesterday bound for Zurich where she will spend a few days with friends.

Then it's on to Belfast where she must break the news of her conviction to her parents. With her goes her prize memento of South Africa — a tape recording of a group of Black children in the Transkei singing their favourite composition: Apollo XI.



Maxine, a secretary employed by a mission hospital at Tsolo in the remote Western Transkei, and her lover, were given six months suspended sentences in the Tsolo Magistrates Court on Wednesday.

Clerk

Prof. J. M. de Wet, principal of the university, said this week that Dazana had been expelled following the outcome of the trial. Asked whether expulsion was the customary discipline in such cases he said: "I have said all I intend to say."

Mr Dazana, a Bachelor of Law student who holds a Juris degree was expected to return to his Tsolo home this weekend.

According to friends, Mr Dazana appears to be "madly in love" with Miss Saville but he is not willing to say whether or not they have marriage plans.

Evidence was that on the night of February 3 this year Mr Dazana and Miss Saville were arrested by police in Miss Saville's bedroom at Saint Cuthbert's Mission while a late night cocktail party was in progress in a room next door.

They were unaware that a policeman who had been keeping watch on the room for the last five hours was spying on them from an open fanlight while another White policeman guarded the window.

In mitigation Miss Saville said she had been at Saint Cuthbert's Hospital for about six months and that the immorality laws were peculiar to South Africa.

The couple met when Mr Dazana came to work as a clerk at the mission hospital during his university vacation.

Miss Saville told the **Sunday Tribune:** "If he isn't allowed to continue at the university, he will complete his studies by correspondence."

She says: "I liked him very much. I still like him very much, but his life is his own. He must do what he thinks is right."

At this stage, says Miss Saville, the couple have no plans to reunite in Belfast. Neither have they any fixed arrangements to maintain contact by mail.

Miss Saville came to South Africa 16 months ago. Since her arrival in Tsolo late last year she has involved herself with the establishment of home industries and soil conservation during her spare time.

She says she felt at home in the Transkei because the people there "are so much like the country people of Ireland with their belief in tradition and their superstitions and their down-to-earth problems.

Warm climate

"It was terribly hard to break away from my parents because we are a very close-knit family," she explains.

After some time in Durban where she met people from up-country areas who introduced her to platteland life, she decided to make a break from the "hustle and bustle" of the city.

"I heard through a friend that the mission at Tsolo was desperately in need of a secretary, so I applied and got the job," she explained.

"I really felt happy out there. It was just the kind of life I was looking for. There is a weaving school for African women and I got involved in that. I had never done any gardening in my life but I tried to teach the locals to lay gardens and after a while became quite proficient.

"People reacted very coolly towards me after my arrest and when the case was over — and thank God that it is — I decided the best thing was to get away.

"You can't live in a small town with tension.

"I think I really found myself in Tsolo. I did some crazy things. Like just sitting out late at night under the stars or getting up early to watch the sunrise over the magnificent mountains outside the town."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 2 MAR 1972
E.L. Daily Dispatch

Student who passed must re-write

EAST LONDON — A Mdantsane student enrolled at Fort Hare leaves for Durban today to re-write two of his matric subjects — after having been informed he had passed.

Mr. Boy Giba will re-write biology and physiology at Ohlange High School.

Unconfirmed reports said all matric pupils at Ohlange will have to re-write the two subjects because candidates obtained "exceptionally high marks in the two subjects."

A spokesman for the Registrar's office at Fort Hare confirmed they have been asked to release students who wrote matric at Ohlange.

Meanwhile, Mr. Giba's father, Mr. W. Giba, said he was very worried about his son as he did not know anyone in Durban where he could stay. He had spent all his money on getting his son to Fort Hare.

Mr. Giba said he was informed all students must make their own arrangements for accomodation. — DDR.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Together for Excellence

4 MAY 1972
Date
WORLD

GRADUATES HAVE BIG TASK AHEAD

SIR,— Allow me through the medium of THE WORLD to express my great pleasure at the recent graduation of 166 Africans at Fort Hare, Turfloop.

These young men have studied well and success and not been easy for them.

Yet their hardships have only begun For on their shoulders lies the future of our people. And on their shoulders, lies the responsibility of praving that an African graduate of Turfloop has jst as high an academic standard as any other university in the country.

DRAWBACKS

The task may well sound impossible. For Bantu education has countless drawbacks and disadvantages for the student. But let us remember one thing. A student who graduates despite the difficulties has so much more to his credit.

And if you look at truly great men the world has produced, nearly all of them have had to overcome great obstacles.

So young graduates, I say to you your task is dificult. But it is essential for our common good. You can rest assured that your people are behind you as leaders of tomorrow's nation.

TEACHER

Soweto.

Letters to the Editor

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 FEB 1974

L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare course

EAST LONDON — In a Daily Dispatch report on February 24, it was stated that Mr. J. Vorster supervised and conducted a three-day Afrikaans course for black teachers at Fort Hare.

The course was, in fact, under the direction of the director of the Language Laboratory, Mr. L. Proctor, M.A.—DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 MAR 1972
B E EVENING POST

PLANS FOR TOWNSHIP CENTENARY

THE Port Elizabeth Municipal African Advisory Board is busy with preparations for the 70th anniversary celebrations of the Red Location in September — a unique and history-making occasion in the townships complex.

The highlight of the celebrations will be the granting of the freedom of the African townships to the Rev George Benjamin Molefe, the longest serving board member and the founder and retired principal of Newell High School, New Brighton, the first school for higher education in the African area.

Mr A. Z. Lamani, Chairman of the Housing and General Purposes Committee said the Mayor of Port Elizabeth Mr S. Rubin would be asked to officiate at the ceremony.

The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, would be asked to be a guest speaker and the Chief Executive Officer of the Ciskei, Chief Justice Mabandla would be a guest of honour.

Memorial

Mr Lamani said executive officers of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and members of the Mdantsane and Zwelitsha Township Councils would be invited. Members of Urban Bantu Councils in Grahamstown and Uitenhage would also be invited.

The programme included a memorial service in remembrance of past civic leaders led by the Rev J. J. R. Jolobe, a former member of the board, who is now on the staff of Fort Hare University, attached to the Xhosa - English - Afrikaans dictionary department.

Mr Lamani said there would also be a wreath-laying ceremony on the graves of past leaders. He gave the names of Mr F. A. Pendla, Mr P. J. D. Nikiwe, Bishop James Limba, Mr A. B. Ntshinga, Mr W. W. Jabavu, Mr P. J. B. Kwaza, Mr B. J. Mnyanda and the Rev G. Madolo.

Organised

Old people of the Red Location, said Mr Lamani, would be treated to an anniversary lunch. The guest speaker would be Mr L. C. Koch, Director of Bantu Administration, Port Elizabeth

Mr F. H. Kotze, Chairman of the board said: "Just a minute Mr Lamani. Who is going to pay for all this?"

Mr Lamani: "We don't want a cent from the City Council. God will drop manna from heaven," he said.

A soccer match and a talent show would be organised to raise funds for the celebrations he said later.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 FEB 1972 Hare
E.L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare may set up branches in Border towns

ALICE — The decentralisation of the University of Fort Hare to other centres in the Border, Ciskei and Transkei is under consideration here.

A committee to investigate the possible extension of faculties and the formation of branches in other centres has already been formed.

The move is being considered due to the rapid increase in student numbers and also in order to bring higher university education within easy reach of a greater number of black students.

The committee will investigate branches and in due course will the requirements of such report its findings to the University Senate. The findings will then go to the Department of Bantu Education.

It is felt that black students unable to attend Fort Hare on a time basis would benefit greatly and be able to obtain degrees and diplomas by attending extra-mural and evening lecture classes. Graduates with jobs would also have the opportunity of furthering their studies by post graduate work.

The question of a medical faculty has also been discussed. At present blacks have to attend the medical school in Natal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

RECORD

This year Fort Hare opened with a record number of students. Enrolment has risen from 487 in 1969 to 613 in 1970 and 772 in 1971.

This year the figure is expected to reach 880.

Hostel accommodation is still a problem and although a new men's residence has been completed, accommodation is still inadequate and there is a waiting list of 100 students.

This year the new commerce and administration block and the new agricultural faculty building are in use.

Date 27 MAR 1972

P. E. EVENING POST

African now attorney at age of 40

Post Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A 40-year-old African, Mr Henderson Mark Redebe, was admitted and enrolled as an attorney of the Supreme Court by Mr Justice Addleson last week.

Mr Redebe said that after leaving school he had taken employment as a clerk with a State department and had studied privately in the evenings in preparation for admission to a universtiy.

He had accumulated small amounts of his earnings to finance his studies until he was able to attend Fort Hare University where he took a B.A. degree majoring in Economics and Economic History.

Wife's support

He then decided to take articles with a firm of attorneys at Elliotdale and continued his studies with the University of South Africa by correspondence, this in itself an expensive undertaking.

In the meantime he was married and has always had his wife's encouragement and support.

Now that he has completed his articles, secured the attorneys admission diploma and been admitted as an attorney, he looks back at the years of sacrifice and hard work but still feels it was worth it.

Date 13 MAY 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

EDITORIAL OPINION

Hands off

One of the finest institutions in this country, the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, has been approached to sell much of its ground to Fort Hare University for development. If it declines, such land might be expropriated by the Government.

This is a curious move. One thing Alice is not short of is land, and Fort Hare could be developed vastly without any encroachment upon the seminary's land.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Besides, the logical development of Fort Hare shouldn't be at Alice. It should be at Umtata. There is a crying need for a major university at Umtata and this area should receive priority.

Another centre that obviously needs an institution of higher learning is Mdantsane.

Let Fort Hare consider these areas for development, and leave the Federal Theological Seminary alone.

One Seminary has been built up painstakingly through dedication and drive, and it has achieved an international repute in world theological circles.

If is is messed around in any way there will be a major outcry not only here but overseas as well.

Date 21 APR 1972

E. P. HERALD

Honours for two African students

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — Two MSc students, the first Africans to graduate in organic chemistry in South Africa, will be among a record number of students receiving degrees and diplomas from the University of Fort Hare at the graduation ceremony tomorrow.

They are Mr Petrus Dambile Dey Gqola and Mr Allworth Mtimkulu Sipamla, both on the staff of Fort Hare and who intend studying for doctorates.

The two men will be among 54 students to receive diplomas and 110 to receive degrees from the university's Chancellor, Dr Pierre Etienne Rousseau, a leading industrialist. The guest speaker will be Dr Anton Rupert.

Last year 60 students graduated from Fort Hare and 46 received diplomas.

Mr Gqola was born in Cathcart in 1938, and went to the Newell High School in Port Elizabeth where he matriculated in 1960.

Date 25 APR 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH





Dr. Anton Rupert at Fort Hare: above—Dr. Rupert with the rector of the university, Prof. J. M. de Wet (left) and the chancellor, Dr. P. E. Rousseau; left—Dr. Rupert and the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, admire a bronze sculpture, "Singing Man" at the Fort Hare art exhibition.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Rupert says Africa's troubles exaggerated

ALICE — The troubles in Africa are often exaggerated and the chaos which existed would be eliminated in the future, international financier, Dr. Anton Rupert, said here.

Addressing a multi-racial gathering at the opening of the art exhibition at Fort Hare, he said: "I do not fear living in Africa today. Far more people were killed in Europe in two World Wars than in 300 years in Africa.

Dr. Rupert stressed that nothing was gained without hard work.

The only way a people could better themselves was by hard work and labour.

"It is the same for us all." Dr. Rupert said, "We must all live by blood sweat and tears"

He said there was so much to be done to develop Southern Africa and everyone could play a role.

There were many problems confronting Africa such as the threat of atomic warfare, the prediction by scientists that starvation threatened the whole world and the population explosion.

Dr. Rupert pointed out that all the people of all races on the continent of Africa were only half India's population.

Amid laughter he said: You may think I belong to a minority group but, my friends, let me tell you we all belong to a minority group, for in the not too distant future two thirds of world's population will be Asian."

He emphasises that all were interdependent on one another and together "we must share the challenges of the future."

"We are indeed our brothers' keepers and we should remember if our neighbours do not eat, we cannot sleep."

In an effort to help the development of the country, he said his group had taken the lead in 1963 in establishing a minimum wage for all workers of R2 a day.

Today this minimum wage was nearly double and his company had pension schemes and loans for study available for all his employees.

Turning to the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Dr. Rupert said:

CONTACT

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for what you are doing for your people. I predict that in years to come you will be known as the George Washington of the Xhosa.

Opening the world famous art exhibition, Chief Matanzima was applauded when he said that this event was evidence of the increasing contact and co-operation between black and white in South Africa.

Speaking on African art, he said he trusted that it would reflect the new hope the black man has of living the good life and that African Art would convey an expression not of dwelling on the past but of the turbulent vital present and future which the black man hoped to secure for those who came after them.

Chief Matanzima conveyed the thanks of the black people in general and the Xhosa in particular to Dr. Rupert for being the benefactor of man as he had long shown himself by his good works. — DDC.

Fort Hare 18 MAR 1972

Date

D. F. EVENING POST

Memorial to African leader

A MEMORIAL stone raised on the tomb of a prominent religious and political leader, the late Rev, W. B. Tshume, will be unveiled at the Kleinskool cemetery tomorrow afternoon after a service in the Arthur Wellington Memorial Church, Aggrey Road, New Brighton.

The service will be conducted by the Rev. F. de Waal Mahlasela, Superintendent of the Methodist Circuit (African) in Port Elizabeth. Mr Mahlasela is National President of the Interdenominational African Ministers' Association of South Africa.

Mr Tshume worked in the Port Elizabeth area for 12 years. He was stationed at Arthur Wellington Church and was superintendent of the Port Elizabeth circuit.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Building

A man of great courage and forthright character, Mr Tshume often called for better political rights and privileges for his people. He fought for the improvement of social and economic conditions of his people.

Mr Tshume gained his popularity in the area through eloquent speaking at public gatherings and impressive preaching in his church. During his ministry in the townships complex and out stations he was responsible for extensive building operations.

Mr Tshume, who died in 1957, left his wife Mrs Nellie Tshume, and six children.

The eldest Sandile, a former Fort Hare student, died a few years ago. Others are Fezeka, Hintsa, a university graduate who is living in exile, in England, Nomazwi, a staff nurse at Livingstone Hospital and Phalo and Ngqika, twin brothers who are school teachers and professional boxers.

Date 14 MAR 1972

NATAL DAILY NEWS

New post for lecturer

Daily News Reporter

DR JOHN A. Lamprecht, former senior lecturer in Dogmatics, Ethics and Practical Theology at the University of Durban-Westville has been appointed Professsor of Systematic Theology at Fort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
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Professor Lamprecht, born in Durban, was educated in Johannesburg. In 1969 he was awarded travel grants from the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust Fund and the Christian Fellowship Trust and travelled extensively in Europe and America.

He holds degrees from the University of South Africa, the Witwatersrand University and the University of Laondon.

Date 26 APR 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

First for African lecturer

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

A FORT HARE lecturer, Mr J. R. Seretlo, has become the first African in the Republic to gain a Ph.D. in physics. He will be awarded his doctorate on May 6 by the University of South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The middle child in a family of nine, his father was a messenger for a Johannesburg bank.

In 1952 Mr Seretlo went to Fort Hare, where he gained B.Sc. and B.Sc. Honours degrees. He obtained an M.Sc. from Witwatersrand University and returned to lecture in physics at Fort Hare in 1964. In 1970 he went to the United States to study.

Mr Seretlo says he intends to do research. He is married with four children.

Date 4 MAR 1972

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Georgia businessmen to visit Border

EAST LONDON — A full programme has been planned for seven business and professional men from Georgia, USA, who will spend 18 days in Albany, the Border and the Transkei during an in-depth study tour of South Africa.

The leader of the group is Mr. W. C. Clary, Jnr, a banker.

Other members are Mr. J. E. Ebert, banker, Mr. D. K. Gunnels, agriculturist, Mr. M. W. Nichols, electoral engineer, Mr. F. L. Pearson, Jnr, professor of history; Mr. R. A. Wade, banker and Mr. L. W. Schweizer, vocational rehabilitation counsellor.

They will arrive in Grahamstown on Monday and visit Alice, King William's Town, East London, Umtata, Graaff Reinet and Cradock.

The places and projects they will study include Fort Hare and Rhodes Universities, the Leather Research Institute at Grahamstown, Radio Bantu, a stud farm, museums, the East London market and grain elevator, Frere Hospital — in particular the orthopaedic workshop — and black housing and education.

On Tuesday evening the group will take part in a forum with Rhodes students, discussing the USA and the Republic.

Their visit to South Africa reciprocates a tour of Georgia by a South African team last year. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 MAR
Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare there to help Africans

The University of Fort Hare will have a record enrolment number of between 940 and 950 students this year, the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said in an interview.

"I am here to help the Africans. I have no political motives and we did not turn away deserving cases just because of lack of accommodation at the hostels," Prof. De Wet said.

To cater for the more than 900 students two new hostels — one for men and the other for women — are being built and it is hoped they will be used next semester.

A men's hostel was opened at the beginning of the present term and it helped to alleviate congestion.

Of the seven faculties, the faculty of commerce and administration is the most popular and many students are joining it.

"More and more students are attracted to the Department of Commerce and Administration. I suppose they feel the need for such a qualification and the avenues that are now being opened for Africans in industry and in the administration of their affairs," Prof. De Wet said.

Other faculties are arts, science, law, education, theology and agriculture.

The faculty of agriculture was inaugurated in 1970 by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, the first students were offered the course in 1969 and will write their final examinations of the four-year course at the end of this year.

The head of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. E. H. Graven, said there was a crying need for men qualified in agriculture and their duty at Fort Hare was to produce such men.

"Our work is equal to that of any other university. Some people seem to think that at Fort Hare we have come to produce a different type of graduate. That is not the case. I am here to serve Africans and were it not so I would not have left my previous job, which paid me more than this one," Dr. Graven said.

Prof. De Wet said he was in favour of the decentralisation of faculties to other centres on the Border and the Transkei. A committee which was appointed to investigate the extension of faculties and formation of branches in other centres had not tabled its report.

"I am in favour of decentralisation of faculties and the formation of branches in other centres. There is an increasing number of students who wish to get higher education but are unable to do so because of lack of funds," Prof. De Wet said.

The Staff Association at Fort Hare was concerned with the wage gap between white and black members of the university staff, I was told.

Suggestions to gradually decrease the gap and eventually eliminate it have been made by the Staff Association.

Drastic cuts on the budget have affected building operations at the university and the new R400 000 block of the Department of Agriculture which was to have been opened this year has not been completed and black artisans have been held back in the building operations.

The construction of a swimming bath has been delayed by the cutting of the budget and priority has been given to the building of the two hostels to accommodate students, most of whom had to be accommodated on make-shift dormitories on their arrival at the beginning of the present term.

This was the case even last year when some students had to be accommodated in prefabricate huts.

A disquieting thing about the students in the campus is that most of them are suspicious of everything. Strangers in the campus are regarded as "spies."

When Fort Hare was granted autonomy in 1970 there was fear among some students that there would be a drop in academic standards, an increasing use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and that their degrees would not be recognised.

This fear still exists in the campus although students have been assured that such fears are baseless.

The growth of the University of Fort Hare with the increase in the number of students and the teaching personnel also means an added revenue to traders in Alice.

As an institute for higher learning, various faculties at the university are flooded with inquiries.

The Faculty of Agriculture has to answer queries from white and black farmers.

"At all times we assist these farmers with their questions on matters connected with agriculture," Dr. Graven, who is Professor of Agronomy said.

The social activities at Fort Hare draw people all over the Border.

During vacations life at Alice is dull. The little town of Alice becomes a sleepy hollow and an intellectual desert.

In sports Fort Hare has played a leading part. The university has always provided Border sides with players and with the African national side to play the touring English rugby side in Port Elizabeth in May, interest among rugby followers at Fort Hare is at its peak.

It is felt that if Stellenbosch University can have players in the national white rugby side there is no reason why Fort Hare cannot have players in the side to meet England.

GORDON QUMZA.



Mr. Lungelo Xapile, second year B Sc student from Mavuso Location, near Alice, shares a joke with Mr. Jimmy Yekiso, a second year B.Juris from Worcester. Mr. Xapile hopes to take up pharmacy and Mr. Yekiso will eventually practise as a lawyer.



The Border rugby flank, Mr. Tiny Mzinyati, second year B. Comm student from Tsomo in the Transkei, is quoted a legal point by Mr. Benjamin Ntonga, of Zwelitsha, near King William's Town, who is studying for his LL B degree.

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

Date 22 APR 1972
CAPE ARGUS

New bank for development aid in Africa

DR ANTON RUPERT, well-known South African economist, today announced the forthcoming formation of a bank for the economic development of Equatorial and Southern Africa and their adjacent islands.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare, Dr Rupert said the new bank would be founded with the specific task of providing development aid for the African people, and that it would be sponsored by the National Development and Management Foundation.

The name of the bank would be Edesa.

Dr Rupert disclosed that he had already succeeded in obtaining subscription promises from his own group of companies and from three other groups totalling about R2 250 000, although a lot more was still needed to ensure success.

The proposed new bank, Dr Rupert said, would operate on the same lines as the international investment company, started in 1964 by about 150 leading banks and manufacturing companies of the developed countries as their vehicle for venture banking in, and for the development of, Latin America.

He said that within three short years this international investment company, Adela, had succeeded in getting into production about 60 enterprises, large and small, in Latin America. By investing less than R25-million of its own money, it had mobilised nearly R420-million of investment capital, most of it local.

This example, Dr Rupert said, had been the driving force behind the decision for the inauguration of a venture bank to assist with the economic and financial development of Equatorial and Southern Africa.

Sapa reports that Dr Rupert said:

'We of the developing countries can become wealthier and economically strong only by developing industries that do not require vast knowledge but of the type that have served the rich countries so well over the last 100 years — modern and productive agriculture and labour-intensive industries...'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 MAR 1972

THE DAILY DISPATCH

For the record

For the sake of the record I would like to bring to your attention two minor inaccuracies in your report "Fort Hare there to help Africans" in the March 17 issue.

Firstly, the Dean and Head of the Faculty of Agriculture is Professor H. v H. van der Watt and not Rossouw.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Secondly, I did not make any financial sacrifice by coming to Fort Hare. I did, however, sacrifice very good prospects and valuable opportunities for research with graduate students.

E. H. Graven
Professor in Agronomy.
University of Fort Hare,
Alice.

Date MAR 1972
ULIMO NEMFUYO E-TRANSKEI

IS SOIL EROSION A THREAT TO OUR OWN SURVIVAL

BY: S. J. M. MEMKA, B.Sc.
Agriculture Student at
University of Fort Hare.

To us, the youth of this generation, it sounds like an improbable story to be told that the Transkei was once a beautiful country with rolling grass lands from whose streams and rivers our forefathers and animals drank crystal clear water.

To us the sight of bare and eroded hillsides with gaping dongas is becoming a natural, normal thing.

What has happened? What has caused all this change? Are these changes indications of prosperity or poverty to this and the following generations? Who is responsible for the change? These questions must be answered sooner or later.

With no sense of guilt or concern we are watching our soils literally being washed away into the ocean. As a boy who grew up in and around Tsolo, I have seen and have been told about soil erosion, but I have never seen so much loss of soil as one now sees when driving on the national road to Kokstad, in Mt Frere and Mt Ayliff districts. This area is in a sad state. The evidence is on the slopes and in the rivers that carry away tons of soil day and night. A man travelling on this road can not but wonder how people can manage to survive in such an area. What I saw in this region shocked me.

I saw this when I, with a group of agricultural students from Fort Hare University, passed by on tour of the Pietermaritzburg area of Natal. There is a great contrast between the condition of land in Natal or even the Kokstad area and the abovementioned districts.

Natal is covered with vegetation — whether natural veld or cultivated pastures. This is what should be there on any piece of land. In the districts mentioned one is confronted by the most serious and advanced degree of soil erosion.

Soil erosion is an irretrievable loss to the nation. Soil is an asset to the people and it should be preserved and improved for posterity.

Soil is the foundation of all we have and what we are. We all know that we depend on the soil for our crops. Animals on whose products we live, depend on the soil too. The water we drink is caught and stored in this same soil.

I compare the destruction of soil with the destruction of a car's engine and yet the owner expects to get somewhere with the same car:— That is impossible.

Agriculture cannot move one step forward without the soil. Plants do not grow in the air — they grow in the soil. We can create many things, but not the soil. Scientists tell us that it takes about 300 years for one inch of soil to be formed, yet it requires only one heavy thunderstorm to undo all that work ! My fear is that what is happening to this area could overcome other areas as well. What has happened to these areas should be a lesson to everybody in the Transkei. People should note that dry areas like these are the most susceptible to erosion. The reason for this is that it takes a long time for vegetation (i.e. the grass) to cover the soil sufficiently to protect it from the heavy summer rains

University of Fort Hare
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Therefore people in dry areas should never denude their veld.

One may ask; why do soils erode? The list of causes of soil erosion is long indeed. One could write books about this, but there is one basic cause of soil erosion, namely, the removal of the plant cover. This removal of plant cover is mainly due to overgrazing which leads to the denudation of the veld. Coupled with this is the injudicious use of land i.e. bad cultivation practices such as ploughing down of steep slopes, ploughing uncontoured lands, — lands that should never have been put under the plough.

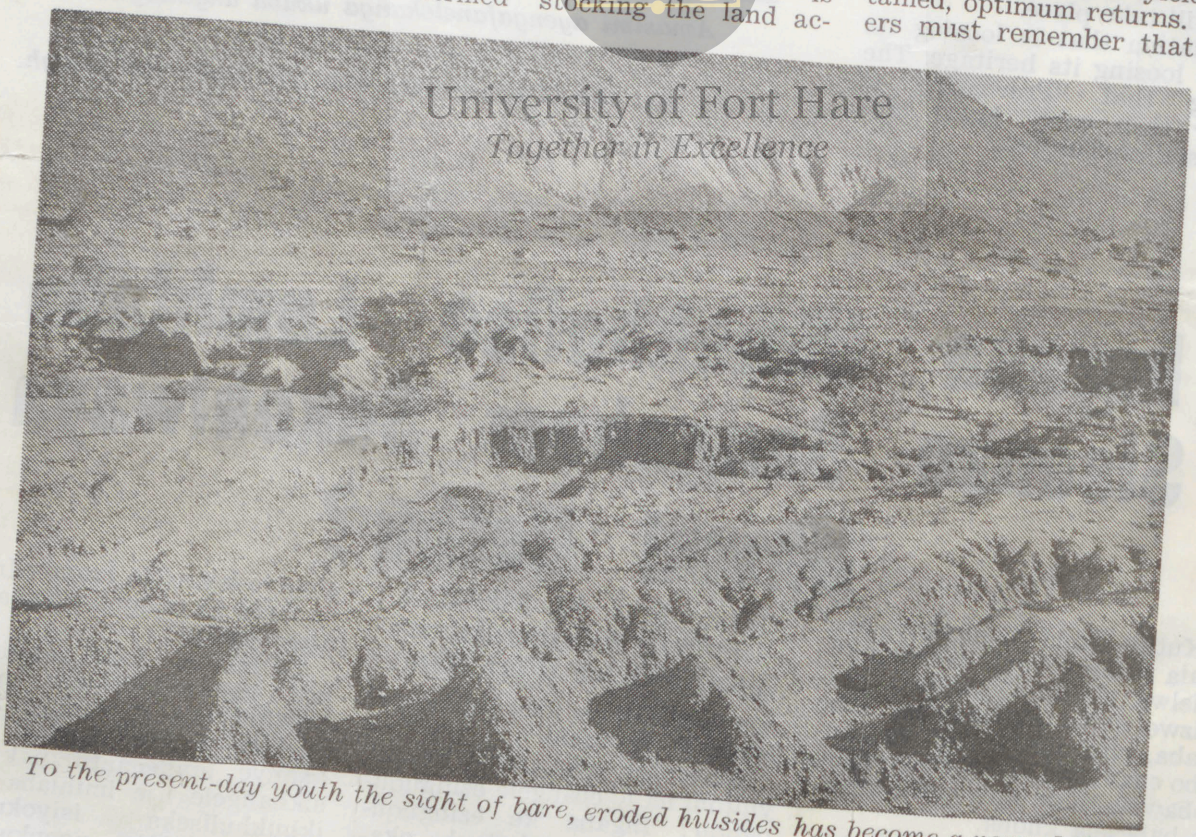
Removal of plant cover leads to soil loss and soil loss brings untold misery and suffering to mankind. The first to disappear from ill treated lands is wild life; then the domestic animals. Lands become unproductive and crop yields drop. Starvation, disease and death of human beings follow. This appears to be nature's way of restoring the balance, because once there is nothing left on the land, grass starts growing again and life reappears.

The suffering of man is punishment for his negligence. Man was given dominion over all plants and animals. It is his job to maintain the vegetation in such a state that animals can survive. Before man came, animals never suffered as they do under him today, because nature had its own ways of reducing animal populations to suit the available herbage.

Now that man has assumed control over all these, it is his duty to keep only such stock as the land is able to support. In modern language this is termed "stocking the land according to its carrying capacity". Unless man does this, veld will be denuded and soil erosion will take place.

Farmers must understand that acquiring as many cattle as they can, does not help in the long run. These riches will last only for a few years. Within a short time nobody in the area will have a single cow to milk.

If one stocks the land correctly one will have sustained the production of the land. I therefore appeal to every body, especially to those in areas that have not been greatly effected by erosion, to practise conservation farming. Conservation farming is not the withholding of land from use, but it is the use of land in such a way that it will yield, sustained, optimum returns. Farmers must remember that there



To the present-day youth the sight of bare, eroded hillsides has become a normal thing.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

are many generations which will have to settle on the same soil in the years to come. Soil must be used in such a way that there is no deterioration but rather an improvement.

We, in this generation, are fortunate in that we have accumulated stores of knowledge of how to handle the soil properly. Let us then take advantage of this and use this tool to preserve our heritage and to bring back that which has been lost.

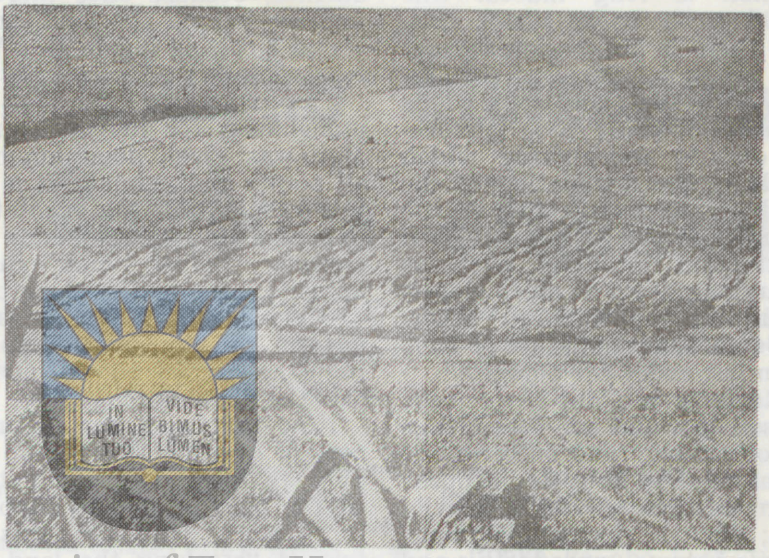
I believe that the best method of stemming soil erosion is to have a protective vegetal cover that will break the force of raindrops; slow down the movement of water on the soil surface, thereby giving the soil a chance to absorb rain water.

Only excess water that could not be absorbed will run off. The damage of this running water is greatly reduced if soil is covered, and minimum erosion will take place.

A nation that is loosing its soil is loosing its heritage. The saying that "Prevention is better than cure" holds true with soil erosion too.

Soil conservation is a challenge to every body in this land. It is needless for me to say that this is a threat to us all, those who do not see or have not noticed signs of erosion in their areas must know that if they make the same mistakes as mentioned above, it is a matter of time before they find themselves in the mud as well.

Let us then, take this to heart and conserve what we still have. That will mean life to us all.



Amasimi ayengafanelekanga ukuba angalinywa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Lands that should never have been put under the plough.

Ingaba Ukhukhuliso Lomhlaba Sisenzo Sangabom Sokohlwaya Ubomi Bethu?

NGU: S. J. M. MEMKA, Umfundi kwezenzululwazi kwaNokholeji (Fort Hare).

Kuthi thina bantwana bale nzala kufana nqwa nebali ukuxelelwa ukuba i-Transkei yayililizwe elihle elinamasimi athe tyaba, elinemifula kwa nemilambo enamanzi acwengileyo apho oobawomkhulu kwa nezilwanyane babesela khona.

Kuthi umbono weenduli ezikhuthukileyo, ezimkileyo, ezineendongana ezehlileyo seyiyinto eqhelekileyo kwa nekhangeleka nje ngendalo.

Kwenzeke ntoni na? Ingaba yintoni na le ebangele ezinguqunguqu? Ingaba ke ezinguqunguqu zimpawu zokutyeba okanye zobuhlwempu kule nzala okanye kwinzala ezayo? Ingaba ngubani na ongunobangela wale nguqunguqu?

Le mibuzo ifuna ukuphendulwa ngokukhawuleza okanye kwithutyana nje elizayo. Sikhangeleka singenalwavela lasono okanye singenanto nakwenza, sikhangele nje imihlaba yethu ikhukhuliseka isiyokungena elwandle. Nje ngenkwenkwe

Date 22 MAR 1972

THE DAILY DISPATCH E L

Black doctor wins prize

EAST LONDON — A 26-year-old doctor from Healdtown in the Fort Beaufort district will receive a special prize at the University of Natal graduation ceremony on Saturday.

He is Dr. J. M. "Toto" Mbete, one of two brothers who will be among more than 50 black doctors to be capped at the ceremony.

Dr. Mbete will receive a prize for obtaining high marks in surgical and clinical work.

After matriculating at Healdtown High School where his father is a teacher, Dr. Mbete went to Fort Hare where he completed a Bachelor of Science degree before going to Natal University to study medicine.

He is now a houseman at a Durban hospital.

Dr. Mbete's father, Mr. B. L. Mbete, said he was "quite excited" about both his son's achievements and he and his wife will attend the graduation.

Their other son, Diliza, will also receive his medical degree at the graduation. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 MAY 1972

WORLD

Young graduate

TODAY I congratulate young Ts'epo who was among those who graduated at Fort Hare University recently. Ts'epo is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Gugushe of Dube. Mr. Gugushe is one of the few African Inspectors of schools. Like proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gugushe travelled to Fort Hare for the graduation ceremony.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - - MAR 1972
ULIMO NEMEVO E-TRANKEI

EDITORIAL

The attention of readers is drawn to the article by Mr S. J. M. Memka which appears in this issue. Mr Memka is at present a student at Fort Hare University. He has pin pointed the cause of the alarming deterioration that is taking place to the agricultural potential of the Transkei. Farmers should take heed of the warning he gives.

Mr Memka confines his remarks to what can be seen from the main road to Kokstad but they could equally well be applied to the Transkei as a whole — not only to those Administrative Areas that have not yet accepted Conservation Planning but also to many of the areas that have already been planned.

A recent tour of inspection of the planned areas reveals that an alarming number of farmers are disregarding the basic principles of conservation farming by increasing the numbers of livestock beyond the carrying capacity of their areas and not abiding by the planned, grazing-scheme control for their grazing camps.

The result is that, in spite of accepting conservation planning and in spite of the great sums of money that the Government has spent on fencing etc., these planned areas are continuing to deteriorate.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

There are none so blind as those who do not want to see and none to deaf as those who do not want to hear. If farmers refuse to see what is happening to their heritage — if they refuse to listen to repeated warnings there is only one remedy to save the Transkei — the Government will have to FORCE these people to see and hear. One of the first steps that will have to be taken will be the reintroduction of compulsory culling of livestock and heavy penalties on those who do not abide by the regulations governing the control of grazing camps.

Farmers open your eyes and ears to the very real dangers that are confronting you: These dangers can only be overcome if YOU will cooperate with the Government — if YOU will abide by the regulations drawn up for your respective conservation schemes. If you fail in this you will have only yourselves to blame for the hardships that must follow.

We appeal to many Extension Officers to do their duty by helping to open the eyes and ears of the Farmers in their respective zones to the growing dangers ahead and the consequences that must follow if they do not mend their ways.

EDITOR.

Date 12 MAR 1972
WORLD

Shock news for matric students

SHOCK NEWS for Natal's matric students — the Regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr A. A. Allison, has confirmed that more than 100 students who wrote the matriculation examination last year have been ordered to rewrite either all or part of it.

He said the students who had to rewrite the entire examination were all private candidates who had sat for the examination in the Umlazi Secondary School Building. They were not pupils at the school.

PRETORIA

And 71 students who wrote, and passed, the matriculation examination at the Ohlange College in Inanda, have been ordered to rewrite biology and physiology.

"Those were orders from Pretoria, and I cannot comment further as the matter is being investigated", Mr Allison said.

The headmaster of the Ohlange College said his pupils were now dispersed all over South Africa, some having enrolled at Fort Hare University and others at the University of Zululand.

"I do not know why they are rewriting. I have never had such an experience before," he said.

Telegrams had been sent out to all the students, as the dates set for them to write Thursday and Friday this week.

"I do not know what will happen to anyone who can not get back here in time, though".

HEADMASTER

Meanwhile, some of the 400 pupils who have been waiting for their Junior Certificate results since December, have still not received them.

Pupils at four schools in the Durban area did not receive their results because of "suspected irregularities" in the papers, according to the Department.

Pupils at the Lamontville Secondary School received their results a few days ago, and the headmaster, Mr M. N. Zondi, said all his pupils had now been taken in to schools offering standards 9 and 10.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 AP
STAR

Art tour of

Date APR 1972

SOUTH AFRICA INTERNATIONL

ROUSSEAU, P. ETIENNE, director of coys., born Worcester, Cape, 1910; educ. Tulbagh H.S., Stellenbosch Univ. M.Sc. (1930); D.Sc. (*honoris causa*): Univ. O.F.S. (1962), Stellenbosch Univ. (1966). M.I. Chem.E. Industrial adviser and later director of Federale Volksbelegging Group (1941-1950). Apptd. managing director of SASOL 1950, chairman 1961. Chairman of several major groups and director of some 12 other companies and S.A. Reserve Bank. Chancellor of Fort Hare Univ. President of the South Africa Foundation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 APR 1972

STAR

Art tour of universities

ALICE — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will open an exhibition of 27 pieces of sculpture and 32 graphic works by German artists Ernest Barlach and Kathe Kollwitz, at Fort Hare University today.

The exhibition, presented by the Rembrandt Van Rijn Art Foundation, is the first in a special tour of African, Coloured and Asian universities in South Africa. It will then be shown in the capitals of Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1972 Hare
E. P. HERALD

Rupert amplifies scheme for 'Africa' bank

By PHOEBE LANGE

IN AN INTERVIEW from Pretoria, Dr Anton Rupert, chairman and managing director of the Rembrandt Group, last night amplified his scheme for an international bank to aid economic development in Central and Southern Africa.

The scheme to launch a development bank, EDESA—Economic Development of Equatorial and Southern Africa and adjacent islands—was announced by Dr Rupert in an address at the University of Fort Hare graduation ceremony, over the weekend.

He said that in the past few days he had succeeded in getting promises totalling some R3 million from his company and three others. But "far more" was needed to ensure positive success.

Success

"We will be looking for something like 15 to 25 million dollars. Unless we have this, the scheme will not be feasible. We will approach banks and industrial companies in the United States and Europe. EDESA will be an international company."

"Venture" banks, started in Germany in the 1870s, had transformed the country from a poor agricultural nation into the leading European industrial power. In the same way, banks started in America after the Civil War, and later in Japan, had met with great success.

"Today, there are well-organised development banks, such as the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation. I believe they may well have stimulated more development than all aid programmes.

"At no time in history has there been such a concentration on aid as in the past 20 years. But the results are not altogether satisfactory. I do not believe in give-aways. It leads to dependence. If money is used as a catalyst to create jobs, it is far better than spending it on aid programmes," Dr Rupert said.

EDESA would investigate possibilities and help in the general development of Central and Southern Africa, in any way that would foster economic growth.

"The only way to help people is to find them jobs. It costs about R10 000 to create one blue collar job — the cost is double for sophisticated work — but one man in industry creating added value can support at least ten others from whom he buys, and, of course, the members of his family."

EDESA would go for the development of less sophisticated labour intensive industries, similar to those that had served the West over the past century. The creation of industries like the computer and supersonic jets was not practicable.

"I forsee EDESA acting wherever there is a possibility for the creation of industries in these development areas. The decision on what should be set up would depend upon the natural circumstances.

Inspiration

"In some countries it may be fishing industries, cotton processing, manufacture of woodpulp, export of tropical and semi-tropical products. This will all need investigation."

Dr Rupert said the inspiration for EDESA had come from from ADELA, an international bank started by 150 leading European and North American banks and industrial enterprises to assist development in Latin America.

"Starting in 1964, with a capital of 30 million dollars, within three years it created at least 60 enterprises in South America, giving jobs to 25 000 people. It mobilised almost half-a-billion dollars of investment capital, most of it local," Dr Rupert said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 APR 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

First to get physics doctorate

ALICE. — A Fort Hare lecturer, Mr J. R. Seretlo, has become the first African in the Republic to gain a doctorate in physics.

He will be awarded his PhD by the University of South Africa on May 6.

Mr Seretlo obtained his BSc and BSc Honours degrees at Fort Hare and his MSc at the University of the Witwatersrand.

In 1964 he accepted a lecturing post in physics at Fort Hare and in 1970 he studied at the Oakridge National Laboratories, in Tennessee, United States.

Mr Seretlo is married and has four children. He says he intends doing further study and research.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

72
6 MAY 1972
Very Here
Date
E. P. HERALD

EX-COWAN STUDENT GETS DEGREE

Herald Correspondent

AMONG those who were capped at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare recently was an ex-Cowen Secondary School student, Miss P. Nocawepho Bam, 24.

Miss Bam, who has been a research assistant in the department of psychology at Fort Hare, received her honours degree in psychology.

Miss Bam's father, the late Mr Ezra Bam, was one of the oldest teachers in New Brighton, where he taught for many years.

Her grandfather, Rev Bam, was a well-known minister in the Grahamstown district of the Methodist Church and was at one time a minister in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

Education, religion and music have been well served in the Bam family. One of her uncles, the late Mr Wesley Bam was a music composer of no mean reputation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 MAR 1972

P. E. EVENING POST

African poet to appear

GRAHAMSTOWN.—The African poet Oswald Joseph Mtshali, author of "Sounds of a Cowhide Drum" and contributor to sevral other anthologies and journals, will give a reading of his own poetry at Rhodes University tomorrow.

Mr Mtshali, who lives in Soweto, Johannesburg, was included in a 1970 London published directory of 1 001 important living poets in English.

His visit here is sponsored by the Rhodes English Department and follows a visit to Fort Hare. He goes to East London from Grahamstown.

—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

6 MAY 1972
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr and Mrs David Yekela, local business people, were happy to see their son, Mazizi, receiving his BSc degree at Fort Hare University graduation recently. Afterwards they gave a big congratulatory party at their home in Debe Nek to celebrate this event.

Left to right: Mr David Yekela, Mr Mazizi Yekela, BSc, and Mrs Yekela.

10 APR 1972

DIE VADERLAND

R70 600 VIR ONDERWYS

Sedert die totstandkoming van sy stigting vir gevorderde onderwys en navorsing in 1965, het Massey-Ferguson (Suid-Afrika) Beperk reeds R70 600 vir gevorderde onderwys en navorsing beskikbaar gestel.

Die toekennings vir 1972, wat pas deur dr. Leon B. Knoll, besturende direkteur van Massey-Ferguson (Suid-Afrika) Beperk aangekondig is, beloop R13 094, en is die grootste wat nog in 'n enkele jaar gemaak is.

Die toekennings aan individuele studente word gemaak op die grondslag van akademiese prestasie, studierigting en finansiële behoefte. Onder vanjaar se beurswenners is etlike studente van die landboufakulteit van die Universiteit Fort Hare vir Nie-Blankes.

Die MF-Stigting het ook 'n bedrag toegeken aan die Universiteit Fort Hare vir die aankoop van laboratoriumhandboeke en naslaanboeke om in die lanboufakulteit gebruik te word.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

APR 1972

AFRIKA POST

Multimillionen-Plan für südafrikanische Universitäten

Im Augenblick existieren sechzehn Universitäten in Südafrika, davon vier englische, fünf afrikaanse, zwei zweisprachige und fünf für die nichtweiße Bevölkerung. An diesen Universitäten studieren etwa 80 000 Studenten; diese Zahl wird 1980 bei 120 000 liegen und etwa auf 160 000 zur Jahrhundertwende steigen.

Es werden bestimmte Erweiterungsprogramme an den Universitäten durchgeführt. Die Rand-Afrikaanse-Universität baut auf einem 73-Hektar-Gebiet neue Institute und Anlagen im Werte von 34 Millionen Rand. Die Universität vom Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, plant Erweiterungen für etwa 58 Millionen Rand in den nächsten zwanzig Jahren.

Die Rhodes-Universität in Grahamstown, welche 1904 gebaut wurde, hat ein Entwicklungsprogramm für die nächsten zehn Jahre mit einem Kostenaufwand von 34 Millionen Rand vor, da mit einem Anstieg der Studentenzahlen um 50 % gerechnet wird. Auch die Stellenbosch-Universität hat 35 Millionen Rand für Erweiterungen eingeplant; die Universität von Natal hat für den Zeitraum 1965 bis 1980 32 Millionen Rand eingeplant. Die Potchefstroom-Universität hat bereits die Hälfte der über fünf Jahre verteilten Erweiterungskosten von 18 Millionen Rand ausgegeben.

Durbans Westville-Universität für Inder steht vor der Vollendung eines 15-Millionen-Rand-Komplexes, und die Zululand-Universität baut ein 300 000-Rand-Gebäude für die Fachrichtung Bildende Künste.

In Fort Hare wurde kürzlich eine neue landwirtschaftliche Fakultät eröffnet, und die Universität des Nordens für Bantu des nördlichen Transvaal hat auch erst vor kurzem einen neuen Komplex für Bildende Künste und verschiedene neue Wohnheime dazubekommen.

Die Universität von Südafrika (UNISA), welche eine Korrespondenz-Universität mit 25 000 Studenten und mehr als 1000 akademischen sowie verwaltungstechnischen Angehörigen ist, erhält einen neuen Sitz in Pretoria, der 5,5 Millionen Rand kosten wird.

Mit diesen neuen Entwicklungen wird Südafrika im Jahre 1973, dem Education Year, einen guten Schritt voran getan haben und zugleich eine Vielzahl schöner und gut durchdachter Gebäude besitzen.

Date 28 FEB 1972
Daily Dispatch

Choose courses for a career, students urged

ALICE — It was important that students choose courses after considering job opportunities and not simply for the sake of having a degree, said Professor W. Backer at the University of Fort Hare here.

Professor Backer, professor of industrial psychology, was addressing first year students on the choice of a career.

He said: "In South Africa there are many more occupational opportunities with good salaries for African graduates than is generally realised. In the homelands the Government services have a great need for people with degrees and good qualifications, in particular those with legal qualifications, to fill positions as magistrates, public prosecutors, advocates and attorneys."

There was also an urgent need for agricultural officers, administrative officers, land surveyors, teachers and social workers. In the medical field there was a shortage of doctors, nurses, pharmacists and biochemists.

Job opportunities in these professions also occurred in and around the urban areas and townships. Over the rest of the Republic there were unlimited work opportunities with good salaries for chemists in industry, geologists, accountants and bookkeepers, teachers and social workers.

He said some border industries were employing graduates successfully as quality controllers and in personnel work.

For those interested in academic careers lecturing posts existed at Fort Hare.

The university encourages talented students to do postgraduate study by offering research assistant jobs and for others there are many bursaries available to assist students to further their qualifications, he said. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 MAY 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Saso head questioned

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A University of Fort Hare student, Mr. "Satch" Lekalake, was taken for questioning by the Security Police in Alice on Tuesday afternoon following the arrival of the publications director of the South African Students Organisation (Saso), Mr. Strini Moodley, of Durban.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. Lekalake is the local Saso chairman at Fort Hare. He was asked to report to the police for questioning again yesterday afternoon.

His questioning came after a confrontation between Mr. Moodley and members of the Security Police who had asked Mr. Moodley to accompany them to a police car on the campus.

Date 29 APR 1972
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Happy in Africa

ALICE—Dr Anton Rupert said here he did not fear living in Africa today, as far more people were killed in Europe in two world wars than in Africa in 300 years.

Addressing the multiracial gathering at the opening of the art exhibition of Fort Hare last weekend, Dr Rupert said troubles in Africa were often exaggerated and, he was confident the chasms which existed would be bridged.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 APR 1972 Herald
E. P. HERALD

SA must get together – Rupert

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — There was much to be done to develop Southern Africa and a prerequisite to successful co-operation was the realisation of mutual interdependence, said Dr Anton Rupert, in Alice, over the weekend.

Speaking at the University of Fort Hare's graduation ceremony, Dr Rupert, chairman and managing director of the Rembrandt Group, said developing countries could only become wealthier and economically strong through the creation of unsophisticated industries which did not require vast knowledge, but had served Europe and the west over the past 100 years.

"There is much to be done to develop Southern Africa and we can all play a role. A prerequisite to successful co-operation is the realisation that we are all interdependent and must face the challenges of the future together. The population explosion, the threat that man is faced with starvation, and the threat of atomic and ballistic warfare are some of the challenges facing the world," Dr Rupert said.

University of Fort Hare
Digitised by the Sanlam Library

Keepers

Addressing more than 1 000 students, parents and guests in the university's Great Hall, he said: "At this juncture in history we are all our brothers' keepers. You are going out into the world better trained than any generation before you. You are potential leaders of your community and how you act will be important to the future of your people."

Dr Rupert said that, in 1963, his group took the lead in establishing a starting minimum wage of R2 a day. Today it was nearly double and the company also had pension schemes and study loans for the children of staff.

For development it was necessary to have law and order, a sound monetary system, an impartial and honest civil service and an adequate transport and communication service.

Date 29 APR 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Adelaide, the country town that has hidden progress

AFTER 40 years, I have returned from a delightful visit to my birthplace of Adelaide. I feared with the quick march of progress, Adelaide would be changed, but on arrival I found the same hospital atmosphere, the charm and peace as of old.

Living, as I now do in the midst of a concrete jungle, surrounded by the blare and blast of modern civilisation, this visit proved a wonderful few days.

Adelaide lies about 112 miles from East London on a tarred Provincial road. This road runs through Debe Nek, with Alice lying beneath the Amatola Range, and then Fort Beaufort followed by Kroomie.

We stopped at Debe Nek, which, in the olden days, provided a half-way house in the form of a hotel which no longer exists. We searched for a memorial to the 15 men of the Nottingham and Derbyshire Regiment who fell during the Kaffir Wars.

All this, too was the setting of bygone Kaffir Wars, when the English and the Burghers drove the marauding Xhosa in a charge of lancers, back to the mountains.

Here Chief Sandile was wounded by a Fingo Warrior in the Barwa Forest. He escaped to the Amatola Range where he died after four days and lies buried near Mount Kempt: this happened, I believe in June 1878.

We drove on through the Amatola Basin, where after the wonderful rains this country has experienced, I saw again the evergreen undulating valleys with the cordon of forest clad mountains in the background.

We lunched at Alice and did a quiet tour of the Fort Hare University, its buildings magnificently altered out of all knowledge, since I last saw it in childhood, and now including among them a Theological Seminary for seven denominations and a beautiful library.

From here we went on to Fort Beaufort, the scene of the "War of the Axe." I went to visit the old residency, where my father had lived when magistrate there. My brother's and sister's names are still carved in the old wood post on the verandah. This building is now used as a workshop attached to the new hospital.

As I passed the farms of old friends around Kroomie, I looked at the Winterberg Range which guards the approach to Adelaide. It was in this range that Piet Retief had his horse farm and planned his part of the Great Trek. Post Retief was named after him.

I had made this visit to Adelaide because I particularly wanted to see its museum — known as "Our Heritage".

It was the brain wave of, and begun by Mr. Harry Ash and his charming wife Margaret, 32, an old school friend.

Mr. Ash is a connoisseur in old antique furniture, china, art and glass. His wife is also a lover of all that is wonderful, old and rare, and so together they have saved much of the museum collection, which otherwise would have been lost to posterity.

The building which houses "Our Heritage" was originally the first "pastorie" in Adelaide. It is a graceful and stately building, with floors and ceilings of yellowwood. It stands in a vast garden. The grounds of this garden alight with the blossoms of the flowering peach and roses made it seem like a scene out of fairyland.

Margaret and Harry Ash started the collection way back in Engalnd during the World War II years. Their collection of treasures were stored in a little village on the East Coast of England, but during the Blitz of England this part was badly bombed. The Ashes thought that it was the end of their collection. After the war ended they found their collection wholly intact and brought it out to Adelaide where they now live.

The town community and surrounding districts then came in and joined forces, formed a committee and have added greatly to the collection. Names such as Pringle, Bennett, Lombard, Hawke, Fenricks, Van der Vyver, Swart, Long, Morgan, Pearson, Malan, Engelbrecht, Niland and Meyer, and many more; the descendants of the early settlers have given generously and worked hard to make "Our Heritage" famous and outstanding.

The charm of the museum at the Old Pastorie, lies greatly in the fact that it has been kept as a living home with the parlour, diningroom, Dominie study, Voortrekker bedroom, nursery, costume room, china and glass rooms and a kitchen with a display of old cooking utensils, "seep pot" etc. All these are furnished according to the period and give the impression that the house is lived in today, as much as it was 100 years ago. Out in the yard is a room containing farming implements.

A large wagon and carriage house guarding a wide range of horse and oxen and goat drawn wagons and carts, including many of the farm implements of that period.

It was a joy to visit old friends of the family. Many of whom are now living so comfortably in "The Corrie Dreyer Huis," a home for the aged, quite a number of whom are over 80.

Remarkably fit is one who lives alone in her old historic Van Niekerk house, one of the first houses built in Adelaide. She still gardens, makes her own soap, and has a wonderful collection of glass and very old Wedgewood china.

I walked to the graveyard 'o see my father's grave and found at the entrance of the main gates a garden with wide borders of flowers in abundance, flowers in pastel shades making a scene of great tranquillity. I understand that Mrs. J. Louw and her committee of the town and district ladies are responsible for this garden.

To anyone interested in antiques and authentic Africana of every type, may I recommend a visit to the museum, and to others who are looking for a quiet, peaceful week-end, they will find it in the little inland town of Adelaide with it focal point on "Our Heritage." —

Bayne Vaughan.



The Mayor of Adelaide, Mr. J. F. Bosch, who will be playing in a golf competition with the Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, at Adelaide today. The vice-president, Mr. D. Bennett, will be one of the players. On request of Mr. Vorster, a competition including 16 players has been arranged for today. This will be Mr. Vorster's first official visit to Adelaide.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 MAY 1972

27 APR 1972

NATAL MERCURY

African Ph.D.

ALICE. — A Fort Hare lecturer, Mr. J. R. Seretlo, has become the first African in the Republic to gain a doctorate in physics. He will be awarded his Ph.D. by the University of South Africa on May 6. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 1972

NATAL MERCURY

FORT HARE RAID

(See Page 4)

ALICE — Police were last night said to be raiding Fort Hare hostels. Some students are also believed to have been arrested. The move follows a decision taken at a student body meeting to boycott lectures from June 1. — ("Mercury" Correspondent).

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

Date 26 APR 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor A. J. D. Meiring looks at one of the exhibits at the Rembrandt Foundation art exhibition at Fort Hare. The Fort Hare art gallery is named after Professor Meiring, who was on the staff at Fort Hare for 30 years. He was also the founder of the museum there.

Date 27 APR 1972
EL DAILY DESPATCH

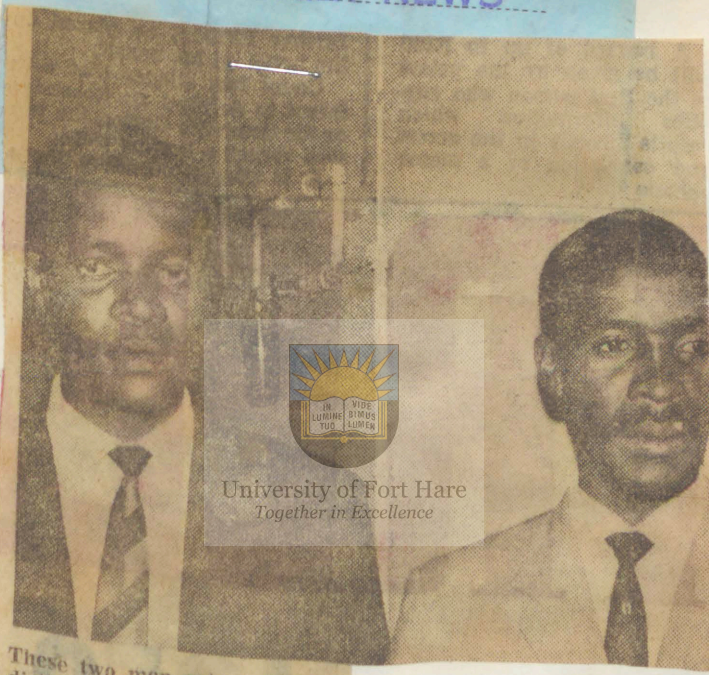


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Councillor L. L. Sebe, of the Ciskeian Government, engrossed in conversation with the Chancellor of Fort Hare, Dr. P. E. Rousseau, at an art exhibition at Fort Hare.

Date 28 APR 1972

NATAL DAILY NEWS



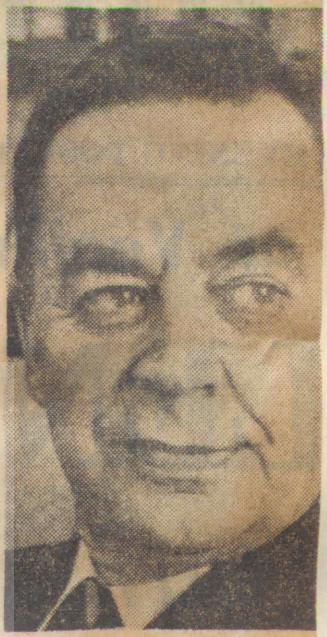
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

These two men gained further distinction for Fort Hare University recently when they became the first Africans in South Africa to gain master of science degrees in organic chemistry. The men, Mr A. M. Sipamla (left) and Mr P. B. B. Gqola, are both lecturers at Fort Hare and intend furthering their studies to gain doctorates.

Date 24 APR 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

Message of hope at art exhibition

Rupert confident of future peace in Africa



Mr ANTON RUPERT

ALICE. — Dr Anton Rupert said here today that he did not fear living in Africa today, as far more people were killed in Europe in two world wars than in Africa in 300 years.

Addressing the multi-racial gathering at the opening of the art exhibition of Fort Hare, Dr Rupert, whose first ancestors landed at the Cape 300 years ago, said troubles in Africa were often exaggerated and he was tremendously confident that the chasms which existed here would be bridged in the future, and "we will all live in peace."

To the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who opened the exhibition he said: "I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for what you are doing for your people. I predict that in years to come you will be known as the George Washington of the Xhosa people."

New hope

Opening the art exhibition, Chief Matanzima was applauded when he said that this event was evidence of the increasing contact and co-operation between Black and White in South Africa.

Speaking on African art, he said he trusted that it would in increasing measure reflect the new hope the Black man had of living the good life, and that African art would convey an expression not of dwelling on the past, but of the turbulent, vital present and future, which the Black man hoped to secure for those who came after him.

Chief Matanzima conveyed the heartfelt thanks of the African people in general and the Xhosa in particular to Dr Rupert for being the "benefactor of man, as he has long shown himself by his good works to be".—(Sapa)

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

Date - 7 MAY 1972

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

'HARM BLACKS AND WHITES WILL SUFFER'

Tribune Reporter

EX-TRANSKEI Cabinet Minister Mr Curnick Ndamse told Natal University students this week that the highest test of civilisation for any nation was its willingness to extend a helping hand to the less fortunate.

He also warned that White South Africans would only be degrading their own nationality if they harmed the weakest or the meanest member of the Black race.

The former Fort Hare university lecturer told a group of White students in

QUOTE
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IF A White man assaults a Black man, ill-treats him, despises him, it is the White man who is permanently injured.

Pietermaritzburg, that indignities which existed in many places were disastrous to both Black and White in South Africa.

The Black man could — and he often did — endure the temporary inconvenience, but the injury to the White man was permanent.

Mr Ndamse said political setback in South Africa started when the peoples of Western Europe "committed the fatal mistake of associating political control with White colour?"

Since then the Blacks had been asserting their rights with ever-increasing determination and were now aware of their numerical superiority.

He spoke of the "dramatic" emergence of Black consciousness and warned that "wise men ignore this new development at their own peril."

Date 10 APR 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Brilliant scholar, 21, may be forced to abandon her studies

By JENNIFER HYMAN

WHAT DOES a young woman do when, at the age of 21, she has a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Social Science degrees, when she is considered quite brilliant by her professors and when her university is adamant that she should continue with post-graduate studies?

What does she do when she knows there is a chronic shortage of qualified people in her chosen field; when she has already enrolled for an Honours course and now finds she does not have the money to pay for it?

What does she do, particularly, when she is Black and there are limited sources of financial help?

This is the plight of Miss Dorcas Sidzumo, an Honours student in social work at the University of Fort Hare.

At her wits end to know how she was going to pay her fees by next month, Miss Sidzumo came in desperation last week to the Rand Daily Mail, after reading of the financial assistance given to students by the Rand Bursary Fund.

A quick check with the registrar of Fort Hare, Mr. G. Ngcume, confirmed that Miss Sidzumo was "a particularly brilliant student with a splendid future ahead of her".

But, according to Mr. Ngcume, she had only paid a small part of her fee for the first year of a two-year Honours course. And if he outstanding amount — about R170 — is not paid by next month, she will be forced to leave Fort Hare.

Miss Sidzumo comes from a Meadowlands family of eight. She matriculated at 18 and did her BA Social Science degree in three years, without once failing a subject.

Throughout the course, she was supported by her sister Olga, a nurse earning R90 a month in Johannesburg.

Miss Olga Sidzumo, 30, described it as "a long, uphill battle" to find the money for her younger sister's fees and books during the past three years.

The two young women have four brothers and sisters, a father who is sickly and able to work only occasionally, and a mother who is unemployed.

There is no possibility of their family assisting in any way.

Yet Dorcas wants to continue her studies. She is specialising in the field of mental health and hopes to do a thesis on the subject for her Master's degree.

"There are only one or two Black social workers specialising in mental health in the entire Witwatersrand area," she said.

In addition to fees for this year, she needs a minimum of R50 to buy essential sociology and psychology text books.

The Rand Bursary Fund would like to help Miss Sidzumo, whom it considers a particularly worthwhile student, but the fund has already allocated its university bursaries for the year and has no other means to help her, apart from a direct appeal to the public.

"This student needs about R250 to see her through this year," said Mr. T. W. Kambule, chairman of the fund.

Anyone willing to help finance Miss Sidzumo's Honours course should please write to the fund, telephone the "Mail" or simply send a cheque or postal order to the Treasurer, Rand Bursary Fund, PO Box 60, Orlando, Johannesburg.



University of Fort Hare
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Miss Dorcas Sidzumo, 21, a brilliant Honours student at Fort Hare University. She will have to leave this month unless she receives help.

Date 9 MAR 1972
E. P. HERALD



Prof G. C. Olivier.

ALICE PROF TALKS ON MALAWI

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — A Fort Hare professor recently returned to Alice after 2½ years stay in Malawi, where he was seconded to the Malawian Government by the South African Government.

He is Professor G. C. Olivier, Professor Land Survey and Planning at the University of Fort Hare.

Professor Olivier, the only South African, was the chief executive officer in charge of a team of experts from overseas involved in the planning and development of the new Malawi capital, Lilongwe.

On his return to Alice Professor Olivier said the first phase of the undertaking had been completed and the new capital was an established fact.

By January some Government officials had already moved from the old capital of Zomba to Lilongwe.

When completed, Lilongwe will have cost an estimated R40 000 000 of which about R8 000 000 was obtained from South Africa.

The next phase will be building houses of parliament and administration offices.

According to Prof. Olivier Lilongwe is on the threshold of becoming a thriving city, with a population of 60 000. Large housing estates have been provided. The standard of housing and living has been raised and the type of residential houses range from high density, low cost to low density, high cost where people live in lovely homes on five acres of land.

Industry

Industries in Lilongwe are already producing and exporting goods and building plans passed for industry increased from R250 000 in 1969 to more than R1m in 1971. Commerce, too, was flourishing.

Professor Olivier and his wife said they had enjoyed the experience of living in Malawi but had not liked being parted from their children, who had to board at South African schools. Professor Olivier, who had worked at Fort Hare in charge of the Department of Land Survey for four years before going to Malawi, was appointed Professor this year.

Before coming to Fort Hare, Prof Olivier was chief surveyor in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development for ten years. He was previously in private practice in Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

Date 17 MAR 1972
Daily Dispatch

Race Act girl leaves man she loves

JOHANNESBURG — It will be a double heart-break for 25-year-old Maxine Saville today when she leaves Jan Smuts Airport for Ireland.

Not only will she miss South Africa, but will leave behind the man she loves — without any hope of seeing him again.

Miss Saville and Mr. Thandwefica Dazana, 25, were found guilty of attempting to contravene the Immorality Act in Tsolo on Wednesday. Both were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

After sentence, Miss Saville made immediate arrangements to fly home to Belfast. Obviously upset at the airport last night, Miss Saville, who came to South Africa 18 months ago, dodged Press photographers and reporters.

She missed the plane to Zurich, but has been put on the stand-by list for today's flights to the Continent.

"I love this country," she said, "but at the moment I'd prefer the bombs back home."

Miss Saville met Mr. Dazana in November last year at St Cuthberts Mission Hospital near Tsolo where she worked as a secretary.

"Thandi had a holiday job and we worked in the same office," she said. "I didn't plan to fall in love with him—it just happened."

Mr. Dazana is a fifth-year law student at the University of Fort Hare. "I haven't been able to speak to Thandi since February 2, when we were arrested," she said.

"I don't know what he plans to do. His studies must come first. If he isn't allowed to continue at the varsity, he will have to finish his degree by correspondent course, and that will take even longer," she said.

Miss Saville said she was sad and confused and was going home to "sort myself out." — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
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15 APR 1972



Thesis on media selection practices has earned him the degree of Doctor of Commerce — Mr. F. E. Streek, of the Daily Dispatch

3 Border men win doctorates

EAST LONDON — The General Manager and chief executive director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. F. E. Streek, is one of three Border men who will be awarded doctorates at the University of South Africa's graduation ceremony in May.

The others are Mr. A. M. K. M. Spandau, Department of Economics, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and Mr. J. R. Seretlo, Department of Physics, Fort Hare University, Alice.

Mr. Streek and Mr. Sapndau are both awarded the degree of Doctor of Commerce. Mr. Seretlo becomes a Doctor of Philosophy.

Mr. Streek, who is at present overseas, earned his D. Com for a thesis on "Media Selection practices in the Republic of South Africa."

When he was informed about his success, Mr. Streek said: "While I was attending the Harvard Business School in 1965 it occurred to me that I knew very little about advertising and it took me six years to prove that hypothesis."

DISTINCTION

On the way to his doctorate he collected a B Com (Hons) degree with distinction and an M. Com degree, also with distinction, and was awarded university exhibitions on both occasions.

Mr. Spandau's thesis was on "Income distribution in South Africa."

Mr. Seretlo earned his Ph.D in physics for his thesis on "The reaction amongst point defects in alkali halide crystals." He will be the first black person to receive this degree from the University of South Africa.

All told, the names of 44 Border and Transkei people appear in the Unisa graduation list.

One of them is another Daily Dispatch man, Mr. P. T. Skelly, the company's secretary, who becomes a Batchelor of Accounting Science (B Compt).

MASTERS DEGREES

Another East Londoner, Mr. I. Walker, also receives this degree.

There are two Masters degrees for Border people. Mr. W. Bosman, of Umtata, becomes a Master of Administration (M. Admin) and Mr. J. M. A. de B. Britz, of East London, becomes a Master of Education (M. Ed).

Other awards are:

Bachelor of Arts: Mr. G. S. Z. Appel (Queenstown), Miss E. Brophy (Aliwal North), Mrs. J. J. Heyns (Barkly East), Mr. S. D. Jansen (King William's Town), Mrs. S. A. Leslie (East London), Mr. H. R. Maggs (East London), Mr. W. Moller (Aliwal North), Miss J. Pienaar (Keiskama Hoek), Mr. R. Stephenson (East London), Miss M. J. Stidworthy (East London), Mr. J. E. Walton (Somerset East), Mr. V. R. Sihawu (Msundiswen), Miss N. Z. Nyati (East London), Mr. V. K. Mosalla (Butterworth), Mr. M. S. Mehlomakhulu (Umtata) and Mr. C. Z. Lubelwana (East London).

Bachelor of Arts (Social Science): Mr. F. Z. Mini (Umtata), Mrs. P. T. Makhena (Fort Hare).

Bachelor of Commerce: Mr. W. O. West (Grahamstown).

Bachelor of Commerce (Honours): Mr. A. E. von Tonder (King William's Town), Mr. E. Nieuwoudt (East London).

Bachelor of Science (Honours) (Operations Research): Mr. P. C. N. Groenewald (Fort Hare).

Bachelor of Education: Mr. T. D. Seketa (East London).

Public Service Senior Law Examination: Mr .G. E. Clark (East London), Mr. J. A. Dracatos (Tsolo), Mr. G. Maningwa (Sterkspruit).

Public Service Law Examination: Mr. J. P. R. Barendse (Cradock), Mr. P. J. P. de Goede (Grahamstown), Mr. D. Jali (Zwelitsha), Mr. N. M. Maqungo (Nqamakwe), Mr. C. J. van den Berg (East London).

Certificate in the Theory of Accouncancy: Mr. B. F. Worsley (East London), Mr. H. S. Rossouro (Fort Hare), Mr. C. R. Hinde (East London), Mr. W. K. Hartley (East London).

University Education Diploma: Mr. H. T. Watt (Queenstown).

Attorney's Admission Examination: Mr. E. M. Makiwane (Mount Frere).

Thirty-one of the graduates are whites and 13 are blacks. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
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Mr. S. D. Jansen (King Wil-
's Town), Mrs. S. A. Leslie (East

WORLD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

All the way from Pretoria to attend the graduation ceremony held at Fort Hare were (from left) Mrs A. S. Masize, Miss Sinah Masake Nkomo, who received her B.A. degree, majoring in political science and private law. Mrs D. Vinqi, a staff nurse at the Livingstone Hospital, Port Elizabeth, Dr and Mrs A. S. Nkomo and Miss Portia Nkomo.



Mr. Sylvester Babalo Qaba, of Nqamakwe, Transkei, receives his Bachelor of Science degree, majoring in chemistry and physics.

Date 22 APR 1972

Pretoria News

NEW S.A. BANK TO AID AFRICA

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Dr Anton Rupert, well-known South African economist, today announced the forthcoming formation of a venture bank for the economic development of equatorial and Southern Africa and their adjacent islands.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare, Dr Rupert said the new bank would be founded with the specific task of providing development of euatorial and Southment aid for the African peoples and that it would be sponsored by the National Development and Management Foundation.

Dr Rupert disclosed that he had already succeeded in obtaining subscription promises from his own group of companies and from three other groups totalling some R2 250 000, though a lot more was still needed to ensure positive success.

Date 25 APR 1972

E. P. HERALD

Homeland varsity move by Transkei Govt

Herald Correspondent

UMTATA.—The Transkei Government is to appoint a select committee to investigate establishing a university in the homeland, it was decided here yesterday.

A motion to this effect by the Minister of Education, Miss Stella Sigcau, was unanimously accepted.

An amendment by the Opposition that the university should be open to students of all races was defeated.

Miss Sigcau said the Transkei had 500 000 children in primary schools this year and 808 matriculants. There were expected to be more than 2 000 matriculants within the next few years.

Forced

Fort Hare University, the only Xhosa university, which is in the Ciskei was forced to turn down many applicants because it was overcrowded and another university is needed to allow more students to take degree courses.

Miss Sigcau said it was necessary for a country to have a university if it was to develop socially and economically. It would also be possible to offer service courses and arrangements could be made for study facilities for teachers to raise the present low standard.

The Transkei Government is also to ask the Republican Government to allow wives and dependants to visit husbands and relatives employed in municipal areas in the Republic.

Opposition front bencher, Chief S. S. Majeke, moved a motion pointing out that "it is very painful" for a woman not to be allowed to visit her husband who was working in the Republic.

Painful

"It is even more painful when we realise how one-sided it is as the same law does not apply to Whites—because if they come to the Transkei, they are allowed to bring their wives."

He said the law created extreme hardship on wives and dependants and was tantamount to slavery.

University of Pretoria
Expand in Excellence

Date 29 APR 1972 Hare
E. P. HERALD



It was a proud moment for two local families when they saw their sons capped at the Fort Hare University Graduation Ceremony last Saturday. They are Mr and Mrs D. Maqagi and Mr and Mrs Mpongoshe of Kwazakele and New Brighton, respectively. Standing, left to right: Mr D. Maqagi, Mrs J. M. Sali and Mr Mpongoshe. Seated: Mr Wandile Maqagi, BSc, Mrs Maqagi, Mr Calvin Mpongoshe, B Social Science, Mrs Mpongoshe.

Crowd at Ft Hare ceremony

By Herald Correspondent

HUNDREDS OF people from many parts of the Republic attended the Fort Hare graduation ceremony last Saturday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The highlight of the ceremony was the graduation address by Dr Anton Rupert, the well-known businessman and philanthropist. Dr Rupert appealed to the graduands to go out and serve their people. "It is a privilege to serve your people," he said.

Dr Rupert told the gathering of graduands and parents how he struggled to lift himself by his bootstrings to reach the top.

He said that even his people, the Afrikaners, have demonstrated to the world how a once poor and despised race can rise to great heights.

Conservation

He mentioned that the SA Foundation had done a lot for the people in the rural areas and the neighbouring countries such as Lesotho and Malawi.

They have set up programmes to help in the development of the homelands. Through the SA Sports Foundation they have sponsored training courses or clinics to promote sport among the non-White people. They have also helped in the conservation of wild life and old historical homes.

Dr Rupert also spoke at an art exhibition at Fort Hare Museum, on behalf of the Van Ryn Art Foundation.

Chief K. D. Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, was the guest speaker at the opening of this exhibition of works by two famous German artists, Ernest Barlach and Kathe Kolliwitz.

Graduates

Among those who received their degrees at the ceremony were: Messrs D. Vinqi, B.Ed, M. Yekela, B.Sc; W. Maqagi, B.Sc; T. Mafongosi, B.Sc; and C. Mqongoshe, B.Soc.Sc.

Two masters degrees in Inorganic Chemistry were received by Mr D. D. Gqola and O. D. Sipamla, both lecturers at Fort Hare.

Another senior lecturer, Mr A. Makunga received the Masters Degree in Science in Botany. This is the first time that this degree has been awarded to an African in the Republic.

Date 25 APR 1972

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Geskiedenis by Fort Hare

ALICE.

GESKIEDENIS is by die Universiteit van Fort Hare gemaak toe 'n meestersgraad in organiese chemie en 'n M.Sc.-graad in plantkunde vir die eerste keer aan 'n Bantoe in die Republiek toegeken is.

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Mnr. P. D. Gqola het die graad by die universiteit se gradeplegtigheid ontvang. Mnr. A. M. Sipamla het 'n soortgelyke graad verwerf. Mnr. O. H. D. Makunga was die eerste Bantoe in die Republiek om 'n M.Sc.-graad in plantkunde te verwerf.

'n Rekordaantal studente het vanjaar by die universiteit ingeskryf en altesame 165 grade en diplomas is toegeken.

— (Die Beriggewer.)

FORT HARE

An eight page supplement



Professor De Wet in the chair

PROFESSOR J. M. DE WET, Rector of the University of Fort Hare, was appointed Rector of Fort Hare in 1968, when he succeeded Professor J. J. Ross.

Born in Potchefstroom, his father was Professor of Theology at Potchefstroom University.

Professor De Wet studied at the University of Potchefstroom and obtained B.Sc and M.Sc degrees. He then went to the University of Witswatersrand, where he qualified with a B.Sc in engineering.

For five years he worked as a mining engineer before going to Britain to further his studies. He received a Ph.D. (Doctorate) in applied mathematics from London University.



PROFESSOR DE WET

He was appointed lecturer in applied mathematics at Potchefstroom University. Later he returned to Britain to study mathematical statistics.

In 1958 he was appointed Professor of Mathematical Statistics at Potchefstroom University, a position he held until his appointment to Fort Hare.

A message from the Rector

"Fort Hare accepts academic autonomy realising that the future of South Africa depends on the good relations between the various races. We cannot exist and progress without one another's assistance. We need one another's help. Fort Hare considers it its duty, and is prepared to play its part in creating the climate of good relations for the benefit of all.

The future responsibility of Fort Hare is to train the Xhosa students in ever greater measure so that they may pass on the benefit of their education by rendering service to their fellow-countrymen in the most effective manner.

Our message on this occasion holds the assurance that Fort Hare is firmly resolved to maintain unchallengably high standards. Knowledge will be presented to the students in a scientific manner, and we firmly believe that academic autonomy is an essential step to doing so in a more competent and efficacious way.

The acquisition of new knowledge through research and the provision of appropriate professional training is also the responsible task of Fort Hare as the university serving the developing Transkei and Ciskei.

Knowledge acquired should not be employed only for selfish ends, but should be used in the common weal. Education should therefore also be aimed at high social standards. This demands a well-organised student community.

Success springs from co-operation, and and it should be remembered that co-operation is not a unilateral action and that goodwill cannot continually come from one source.

We hope that academic autonomy will herald an era of greater appreciation on the part of the students, and that they will accept their part in the task with resoluteness and a sense of duty, because no university can reach great heights without the full support and co-operation of its students.

Through the new status, the training and education of the Xhosa leaders of the future is entrusted to the Fort Hare staff in ever greater measure.

This training is not only of importance for the development of the Transkei and Ciskei, but also for the Republic of South Africa as a whole.

It is indeed a highly responsible task, which can only be engaged upon with dedication and faith."

Chancellor Pierre Rousseau

DR PIERRE ETIENNE ROUSSEAU, the first chancellor of the autonomous University of Fort Hare, is one of the country's top five industrialists.

Dr Rousseau holds the degrees of MSc, MIChemEng, DSc (Honoris Causa) (OFS) and DSc (Honoris Causa) (Stellenbosch).

He is on the Scientific Advisory Council of the South African Academy and is a member of the South African Chemical Institute, the Institution of Chemical Engineers and a Fellow of the Institute of Petroleum.

Dr Rousseau is chairman of Sasol, Sentrachem and the Federale Group. He is also a director of the South African Reserve Bank, Amkor, Foskor, Dunlop SA, Dorman Long and Sanlam.

Dr Rousseau helped to form Sentrachem and Volksbeleggings and joined the Federale Group in 1965. He was appointed chairman of his group in 1969.

He will hold the position of chancellor at the University of Fort Hare for seven years.



Dr. P. E. Rousseau, Chancellor of Fort Hare University.

ON January 1, 1970, the University College of Fort Hare gained its autonomy and became the University of Fort Hare — the first university for non-Whites in the Republic of South Africa.

Visiting the University of Fort Hare today, one cannot fail to be impressed. Not only are the buildings, surrounded by attractive landscape gardens, comparable to any university buildings anywhere, but there is an air of quiet intellectual activity.

Students, well dressed and neat in appearance, stand chatting in groups or hurry from one lecture to another.

This is the new university for the Xhosa nation and one of which they can be justifiably proud.

THE HISTORY OF FORT HARE

Supplement compiled by Shirley Matthews

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



The original fort at Fort Hare.

A university in its own right, at last

ON May 30, 1970, the University College of Fort Hare officially received its Charter giving it full university status.

The Charter was handed to the Chancellor of Fort Hare Dr. E. D. Rousseau, MS.C (Stell) M. I. Chem.E. D.Sc by the Minister, Mr. M. C. Botha.

The Act, called the University of Fort Hare Act, which granted academic autonomy to Fort Hare, has a clause (Section 10) which protects the high standard of degrees at Fort Hare

It is now hoped that without sacrificing the high standards of University education, Fort Hare will be in a position to adapt more effectively and adequately both the content of its curricula and methods of presentation to the needs and cultural background from which the African students come.

Recently the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, spoke of the enormous task which lies ahead and of the need for good personal relations within the university as well as externally with parents and the public.

He said: "The future of the University of Fort Hare not only deserves, but demands the serious interest and study of the authorities as well as the Xhosa people."

It is indeed an enormous task which lies ahead and may the goodwill of people of all races go out to those whose work it is to see the University of Fort Hare prosper and grow from strength to strength.

The academic staff

THE academic staff consist of 30 professors and 62 lecturers.

Two of the professors, most of whom have a minimum qualification of a doctor's degree and 14 of the lecturers are Africans. It is hoped that more Africans will eventually have the necessary qualifications to fill posts at Fort Hare.

According to the Rector, Professor De Wet, it is policy at Fort Hare that when applications are considered and qualifications are equal, Africans will get the post.

It has been highly gratifying to note than English-speaking academicians have recently recommended displaying an interest in posts at Fort Hare, particularly as English is the medium of instruction employed, and several have been appointed to posts in the university lately.

THE University is situated on the site of an old military fort completed in 1847. It was named after Colonel Hare, a lieutenant governor, and was a military stronghold during the Kaffir Wars until 1860.

In a recent address, the Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. De Wet, said he sincerely hoped that what was once a site of battle and dispute in our history would in the future become a symbol of goodwill and co-operation between Whites and Africans.

Necessity

As early as 1878, Dr. James Stewart of Lovedale recognised the necessity for providing an institution which would give an education for the African under Christian auspices of university standing.

The University College of Fort Hare which opened on February 8, 1916, was the culmination of a long and persistent missionary endeavour in the field of African education by the United Free Church of Scotland.

Dr. Alexander Kerr was the first principal of the College and served it with unselfish devotion for 32 years. It has been said that the name of Dr. Kerr will always be associated with the academic and intellectual advancement of the African people.

Dr. Kerr was followed by by Professor Dent, who served as principal for six years, retiring in 1955 due to ill health. Professor Burrows was acting-principal from 1958 to 1959 when the College was transferred to the Department of Bantu Education with Professor J. J. Ross as Rector.

From 1916 to 1959 Fort Hare grew from a few rooms and little more than a high school to a large university college, in spite of great financial and other difficulties which had to be overcome by a dedicated and loyal staff.

Progress

The transfer marked the beginning of a period of rapid progress. Several new faculties and departments were introduced, while during 1962, a comprehensive building programme was introduced.

The new administrative block was completed early in 1963 and later that year, a new science block was completed at a cost of R400 000. New hostel accommodation was also provided for men and women students.

In May this year the impressive four-storey library building which can hold 250 000 books was officially opened.

It was built at a cost of R350 000. At the same function the foundation stone of the new agricultural faculty block was laid by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha. This building is to be built at an estimated cost of R500 000.

As the only non-White university college in the Republic Fort Hare admitted not only African students from all over the Republic and beyond, but also Coloured and Indian students.

Up to the time of its transfer in 1960, the College had already produced 1 193 graduates, 34 post graduates, 456 U.E.D. and 189 diploma certificated students.

In 1960, at the time of take over, the number of students registered was 360. This number dropped to 239 in 1963 and has now reached 615.

Rapid rise

Prior to the transfer, the students now registered at the new universiy colleges would normally have registered at Fort Hare. A look at the total number of students registered at the three African university colleges alone, up to 1970, shows such a rapid rise it may be regarded as an explosion in student numbers.

The total number of 365 registered in 1960 increased to 1 500 in 1968, showing an increase of 400 per cent in eight years, compared with a 70 per cent increase over 11 years from 1948 to 1959.

The reasons for this rapid growth may be considered due to some of the following factors:

- Improved high school education resulting in greater numbers qualifying for registration as university students. In 1958 55 per cent of African matriculants passed their final examination while last year this number rose to 65 per cent.

Facilities

- At university level, the greatest single factor seems to be the excellent facilities combined with low cost. A student at Fort Hare pays R190 a year, including board and tuition. Fees at White universities are in the region of R600 a year.
- These low fees are supplemented by an extensive loan bursary scheme financed by the State as well as scholarships and awards given by local authorities, private industrial and commercial concerns.

According to the Rector these three factors combined have brought university education within the reach of practically every African matriculant.

This year, 615 students are registered at Fort Hare, of which 144 are women. If this tempo of growth can be maintained the student numbers should, within five years, reach 1 600 to 2 000 providing the university can provide the necessary hostel accommodation and teaching facilities.

Research is vital to aid Xhosas in the homelands

THE university, aware of its responsibility of leading and training the Xhosa people, realizes the need for extensive research work, not only in science, but also in regard to the people of the Transkei and Ciskei, which it serves.

More than 200 reports have resulted from research in various fields since 1960, among which the most are:

An extensive and comprehensive socio-economic survey of the Ciskei by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, with the co-operation of several other departments. The findings of this project are to be published shortly, and includes chapters on research into income and expenditure, housing conditions, rural-urban migration and educational and occupational status of the Ciskeians.

Dictionary

- A Xhosa-English Afrikaans dictionary is being compiled under the direction of Mr. H. Pahl, with a full time staff of eight. The salaries of the three editors are being paid by the Transkeian Government, while the project, which is expected to take five years, is also subsidised by the Human Sciences Research Council.
- Professor J. B. Thom, Head of the Department of Public Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law, is at present drawing up a new penal code of law for the Transkei. This will replace the existing code which came into being in 1887. The project entails extensive work and research and Professor Thom will visit several African and West European states for on-the spot discussions to ensure the best possible penal code for the Xhosa people.

Investigation

- An extensive investigation into the agricultural potential of the soils of the Transkei has been completed by the Dean of the Agricultural Faculty, Dr. D. Brown.
- The Faculty of Commerce and Administration has carried out research in regard to African Co-operative movements.

Last year an important symposium on the economic development of the Transkei was held at Fort Hare. Experts in economics, education finance and commerce, not only from Fort Hare, but other universities and organizations, met to give their views. Papers read at this symposium have now been edited by Dr. W. Backer and published in book form.

Crash course

Other Symposia held at For Hare recently include:

- The Faculty of Education ran a "crash course" in professional subjects last year, for the staff of training schools. The course, which gave assistance to teachers for the teaching of the new syllabi, was a great success.
- At the request of industry, a ten-day course in personnel management for African personnel officers was held in September, 1969. Eleven personnel officers from major industries in Natal, Border and Eastern Cape attended the course and benefited greatly from what they learnt.



A post graduate Fort Hare student, Mr. M. Ntloko (centre), who is doing research work for his M.Sc on "Fresh Water Ecology." With him is Dr. J. Visser, senior lecturer in the Department of Zoology, and a laboratory assistant.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Museum has more than 10 000 exhibits

AS the University of Fort Hare dates back to 1941, when it was established as an Ethnoligical study museum under the Department of Anthropology, a research museum which oppor tunities for outside research workers and a place of interest for school children and visitors.

Since its inception, the museum has collected more than 10 000 exhibits, the bulk of which came from two donors in 1926.

The first donation was received from the Department of Bantu Education which divided the African exhibits of the Union Festival among the university Colleges of the Republic. The second donation was by Mrs. M. E. Kirkwood of Johannesburg, who donated 7 000 articles comprising the Estelle Hamilton-Welsh collection. Only articles made and worn by Africans were collected dating back to 1880.

Large collections of Fingo, Xhosa, Mpondo, Zulu, Thembu. and Ndebele beadwork, genuine Mpondo, Thembu Fingo, Abakhewetu and diviners costumes, charms and medicine from various tribes, spears and battle axes, grass and woodwork form part of this famous collection. It was once displayed at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg and at the Glasgow Exhibition in 1937.

For many years the museum was administered by an honorary curator, Professor A. J. Meiring, assisted by Mr. G. I. M. Mzimane. A full-time curator, Mr Vincent Gitywa, was appointed in 1959.

Next to the museum is an art gallery, housing the works of African Artists. This was officially opened last year and named after Professor A. J. Meiring, who had devoted years of service to the university and museum.



A scene in the F. S. Malan Museum at the University of Fort Hare.

Language laboratory

AT the beginning of 1970 a modern, fully equipped language laboratory was opened at Fort Hare under the direction of Mr. Leslie Proctor, a leading authority in modern languages and language laboratory work.

Mr. Proctor is a Cambridge graduate with an M.A. in languages. He is the author of may books on language laboratory work and is editor of "Symposium" a journal on education in South Africa.

The fight against isolation

THE Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet says isolation is one of a university's greatest enemies. To prevent this the University has a visiting lecturers' scheme which enables guest speakers from all over the Republic and overseas to visit Fort Hare.

Distinguished

Some distinguished visitors, including ambassadors, consuls and leading academicians from all over the world, have visited Fort Hare under this scheme.

There is a general feeling at Fort Hare that there is a lack of interest in Fort Hare University on the part of the South African public and leaders in various fields.

Many people are ill-informed or have little or no idea of what is actually taking place at Fort Hare today.

AGRICULTURE: VIABILITY IS THE AIM

THIS is the newest faculty at Fort Hare and came into being in September, 1966 when Professor J. H. van Wyk was appointed as Dean of the Faculty.

Mr. D. L. Brown was appointed as acting-dean in May 1969, and succeeded Prof. Van Wyk as Dean after his death in August, 1969.

Appointed

In January, 1970, Dr. E. H. Graven, senior lecturer in Agronomy at Natal University, was appointed to fill the Chair in agronomy. Dr. H. v H. van der Watt, senior lecturer in soil science at the University of Pretoria, became the first Professor and Head of the Department of Soil Science Mr. J. H. G de Villiers, geneticist in the Natal Region, was appointed the first lecturer at Fort Hare in genetics; Mr. W. S. W. Trollope, professional officer of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in the Ciskei, became the first senior lecturer in pasture science.

Temporary

Dr. B. du Casse, of the State Veterinary Department, Grahamstown, is at present temporary senior lecturer in anatomy and physiology. Mr. S. J. de Swardt, presently lecturing at the University of Stellenbosch, is to assume duty in July, 1970, as senior lecturer in agricultural economics.

The Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, is extremely keen to establish a strong and viable faculty of agriculture, and has been a dynamic influence behind the development of the Faculty since his appointment in 1968.

At present, the faculty offers the basic B. Agric. and B.Sc. Agric. degrees, and postgraduate tuition and guidance up to the D.Sc. degree level. A two-year diploma in agriculture has also been initiated with the cessation of the three year diploma. The last student to qualify for the three-year advanced diploma in agriculture received his certificate at the graduation ceremony in May, 1970.

Doctorates

While no students have registered for the diploma courses this year there are 14 students studying agriculture in the first year, and six in the second year of the degree courses.

Two of the faculty members have received doctorates for work undertaken in the African homelands. The late Professor J. H. van Wyk received his D.Sc. Agric. degree from the University of Pretoria in 1968 for "Die fisiese struktuur in landboupotensiaal van die Transkei."

Dr. D. L. Brown, the present Dean, received his D.Sc. Agric. University of the OFS for "A study of the animal and crop production systems and potential of the Bantu Ciskeian Territories."

Other research work is now being initiated in the homelands by the staff mentioned above.

The Animal Science Department.

This department is due to expand considerably with the appointment of a professor and a senior lecturer in animal health anatomy and physiology in 1971.

Vital part

This Department, together with the other departments of the Faculty of Agriculutre, has a most vital part to play in animal and agricultural planning and development in the homelands, so that the agro-potential can be realised within the shortest possible time.

Although the primary task of this Department is to train animal scientists for use in the field and laboratory, that of training future teachers is equally important.

The supply of animal husbandry specialists will ultimately depend on the number of positions available in the homelands as well as on the level of remuneration.

Department of Soil Science:

The first appointment in this Department was made in March 1970, when Dr. H. v. H. van der Watt, previously senior lecturer at the University of Pretoria, was appointed as professor. Soil science can be regarded as one of the basic agricultural sciences.

Specialising

At Fore Hare, agricultural scientists specialising in the plant sciences will obtain a sound background in soil science. Later specialist soil scientists will be trained.

These graduates will be equipped to handle all soil problems, especially those encountered in the homelands. Soil erosion, use of fertilizers and manures, soil and water conservation, maintenance of soil organic matter levels, identifying problem soils and application of appropriate ameliorative measures and maintaining the productivity of irrigated soils are some of the aspects dealt with in the undergraduate courses.

Research

Departmental research is to be conducted in well-equipped and modern laboratories, when the new building is complete. The numerous soil problems, of both local and more widespread occurrence will be studied intensively, and advisory work based on soil and plant analyses undertaken on a large scale.

It is to the greatest credit of Fort Hare University that, through its research and teaching in soil science, it will make a lasting contribution to the conservation and correct utilisation of one of our most important and irreplaceable national assets — the soil.

Department of Agronomy

This department offers under and post-graduate training to the D.S.c. level in the fields of agronomy and pasture science.

The late Professor J. van Wyk who was head of the Department of Agronomy, was awarded the degree DSc (Agric.) by the University of Pretoria for his research on the physical structure and agricultural potential of the Transkei.

Basis

This work will provide the basis for the research programme to be developed by the Department of Agronomy and the Faculty of Agriculture.

Professor E. H. Graven, the present head of the Department of Agronomy, has done considerable research in the Eastern Cape on the problems of dryland lucerne production and veld reinforcement. He is the author of some 24 scientific and technical publications which have a bearing on agronomic problems of the high rainfall areas of the Eastern Cape and Transkei.

Mr. W. S. W. Trollope, the senior lecturer in pasture science, has done considerable research on the encroachment and eradication of macchia (fynbos) vegetation in the grassveld areas of the Amatola mountains.

As a result of this work he has recently been invited to present a research paper at an international symposium to be held in the United States next year.

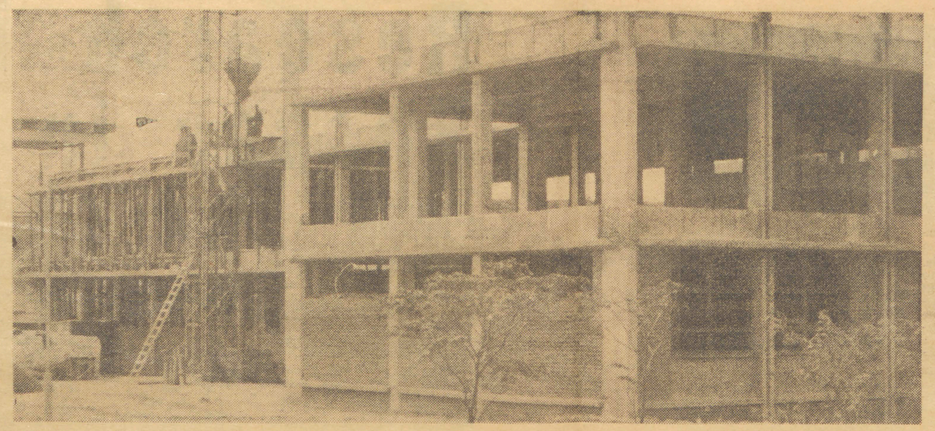
Co-operation

It is hoped to establish a research programme directed at various agricultural problems in the Transkei and Ciskei. This will be done in co-operation with the respective authorities in these areas.

Department of Agricultural Economics:

A course in agricultural economics is offered by this Department.

It is intended to develop this important subject. Additional staff will be required to be appointed in the near future to cater for the need of the additional courses offered. Also research will be initiated in the homelands, particularly the Transkei and Ciskei.



The new agricultural faculty being built at Fort Hare University at an estimated cost of R500 000. It is expected to be completed next year.

Faculty of Law: do African graduates have much scope?

Although certain law subjects were taught at Fort Hare in the arts faculty prior to 1961 — the names of Professor Z. K. Matthews and Professor Leslie Blackwell come to mind — the Faculty of Law was instituted in January, 1961.

Professor D. Pont, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Pretoria, was appointed to launch the new faculty at Fort Hare.

The Faculty of Law comprises the three departments of private, public and mercantile law. Between them, these three departments when at full strength, are manned by ten lecturers headed by Professor J. B. Thom, who succeeded Professor Pont as Dean of the Faculty at the beginning of 1966. There are also chairs in Private and mercantile law, but these departments are at present headed by senior lecturers.

The question is often asked what scope there is for the employment of law graduates upon leaving Fort Hare. The answer is that there would appear to be no problems in this regard for the foreseeable future.

Clerical and judicial posts in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development are being "Africanised" throughout the Republic, and several Africans already occupy posts as Bantu Affairs Commissioners or Assistant Bantu Commissioners.

Prosecutors and Attorneys are also required, both in the Transkei and in the Republic.

The Transkeian Constitution envisages the creation of a High Court, which will assume the functions of the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court in the Transkei.

One of the first two LL.B. graduates of the University of Fort Hare, Mr. L. S. Koyana, was appointed in January, 1969, to articles-ship in the Department of Private Law. Where Africans apply for academic posts, preference is accorded to them, all other factors being equal.

Moreover, legal qualifications are always sought after in the business world, where executives are constantly confronted by masses of legislative controls and other regulations.

As to the further development of the faculty, it is hoped that a fourth department of constitutional and administrative law will be instituted in the near future.

The Department of Public Law is at present engaged in the compilation of a new criminal code for the Transkei — a stimulating juridical challenge which has afforded the faculty the opportunity of making a further substantial practical contribution towards the administration of justice in the Transkei.

A problem is the impossibility of obtaining articles of clerkship for students at Fort Hare, and the difficulty experienced by African students in obtaining them elsewhere. This obstacle to their training may have to be resolved by legislation authorising an alternative training scheme through the medium of a practical law school, operated in conjunction with a legal aid clinic.

Several thousand rands are spent annually on keeping the law library up-to-date and improving it. The generous assistance of Rhodes University has enabled the Fort Hare library to photo-copy law reports which were otherwise out of print.

Commercial Law

The Department of Mercantile Law, under Mr. G. Seymour Wood, B.A., Ll.b. (Natal), has devised certain courses to meet the requirements of students in the Faculty of Commerce and Administration.

These courses differ substantially from the courses in mercantile law offered by the same department to law students, in as much as allowance has had to be made for the fact that commerce students lack any legal background.

Divinity faculty: accommodation still inadequate

This faculty has four departments, each headed by a highly qualified professor, namely Professor F. Hecht, (Cand. Phil. (Halle) Cand. Theol (Halle) Cand. Min. (Berlin) D.D. (Pretoria); Professor H. L. N. Joubert M.A. (Stell.), M.Th. (Princeton), Th. D. (Amsterdam); Professor R. H. R. Liddell M. A. (St. Andrews) D.D. (St. Andrews), and Professor W. D. Maxwell B. D. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Edinburgh), D. Litt (Edinburgh) D. D. (Honoris Causa) Glasgow.

Students can enrol in this faculty for B.A., honours, masters and doctors' degrees. In addition those studying for diplomas in theology are also accepted.

About 50 students are studying theology at present.

According to the Dean of the Faculty, Professor F. Hecht, the faculty accommodation is inadequate and it is hoped that the premises will be enlarged to cope with the expected expansion of the Divinity Faculty's work.



A view of Livingstone Hall, University of Fort Hare.

Faculty of Arts now has 13 departments

This is the largest faculty at Fort Hare with 13 departments. Each is carrying out important work of which mention should be made.

Department of African Studies

Under Professor E. J. de Jager, this department is at the moment responsible for teaching anthropology, archaeology, and native administration. Archaeology was started this year.

Research

The Department has been actively engaged in the university's socio-economic project, specifically in doing a study on acculturation in the Ciskei.

This being one of the oldest departments in the university, it is already well established. Apart from the building up of the ethnological museum and the art collection, important developments in archaeology are in progress.

Fascinating

A professional archaeologist will be appointed from 1971, since it is the intention to give students a proper training in this fascinating field of study.

The department also hopes to start during the course of 1971 a compilation of a fully descriptive bibliography of South African ethnography, a task which will take several years of complete.

The departments of languages include a department of Afrikaans and Netherlands; of English, of Greek, of Latin and of Bantu languages. German may also be taken as a subject.

The Department of Afrikaans and Netherlands, headed by Professor A. Coetzee, Cand. Theol. (Stell.) M.A (S.A) D. Litt (O.F.S) is growing rapidly and more and more African students are taking Afrikaans as a subject.

Third lecturer

At present Professor Coetzee is assisted by a senior lecturer, Mr. J. Vorster, but from 1971 a third lecturer will be added to the staff.

The Department of English, headed by Professor J. T. Green B.A. (Stell) M.A. (S.A) Ph.D. (Leeds) has a senior lecturer, Miss V. Henley and two lecturers, Mrs. E. Verschoor and Mr. R. Peteni, an ex-Fort Hare graduand.

The Department of Bantu languages is headed by Professor G. I. M. Mzimane. He is assisted by two African lecturers, Mr. L. M. Mbadi and Miss D. N. Jafta. Shortly a second professor of Bantu languages is to be appointed.

Senior

Mr. J. M. Els is the senior lecturer in charge of the department of Greek. The department of Latin is headed by Professor K. Jacobs. Mrs. M. A. de Vos teaches German.

The Department of History

This department caters for B.A., B.A. honours, M.A., D. Litt. et Phil and history method for U.E.D. students. At present 129 students at Fort Hare are taking history.

The head of the department Professor C. G. Coetzee, has done extensive research on early European interest on the southeast coast of Africa, the history of the Ciskei and more specifically, the history of Victoria East. He is at present doing research on the history of Delgoa Bay in the 19th Century, and the African's sense of time.

Professor D. W. Kruger, who was appointed in a temporary capacity at Fort Hare and who is one of South Africa's most renowned historians and formerly attached to the University of Potchefstroom and the University of South Africa, has numerous publications to his credit.

Compiling

He is now compiling a brief "Biography of Paul Kruger" for use in secondary schools and a "History of Western Civilization" in Afrikaans as a university textbook.

"The Other War", which is an analysis of British opinion in regard to the South African War, 1899-1902, will be ready for publication towards the end of this year.

Mr. A. F. Conradie, a senior lecturer until the end of last year, completed an excellent work on the missionary, Peter Hargreaves and he did extensive research on the "Annexation of Pondoland" towards a doctor's degree.

Practicals

When the necessary accommodation becomes available, it is the intention to introduce practicals in history for undergraduate courses. The aim is, further, to stimulate student interest in the history of the Ciskei and Transkei as well as the urge for research into African history.

In regard to first year students more stress will be laid on the study of western civilisation and its general norms in regard to social and political behaviour. The use of audio-visual aids in the teaching of history at university level will be increasingly and progressively implemented.

Tours are conducted for students and the public to places of historical interest in the Ciskei.

Library Science Department

The department is in charge of a senior lecturer, Mr. P. B. van Schalkwyk, M.A., Higher Dip. Lib., who is assisted by the university librarian, Mr. M. Spruyt.

Special study

Mr. Van Schalkwyk is also making a special study of African school libraries.

Fort Hare is the only residental university where students can enrol for the B.Bibl. degree and the task of the department of library science is, therefore, to provide trained librarians who will be able to take charge of library services for Africans.

Department of Philosophy

This department is headed by Professor E. J. Marais, B.A. (Stell) M.A., (Birmingham) B.D. (Amsterdam) and B.T.h. (S.A.)

There is a great future for this department although at present, no research projects are in progress due to the fact that the present personnel have only recently been appointed.

Department of Political Science and Public Administration

This department is headed by Dr. M. C. Eks'een, M.A., K.Phil (O.F.S) with Mr. J.C. van der Walt as senior lecturer.

The popularity of this course is growing and a larger number of students are taking political science as a subject for their degree.

It is a desirable qualification for those who wish to serve as government officials, lecturers, overseas representatives and diplomats.

There is a great demand for men qualified in public administration in the Transkei and Ciskei — a demand which is expected to become even greater in the future.

Department of Psychology

This department offers two courses — in psychology and a full course in industrial psychology.

Research Activity

The Department of Psychology is at present engaged in an extensive research project on the abilities, interests and personality features of the Fort Hare student.

The entire Department of Psychology consisting of Professor T. M. D.Kruger, Dr. W. Backer (senior lecturer in industrial psychology), Mr. W. G. van der Merwe (senior lecturer in psychology) and Mr. W. Cumes (lecturer in psychology) as well as the two research assistants, Mr. Q. Mjoli and Mrs. A. Zuma, are involved in this project.

Predicting

The aim of this research is to find ways and means of predicting a student's chances for academic achievement in various directions of study when he first comes to Fort Hare, and advising the student what course of study will most probably be the most rewarding for him in terms of academic achievement and interest.

A further aim is to do some exploration of the personality of the Fort Hare student, and in this regard good use will be made of a new test recently devised by the National Institute for Personnel Research.

This test will assist in understanding the perceptional and relational world of the student whose cultural background is so different from the background of students in Europe and America.

During the past two years a number of graduates in psychology or industrial psychology have been placed as personnel officers in industry and local government in the Border, the Transkei and elsewhere.

Practical projects are being undertaken by senior students of industrial psychology in industries in King William's Town and East London.

By the end of last year a ten-day course on personnel management for Africans was organised. This course will be repeated next month.

Published

Dr. Backer has just completed a study of the use of psychological tests in commerce and industry in South Africa, which he conducted on behalf of the National Institute for Personnel Research.

One hundred and ten organisations all over the country have been included in the investigations. The findings will be published shortly.

For the past five years, Dr. Backer has been working on the construction and standardisation of a vocabulary test for English-speaking deaf children in South Africa. The new test was standardised on deaf children from all the English-speaking White schools for the deaf, and is ready for distribution.

First African to qualify as Clinical Psychologist

At present an M.A. student is doing an internship in clinical psychology which she should complete in October. If, thereafter, she completes her M.A. (which she has already started), she will be eligible for registration with the South African Medical Council as a clinical psychologist, and will be the first African in South Africa to qualify for this distinction

The possibility also exists that within the next eighteen months, the industrial psychology division of the department will develop into an independent department.

Assistance

The department also hopes that it will eventually be able to establish a full counselling division which would render assistance to students in the choice of a career and in regard to other problems as well.

It is also hoped that the department will be in a position to train fully qualified counsellors and clinical psychologists. Above all, the department hopes to be able to train students to do research at advanced levels.

Department of Sociology and Social Work

This department offers the following:

- Training in sociology at under-graduate and post-graduate level.
- Training in social work at undergraduate and post-graduate level.

Publications and Activities

Since its establishment, the department headed by Prof. P. J. de Vos, has undertaken in co-operation with the faculty of education, a socio-economic survey in the Victoria East, Middledrift and King William's Town districts. The information has been compiled and will soon be available.

A detailed survey has been carried out into the living conditions of Africans in the Kentani and Bizana districts with a view to determining the possible contribution of these conditions to cancer of the oesophagus.

A study has been done on the social and economic position of African widows.

Social Work

The social work section of the department caters for the B.A. degree and diploma in social work. In these courses, the student is acquainted with a thorough knowledge of the major social problems, such as poverty, illegitimacy, illness, alcoholism and child neglect.

Professional skill in the handling of individuals or groups of people suffering from social problems is attained through practical experience in casework and group work.

No enrolments

In addition to the above, a B.A. honours and a master's degree in social work is offered, but no student has ever enrolled for any of the latter courses.

The social work section of the department is staffed by Mr. J. J. F. C. Heydenrych and Mr. T. N. V. Maqashalala. Mr. Heydenrych has published articles on the treatment of the alcoholic, non-disclosure adoption and service to the unmarried mother, the implications of the application of the Immorality Act, and on social work knowledge and values.

Mr. Maqashalala, an ex-Fort Hare student, is hoping to write his M.A. on problems appertaining to "Guardianship of Xhosa children in need of care."

He is engaged in a one-man project in community organization at Rwarwa, a village outside Alice.

A semi-communal garden to combat kwashiorkor has been laid out. On completion of this project priority will be given to a clothing scheme, in which women of Rwarwa will get an opportunity to learn how to make clothes.

Teaching of social work started in 1963 and the growth of this sub-department has been exceptionally fast. It is envisaged that this sub-department will be granted full status as a separate department in 1971.

THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION

This department comprises four sections: Philosophy of education, historical education, empirical education and general diadactics and administration.

Three teaching diplomas are offered: the secondary teacher's diploma (two years); the university education diploma (non-graduate, three years); the university education diploma (post-graduate).

Apart from teacher training, the faculty also offers advanced studies in pedagogy.

Having completed the UED students may read for the B.Ed., the M.Ed. and the D. Ed.

The introduction of a new diploma (secondary teachers diploma in fine arts) has been approved as from 1971. It is hoped this new diploma will eventually lead to the introduction of degree course in fine arts.

The faculty is considering the introduction of a more professional system of teacher training aimed at rendering more effective training in line with modern developments. This will entail the re-organisation of the faculty and the introduction of a new department of special teaching methods and techniques.

It is hoped the introduction of specialised courses in music, physical training and the tuition of handicapped children can be considered in the near future. This, however, will depend on the provision of the necessary accommodation and equipment.

A matter of grave concern is the fact that too few students offer themselves for teacher training. The acute shortage of qualified teachers, the ever-growing school population and the accelerated tempo of development emphasize the need for more students.

For 1970 there are 63 first year STD students, 26 second year STD students (with no candidates from either commerce or agriculture) four UED (non-grad) and 16 UED post-graduate students; four are reading for B.Ed. while six students are registered for the M.Ed.

An impressive research programme is undertaken by both students and members of staff. Prof. P. A. Duminy is presently engaged in advanced studies in didactics in the Netherlands while Prof. B. de V. v.d. Merwe is visiting Rhodesia, England and the Netherlands in the near future.

He is studying modern trends in teacher training and the structure of modern universities.

Prof. D. F. van Dyk and Prof. M. O. M. Seboni have done comprehensive research work in the history of African education while Mr. N. Katiya is currently engaged in writing a thesis on the development of African rural education in the Ciskei.

Further aspects of the education among various tribes resident in the Transkei and the transition to the westernised system of education are to be studied.

Mr. P. J. van Zyl has just completed an M.Ed. thesis on primary teacher training with special reference to didactics.

Mr. E. P. Ndaba has attained the M.Ed. (1969) on the influence of improved learning methods on the achievement of training-school students. At present two students are engaged in research work towards the M.Ed. in empirical education and one is reading for the M.Ed. in philosophy of education.

The faculty compiled a questionnaire to review the socio-educational situation in some schools in the Victoria East and King William's Town districts.

Some 2 000 pupils and 80 teachers completed these forms and some of the results were used in writing a section of the socio-economic project undertaken by Fort Hare.

The appointment of a research assistant to the faculty has been approved and it is hoped that the research work started in 1965 can be followed up.

The academic staff now consists of seven full-time and five part-time members, while the faculty has a full-time secretary/typist.

The faculty from time to time arranges an exhibition of teaching aids and newly published books. Such an exhibition was held in 1965 and another is planned for next month.

All modern equipment will be on display as a large number of firms submit exhibits. A series of public lectures on the use of teaching aids will be offered and specialists from other centres will contribute.

The faculty offers a series of seminars by visiting lecturers and eminent educationists from other universities often participate.

Last year Dr. Faure from UPE and Prof. O. C. Erasmus of Cape Town University addressed the students while for 1970, Mr. D. Britton (Bloemfontein Teacher's College) and Prof. R. G. MacMillan (University of Natal) will visit Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare Collection

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

THE second largest faculty at Fort Hare is that of science. It has eight departments. The Dean of the Faculty is Professor G. J. J. van Rensburg, BSc, MSc, PhD, H.E.D.

Department of Botany:

This department, headed by senior lecturer Mr. D. N. Boshoff, has carried out a considerable amount of research work on diatoms, a group of unicellular algene. The diatom collection that has been built up contains a large number of species which are new to science and has received international recognition.

Research

Apart from the research on diatoms, work is being done on various groups of flowering plants.

For the future, it is planned to continue with these research projects. At present various means are investigated to do research on bush encroachment which is a big problem in some areas in the Ciskei.

Department of Applied Mathematics

The head of this department is Professor S. Linde M.Sc. This department offers the following courses: applied mathematics, mathematical statistics and statistics

Mr. P. C. Wagener, lecturer in applied mathematics, has been offered a post of assistant at the Queen's College, New York, to do the research work in relativity and geometrodynamics for his doctor's degree.

Mr. A. van der Merwe and Mr. P. C. N. Groenewald, lecturers in statistics, are both working on M.Sc. (Operational Research).

Department of Chemistry

When the University of Fort Hare began as the South African Native College in 1916, for the first few years the science teaching was limited to the preparation of students for the Junior Certificates and Matriculation examinations in physical science.

First laboratory

The teaching of elementary science was first undertaken by the principal, Mr. Alexander Kerr, M.A. (Edin.) and later by Mr. E. G. Field, B.A. (Cape). The first "laboratory" was the kitchen of one of the old buildings acquired by the college for classrooms and hostels.

In 1921 the first of the present-day teaching blocks, Stewart Hall, was opened. One of the rooms was designed for use as a laboratory.

The laboratory had working space for only ten students. For a decade, Mr. C. P. Dent was responsible for instruction in physical science to the matriculation level and for the first-year university courses in chemistry and physics.

By 1933 the development of the college made possible the appointment of a lecturer in physics, Mr. J. T. Davidson, M.Sc. (S.A.) and the Department of Chemistry under Mr. Dent then began to prepare students for more advanced examinations.

In 1935 the first two candidates obtained the degree of B.Sc. of the University of South Africa with chemistry and zoology as major subjects.

Accommodation

Between 1933 and 1936 Mr. Dent planned and supervised the construction and equipping of new chemistry laboratories which, together with laboratories for physics and hygiene and lecture-rooms, formed the first portion of Livingstone Hall.

In 1966, extensions to Livingstone Hall were completed and additional accommodation including a second junior laboratory with working space for 50 students, several smaller laboratories for post-graduate students. The department is well equipped for teaching and research, with modern equipment.

In its advanced work, the department has a bias towards organic chemistry and, with the equipment now available, it can provide the necessary facilities for teaching and research up to doctoral and post-doctoral levels.

Enrolment

The department offers courses in Chemistry for the degrees of B.A., B.Sc. (Agric.) Hons., and M.Sc.. and also first-year courses for degrees in medicine, pharmacy, veterinary science and engineering. In addition there are special courses in chemistry method and physical science method for U.E.D. students.

In 1948 Professor A. S. Galloway, F.R.I.C. Ph.D. (St. Andrews) was appointed head of the Department of Chemistry.

At the beginning of 1962 the present senior lecturer in organic chemistry, Dr. D. H. Meiring, DSc, MSACI, was appointed. He took a DSc degree in 1965 for his research work on indigenous plant products.

Dr. Meiring is now directing the research work of three candidates for the Ms.C. degree, and has established the nucleus of a research school in organic chemistry at Fort Hare.

Dr. E. W. Giesekke is the senior lecturer in physical chemistry.

Outstanding

In 1963 he was awarded a medal as the most outstanding student of the year at the University of the Witwatersrand. In 1965 he went to the U.S.A. for post-doctoral research. He was appointed a research associate in the Department of Chemistry in the University of Illinois, and from this post he came to Fort Hare.

The junior lecturers on the teaching staff of the Fort Hare chemistry department are Mr. P. D. D. Gqola, B.Sc. (Hons) and Mrs. C. F. Tshabalala, Bs.C. (Hons), both of whom obtained their degrees at Fort Hare.

Achievements and Aims:

The Department of Chemistry at Fort Hare has played and will continue to play an ever increasingly important part in the training and supply of non-White teachers, lecturers, chemists, pharmacists and medical doctors.

The largest proportion of graduates in chemistry have become teachers and principals of schools, and smaller numbers have become doctors and pharmacists.

Appointments

Graduates are now beginning to obtain university appointments. Some are on the staff of the Chemistry Department in the University College, Durban, and some African graduates are employed at Fort Hare and at the University of the North.

In recent years a considerable proportion of chemistry graduates have obtained posts as chemists in analytical laboratories and in industry. Among the first of the Fort Hare graduates in chemistry is Mr. E. V. R. Khomo, B.Sc., ARIC, who is now the chemist-in-charge of the Central Veterinary Labortary at Dar-es-salaam.

Others are to be found in such positions as analysts and control chemists in the textile industry, in tanning, electroplating, the manufacture of soap and detergents, pharmaceuticals, and glue.

Mr. L. D. Lekalake, B.Sc. (Hons.), the first student to obtain an honours degree in chemistry at Fort Hare, is employed as an analytical chemist with the geological survey in Botswana.

It is expected that more and more chemistry graduates from the University of Fort Hare will be absorbed by border industries in which they will be employed in controlling and supervisory capacities.

Department of Geography

Headed by Professor W. C. Els M.A., MED., D. Litt et Phil, this department has carried out a reasonably embracing research programme covering the Eastern Cape region, the Ciskei and Transkei, as well as Lesotho.

Completed

Embarked upon by staff and students over the last decade, this has now been completed, while intensive research work particularly on the Ciskei is still in progress or in the process of completion.

The Department of Geography is exceptionally well equipped, not only to comply with its lecturing duties, but particularly for research work.

The department has a complete air photo coverage of the Ciskei and south-western Transkei, worth hundreds of rands, and indispensable for geographic research, as well as a complete air photo mosaic of the whole Ciskei, photographic apparatus, a research vehicle for field excursions and research work by students and staff, as well as a fully equipped weather station with automatic rain gauge, barographs, hygrographs, anemometer, etc.

The department has students in all courses and will, in 1971, register its first Ph.D. candidate.

Visitors from the Republic and overseas are, without exception, impressed by the variety, type, quantity and quality of the equipment of the geography department of Fort Hare.

Development

The future development of the geography department is directed towards the attainment of an academic and scholarly methodology of the discipline by students in order to fill posts in the spheres of scholastic education, research for town and regional planning, meteorological, economic and social services.

In the monitoring, most recent development in the rest of the world are followed very closely and it is intended to install closed circuit TV for lecturing purposes.

Sub-department of Geology:

This is now headed by Dr. J. C. Theron, D.Sc. Fort Hare is the only university or university college other than those for White students, where facilities for geology, above the first year course, is provided.

This department intends producing suitably qualified geologists to meet the needs of the Transkei and the homelands. Suitable employment may be found for African geologists with private companies, especially those with overseas interests.

Stimulation

In the light of a decline of interest in field geology by White geologists, it is hoped that this will provide the stimulation of interest in geology as a career for Africans, especially in view of the good prospects provided by this profession.

Since its inception in 1969, the sub-department of geology was taken under the wing of the department of geography, but, in view of its rapid expansion, it is hoped that it will gain the status of an independent department during the course of 1970.

Department of Land Surveying

Headed by Professor L. Eckhout, B.Sc. (Eng) (Rand), B. Sc. (Photogram Eng), this department, in association with other departments within the faculty, conducts courses which lead to the degree B.Sc. in land surveying over a period of four years.

Amply supplied

At present there are three students following the first year of this course and they are amply supplied with modern field equipment.

A student who obtains his degree in land surveying will have very little difficulty in finding suitable employment as there is a severe shortage of surveyors.

Department of Physics

This department is headed by Professor J. T. Davidson, M.Sc. (S.A.).

Since 1916, physical science was taught as a subject for matriculation at Fort Hare. From 1927, first-year science courses were offered.

Full B.Sc. degree training became possible at Fort Hare from 1933. In 1934 a department of physics was started.

In the following year a grant from the Chamber of Mines enabled suitable laboratories to be built for the study of physics. Here some 160 students (including 11 women) have completed B.Sc. degrees with physics as a major subject.

Studied

Most of these have entered the teaching profession. Others have studied further to become medical doctors, engineers, architects, university lecturers, lawyers.

The financial position of Fort Hare improved greatly during the 1950s and still more when the college came under the Department of Bantu Education in 1960. Buildings have been extended and equipment obtained for post-graduate studies in physics. Twelve students have obtained honours degrees and three have studied for masters degrees. A number of these have obtained university appointments.

Important

The training of high school teachers of physics is also an important part of the work of the department.

Staff members are at present engaged in research work on electro-magnetism and electronics, in nuclear physics and in solid state physics.

The Department of Mathematics

This department is headed by the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Professor G. J. J. van Rensburg.

As mathematics is a necessary ancillary to most science courses, the Department of Mathematics always has a large number of first-year students.

In line

This department tries to keep in line with like departments of other universities and in this effort always changes the contents of their syllabuses and courses to fit in with modern trends in mathematics.

The Department of Mathematics, together with the Department of Applied Mathematics and Statistics, holds a regular colloquium every semester with the departments at Rhodes University and the University of Port Elizabeth.

The work in the department has increased at such a rate over the past couple of years that a third member of staff has been appointed.

Department of Zoology:

Headed by Professor R. van den Berg, M.Sc. (Natal) D.Sc. (Potch) and assisted by two senior lecturers, Dr. J. Visser and Dr. J. Saayman and a lecturer, Mr. J. H. Makhene, this department is engaged in a considerable amount of research work and the training of post graduate students.

Commerce graduates in big demand

THIS faculty offers courses towards the degrees B.Comm. and B.Admin., as well as post-graduate courses in various commercial and administrative subjects.

As from the beginning of this year a new course was introduced for the training of personnel officers — the degree B. Admin. in Personnel Administration. A large number of vacancies for African personnel officers exists in commerce and industry, and more positions are being created in the Transkeian Government departments for people trained in industrial psychology and in public administration.

As from next year the industrial psychology section will be housed in a properly-laboratory in the building of commerce and administration now under construction.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY

This department is manned by Mr. J. C. van Eeden, M. Comm., M.B.A., head of the department; Mr. E. Begemann, M.Comm. senior lecturer, and Mr. H. G. Rossouw, a lecturer.

A three-year course is offered in accounting, a two year course in auditing and one year courses in cost accounting.

Steps will be taken to become a participating university of the Public Accountants and Auditors Board. This will enable Fort Hare to offer the certificate in the theory of accountancy.

The immediate future objectives are to supply the Transkei and Ciskei with accountants and internal auditors and, eventually, with chartered accountants.

At the moment there is a high demand for candidates with three or two, or even one year of accounting training to their credit.

To date, the XDC has been the largest employer of Fort Hare trained accountants, but there is a rapidly increasing need for these people in the homelands.

Business Economics;

Professor D. J. L. Jacobs was apponted head of department as from May 1, 1970.

Business economics is offered as a three-year major course. Post-graduate courses on development programming will therefore be instituted if and when the need arises.

As the pace of industrial development in the Xhosa homelands is speeded up, so will the value of graduates in business economics increase.

Fort Hare maintains contact with the conditions in practice by taking its students of business economics on educational tours to industries in the Border and Eastern Cape.

Department of Economics;

This department is headed by Professor J. H. Smith who recently obtained a doctorate on "African States and the Bantu Homelands — A Study in the strategy of Economic Development."

Professor Smith is a director of the XDC.

Projects undertaken by members of staff of this department includes:

- An analysis of the contribution of the African towards the Ciskeian economy;
- Economic aspects of African households in the district of Victoria East, Middledrift and King William's Town; and
- The development of border industries in the Ciskei,

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Students are encouraged to form their own societies

FORT HARE students are encouraged to form their own societies, both scientific and recreational.

Those already in existance include:—

An economic society,

Judicial society,

Association for the Advancement of Education,

Divinity society,

Psychological society,

Society of humanities, and

Science society.

On the lighter side there is a Xhosa Dramatic Society, an English Dramatic Society and a Music society. There is also a chess club, bio-club, ballroom dance club, Fort Hare School of Dance Club and a photographic society.

Banned

An active branch of the Students' Christian Movement, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A are in existence. Branches of the U.C.M. and Nusas are banned at the University.

There is an athletic union, under the direction of Dr. J. Visser, which is gaining more and more members. The athletic union organizes athletics, rugby, soccer, tennis, cricket, baseball, table tennis etc.

INTER-VARSITY ATHLETICS

Recently 90 Fort Hare students travelled to Ngoya University in Zululand to participate in the first ever Inter-varsity athletics meeting between Fort Hare, Ngoya and Turfloop — the University of the North.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANTU GAMES

Three Fort Hare students were chosen for the Ciskeian athletic team which went to the South African Bantu games, held at Soweto in Johannesburg in May.

Professor De Wet, the Rector, has given the Athletic Union his enthusiastic support, donating a handsome floating trophy as well as a R50 scholarship to a student from Fort Hare, Lovedale Training College or Fort Cox Agricultural College, who gains a first place in the S.A. Bantu Games. It was won by a Lovedale student Mr. J. Batyi this year.

Fund raising

The Rector has also taken upon himself the task of setting up a fund raising campaign to help towards the erection of a Student Centre. In their first attempt at raising money Professor De Wet and Mr. S. S. Guzana, Chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council, met with great success, when after adressing the Board of Directors they received a donation of R75 000 from the Xhosa Development Organization towards their Student Centre.

Criticism

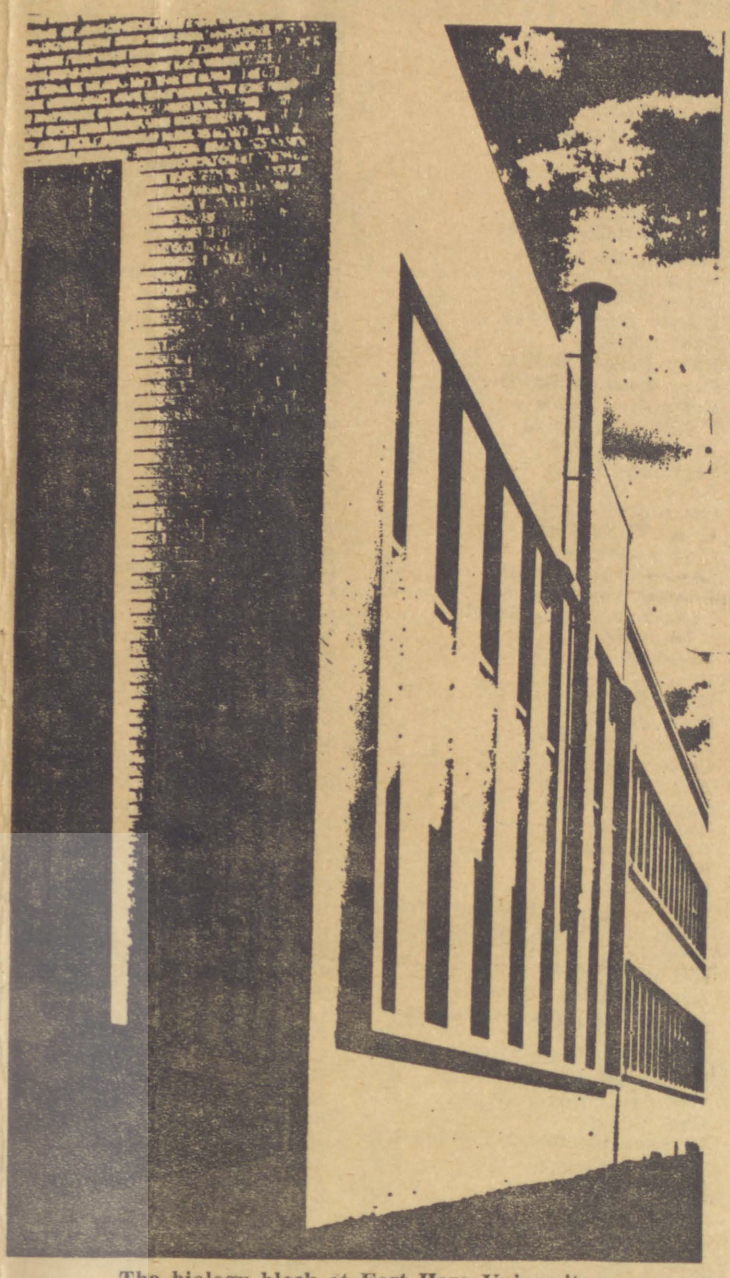
Much criticism has been levelled at Fort Hare because there is no S.R.C at the University — a unique situation for any institution such as this. It is the genuine wish of the authorities and Professor De Wet in particular, that an S.R.C. should exist and for years students have been asked to form such a body. In 1969 the Rector addressed a mass meeting of students to try and persuade them to form an S.R.C. The meeting was well attended and all discussions took place in a friendly atmosphere. In the past the assertation has been made that students prefer not to elect an S.R.C. since those chosen to represent them would be victimised. The Rector, Professor De Wet, has given them the repeated assurance that this would not be the case.

Resolved

After the mass meeting the students resolved that the question of an S.R.C. be dismissed on the grounds that conditions prevalent at Fort Hare do not provide a proper atmosphere in which an S.R.C. could function. At present the Rector, Professor De Wet, has to carry out the duties which would normally fall on the S.R.C. At present students are enjoying all entertainments at their convenience without assuming any responsibility. Professor De Wet sincerely hopes an S.R.C. will evestually be formed.

Praise

In a recent report Professor De Wet said "that despite the 1968 'sit-down strike,' conditions at Fort Hare since have been calm and peaceful." He said it has been a pleasure and privilege for him to experience the respect and trust of students in his dealings with them. Occasionally it has been necessary to take disciplinary measures, sometimes leading to suspension when rules have been contravened, but according to the Rector, these have been exceptions. He said "The co-operation of the greater majority of students to maintain a high standard of student life at Fort Hare, deserves high praise."



The biology block at Fort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

New library building contains more than 80 000 volumes

ON May 29, the impressive new library at the University of Fort Hare was officially opened by the chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council, Mr. S. S. Guzana.

From a modest beginning in 1916 with 450 volumes, the library built at a cost of R350,000, now houses more than 80 000 volumes and has provision to accommodate a quarter of a million books. It is under the capable direction of the University librarian, Mr. M. Struyt, L.L.DRS (Leyden), L.Dip.Lib. (Pretoria), H.Dip. Lib. (S.A.) and a deputy university librarian, Mr. E. Makhanya, B.A. (Wits) F.S.A.L.A. There are also several professional assistants and administrative staff.

On entering the building, one is impressed with the spacious modern design. The ground floor houses the issue desk with a modern, comprehensive book catalogue system which is accessible both from the public hall and the staff administrative offices at the back.

There are three micro-reading rooms, two for students and one for staff. There is also a staff reading room and a seminar lecture room on the ground floor. In the periodical section, students have access to the 1 000 different periodicals to which Fort Hare subscribes. These periodicals are stored in the basement, where there is also a dark room for photographic and copy work.

The first floor is the reference section of the new library. Here too is a most impressive collection of Africana, which is valued at over R160 000.

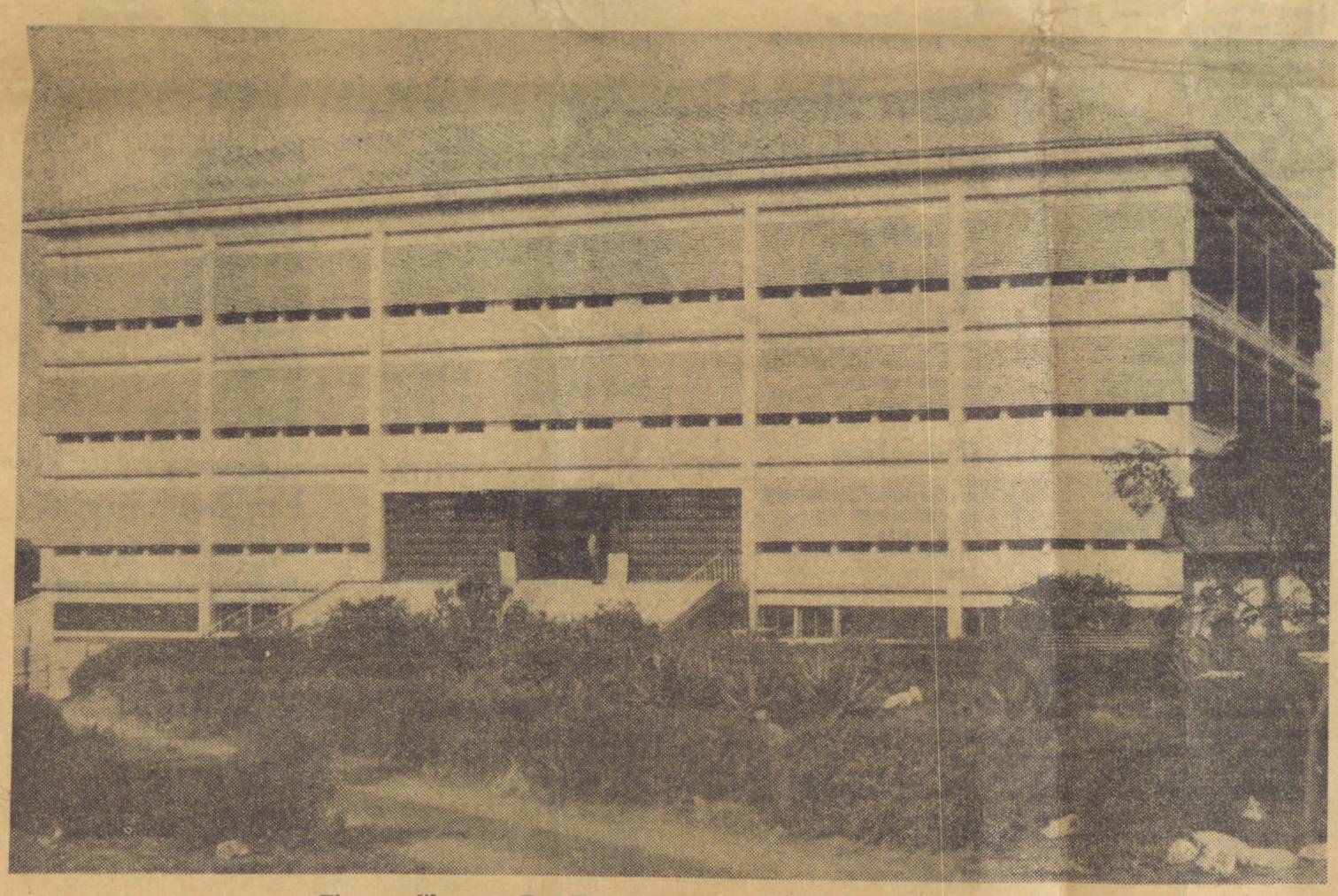
Humanities

The collection on the Ciskei and Border is the most complete in the world. The collection contains many old books on African languages and it is the aim of the University to make this Africana collection a documentary centre for the history, geography etc of the Transkei and Ciskei.

The next two floors house books dealing with the humanities, natural sciences, education and psychology. There is also one of the finest collection of law books in the country.

On each floor beautiful reading tables and chairs are available for students who wish to sit and read or study in a quiet atmosphere.

Within this building, which can be considered one of the finest university libraries in the Republic, lies a treasure of knowledge and information for the African student.



The new library at Fort Hare University — built at a cost of R350 000.

XDC PRODUCTS

Wholesale and Retail

Napkin Airers
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Augers
Paper Bags
Brown Paper Bags
Sugar Bags
Water Bags
Balance Springs
Plastic Basins
Enamel Basins
Pudding Basins
Galvanised Basins
Sugar Basins
Plastic Sugar Basins
Baby Baths
Baby Plastic Baths
Baby Enamel Baths
Galvanised Baths
Folding Bedsteads
Divans
Servants Divans
Beds
Camp Stretchers
Grass Mattresses
Coir Mattresses
Chromed Toy Bells
Brassed Toy Bells
Pedal operated with lid Binetted
Pedal Bins
Food Bins
Rubbish Bins
Steel Bins
Polyethylene Bins
Collapsible Ironing Boards
Auger Bits
Corrugated zinc Wash Boards
Barrel Bolts
Bolts & Nuts
Bottle Teats
Feeding Bottles
Narrow Neck Feeding Bottles
Wide Mouth Feeding Bottles
Medicine Bottles
Hot Water Bottles
Lunch Bottles
Plastic Refrigeration Bottles
Bowls
Oval Glass Fruit Bowls
Round Glass Fruit Bowls
Children's Money Boxes
Cash Boxes
Transparent Plastic Sandwich Boxes
Steel Tool Boxes
Plain Braces
Ratchet Braces
Bread Tins
Mixed Hair Banister Brushes
Hard Carpet Banister Brushes
Nylon Banister Brushes
Bass Brooms
Sweeping Brooms
Polishing Brushes
Body Brushes
Clothes Brushes
Paint Brushes
Flat Paint Brushes
Lavatory Brushes
Chubby Scrub Brushes
Shoe Brushes
Stove Brushes
Whitewash Brushes
Galvanised Buckets
Toilet Buckets
Milk Buckets
Plastic Buckets
Conical Brass Buttons
Ball Brass Buttons
Camp Kettles
Enamel Camp Kettles
Tin Camp Kettles
Heavy Candlesticks
Enamel Candelsticks
Plastic Jerry Cans
Galvanised Water Cans
Non-residous Carbolineum
Stone Carbolineum
Attache Cases
Lunch Cases
School Cases
Vanity Cases
Plastic Brief Cases
Metal School Cases
Tartan Brief Cases
Metal Suit Cases
Aeropak Suit Cases
Fibre Suit Cases
Plastic Suit Cases
Compressed Fibre Vanity Cases
Wood Suit Cases
Metal Vanity Cases
Grey Enamelled Steel Casement Stays
Grey Enamelled Steel Fastners
Pinpoint Casement Stays
Light Casements
Single frames
Double frames
Dog Chains
Puppy Chains
Chandalier Chains
Plastic Chambers
Enamel Chambers
Baby Trainer Chambers
Spectator Chairs
Beachcomber Chairs
Verandah Chairs
Meat Choppers
Hair Clippers
Clothes Pegs
Wood Coat Hangers
Plastic Coat Hangers
Children's Plastic Coat Hangers
Wooden Coffins
Varnished Coffins
Colanders
Concertinas
Cups and Saucers
Tea Sets
Milk Jugs
Sugar Basins
Curtain Rings
Wire Curtain Rods
Dekshas
Butter Dishes
Powder Disinfectant
Jeyes Fluid
Batten Doors
Door Frames
Door Kits
Door Knobs
Chromium Drawer Handles
Plastic Drawer Handles
Hand Drills
Electric Light Globes
Galvanised Fencing Staples
Three Corner Files
Half Round Files
Flat Files
Round Files
Millsaw Files
Shoe Rasps Files
Farmers' Own Reaper Files
Fish Hooks
Fish Lead Sinkers
Lock Fittings
Nickel Fittings
Case Clip Fittings
Case Fittings
Fixing Rivets
Vacuum Flasks
Fly Swatters
Metal Flutes
Aluminium Fry Pans
Tinplate Funnels
Plastic Funnels
Opaque Garden Hose
Crystal Garden Hose
Gas Lamps
Glasses
Gas Cylinders
Gas Heaters
Gas Cookers
Gas Braai
Gas Mini Braai
Gas Mantels
Jets
Washers
Electric Light Globes
Glue
Guitars
Guitar Strings
Guitar Winders
Hammers
Claw Hammers
Club Hammers
Broom Handles
Chest Handles
Box handles
Coat Hangers
Harmonicas
Hasps
Staples
Heaters
Butt Hinges
Tee Hinges
Hat Hooks
Coat Hooks
Fish Hooks
Horse Shoes
Horse Shoe Nails
Ink
Insecticides
Charcoal Irons
Sad Irons
Ironing Boards
Cookie Jars
Preserve Jars
Jaws Harps
Crystal Jugs
Glass Jugs
Enamel Jugs
Cream Jugs
Aluminium Kettles
Enamel Kettles
Bread Knives
Butcher Knives
Pocket Knives
Fishing Knives
Scout Knives
Farmers' Knives
Sheath Knives
Table Knives
Vegetable Knives
Step Ladders
Pantry Ladders
Counter Ladders
Lamps
Lamp Chimneys
Lamp Wicks
Lantern Wicks
Night Latches
Lawnmowers
Clothes Lines
Tent Lines
Chest Locks
Cupboard Locks
Coir Door Mats
Mirrors
Mouthorgans
Enamel Mugs
Plastic Mugs
Wire Nails
Galvanised Nails
Machine Oils
Can Openers
Automatic Padlocks
Nickel Padlocks
Galvanised Padlocks
Thief-proof Padlocks
Silver-plated Padlocks
Paint
Pudding Pans
Aluminium Roast Pans
Enamel Roast Pans
Glass Paper
Brown Gum Paper
Brown Wrapping Paper
Transparent Paper
Toilet Paper
Paper Machines
Clothes Pegs
Flock Pillows
Kapok Pillows
Feather Pillows
Chip Foam Pillows
Enamel Plates
Earthenware Plates
Pliers, Combination
Fencing Pliers
Bake Pots
Camp Oven Pots
Meat Plates
Soup Plates
Floral Plates
Cooking Pots
Pot Cleaners
Pot Legs
Pumice Stone
Oil Pumps
Paraffin Pumps
Intermittent Pump
Continous Pump
Rat Bait
Radios
Razors
Razor Blades
Rimlocks
Yale Locks
Lock Sets
Arm Rings
Stick Rings
Native Rings
Rolling Pins
Rope
Carpenter Rules
Yardstick Rules
Safes
Saucepans
Bellied Pots
Seamless Pots
Enamel Pots
Aluminium Pots
Hack Saws
Hand Saws
Sets Saws
Bow Saws
Bow Saw Blades
Two-man Saws
Pinking Scissors
Tailors Scissors
Scissors
Nail Scissors
Draper Scissors
Galvanised Screws
Galvanised Washers for Screws
Lead Washers for Screws
Sewing Machines
Slates
Fluid Solder
½ lb bars Solder
Dessert Spoons
Basting Spoons
Table Spoons
Tea Spoons
Fencing Staples
Wire Netting Staples
Oil Double Burner Stoves
Paraffin Stoves
Primus Stoves
Silent Burners
Valve Keys
Burner Washers
Pump Washers
Head Spanning
Filler Cap Washers
Stove Prickers
Inner Caps
Show Cards
Fly Swatters in Plastic
Wire Gauze Fly Swatters
Black Insultating Tape
Corrugated Iron Grain Tanks
Rainwater Storage Tanks
Seamed Tea Pots
Seamless Tea Pots
Aluminium Tea Pots
Earthenware Tea Pots
Bread Tins
Tin Snips
Plastic Toilet Sets
Handy Tool
Toilet Sets
Torch Cases
Penlight
Torch Bulbs
Prefocus Torch Bulbs
Batteries
Trays
Tot Measures
Mouse traps
Rat Traps
Brick Trowels
Gauging Trowels
Pointing Trowels
Plastering Trowels
Wooden Float Trowels
Cabin Trunks
Native Trunks
Travelling Trunks
Tumblers and Carafes
Liquer Sets
Tumblers
Fluted Tumblers
Cola Tumblers
Plastic Tumblers
Water Sets
Tankards
Turpentine
Coloured Twine
Parcelling Twine
Water Cans
Wheelbarrows
Pans for Wheelbarrows
Axles and Brackets for Wheelbarrows
Wheels for Wheelbarrows
Leg Assembly for Wheelbarrows
Galvanised Wire
Wrenches
Police Whistle
Duplex Whistle
Siren Whistles
Sports Whistles
Beads
Polished Basuto Beads
Knitting Wools
Knitting Silks
Copper Wire
Brass Wire
Aluminium Wire
Cobbler's Accessories i.e.
Bends
Heels
Boot Lasts
Squares
Show Thread
Dog Collars
Rug Straps
Single Straps
Snaffle Bits
Cruppers
Halters
Bridles
Blinkers & Bits
Breast Plates
Horse Reins
Stirrups
Saddle Clothes
Webb Girths
Saddlers
Agterslags
Riems
Strops
Voorslag
Boots
Boots
Army Boots
Chukka Boots
Ladies' Gum Boots
Men's Gum Boots
Hockey Boots
Plastic Courts
Gyms
Shoes
Veldskoens
Allsport Boots
British Army Greatcoats
Postmen's Coats
Raincoats
Overcoats in Ladies and Gent
Police Overcoats
Weatherproof Overcoats
Haversacks
Buckles
Shawls
Horse Hair
Black Umbrellas
Golf Umbrellas
Ladies' Umbrellas
Short Folding Umbrellas
Long-nylon Umbrellas
Bri-nylon Umbrellas
Labelled Jams
Labelled Fruits
Labelled Chutneys
Labelled Pickles
Travelling Bags
Shopping Bags
Tog Bags
Alarm Clocks
Ladies' Watches
Gents Watches
Bordered Feltbase Squares

Garage Products

Motor Oils
Fan Belts
Car Plates
Plastic Plates
Car Polish
Batteries
Plugs
Points
Brushes
Bushes
Tools
Globes
Overalls
Bearings
Rings
Gaskets
Assorted Bolts and Nuts
Exhaust Systems
Aerosol Paints
Car Antennas
Patching
Armatures
Generators
Chamois Leathers
Tape Tubing
Low Tension Wire
High Tension Wire
Masking Tape
Low Tension Terminals
High Tension Terminals
Pistons
Rings
Bearings
Torches
Car Mats
Car Radios
Welding Rods
Arc Welding Rods
Copper Tubing
Dust Proofing Shim
Emery Paper
Assorted Fuses
Wheel Caps
Trim Rings
Shock Absorbers
Rad Caps
Petrol Caps
Tool Boxes
Assorted Radiator Hoses
Oil Cans
Head Rests
Sheep Skin Seat Covers
Timing Kits
Welsh Plugs
Generator Pulleys
Garage Creepers
Bracing Rods
Welding Equipment
Reflectors
Temperature Guages
Oil Gauges
Rev Counters
Hydrometers
Car Horns
Brake/Clutch/Kits/w/cyl. Washers
Roof Carriers
Oil, Air & Fuel Filters
Timing Chains
Bonded Brake Shoes
Brake Linings
Indicator Lenses
Trailer Couplers
Speedo Conversions
Trailer Lights
Spot Lights
Cigarette Lighters
Portable Fans
Electric Car Polishers
Car Vacuum Cleaners
Timing Lights
Datsun
Massey-Ferguson
Leykor Leyland
Toyota
Rambler
Chrysler
International heavy vehicles and Tractors

University of Fort Hare
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Other Xhosa Development Corporation Products

Other XDC Products fall under the following major categories.

Timber

Building Materials
Built-in Cupboards
Church Fittings
Coffins
Doors, Window frames
Pre-fabricated buildings
School furniture
Roof trusses, shuttering

Printing

All business stationery
Bookbinding
Catalogues
Invoices
Leaflets

Weavers

Bedspreads
Carpets
Curtains
Rugs
Table Cloths

Handcraft

Beadwork
Cane and rush work
Curios
Wood Carving

Agriculture

Brewers' grits
Cattle
Cereal grain
Maize
Vegetables

Bottling

Soft drinks

Quarries

Crushed Stone
Roads Construction
Granite Slabs

Irrigation

Borehole Drilling
Dam & Weir Construction
Water Supply

Metal Work

Bus Shelters
Down-pipes
Farm gates
Guttering
Metal Bedsteads
Sheet Metal Products
Water tanks
Wrought-iron furniture

Brewers

Bantu Beer

Decorticating

Fibre Yarn

Building

Bricks
Flats
Houses

Bakeries

Bread
Confectionery

Engineering

All types of engineering for the motor trade
Regrinding, building and surfacing

Hotels

Catering
Soft drinks
Spirits and beer
Wines

Pharmacy

Baby goods and foods
Medicines, prescriptions
Photographic
Toilet requisites