

South African Native  
College.

# CALENDAR

FOR 1927



University of Fort Hare  
*Together in Excellence*

TWELFTH YEAR.

---

Fort Hare. Alice. Cape Province, S.A.



**STEWART HALL**

*S. A. Native College, Fort Hare, Alice, C.P.*

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# Calendar for 1927.

- Jan. 8—Opening of "Stewart Hall," 1921.  
 Feb. 8—Anniversary of College Opening by  
 General Botha, 1916.  
 Sept. 4—Foundation Stone of Dining Hall laid  
 by General Hertzog, 1925.
- 

- Friday Feb. 18—First term begins.—Students arrive.  
 Friday April 15—Good Friday.  
 Sat. April 30—Last Day for paying Second Quarter's  
 Fees.  
 Tues. " 24—~~Empire Day Holiday~~—College Sports.  
 Friday June 17—~~First Term Examinations~~ begin.  
 Friday " 24—First Term ends.  
 Friday July 22—~~Second Term begins~~—Students arrive.  
 Mon. Aug. 1—Last Day of paying Third Quarter's  
 Fees.  
 Sat. Sept. 3—Entries close for Commercial Examina-  
 tions.  
 Sat. " 10—Entries close for December Examinations.  
 Friday " 16—Second Term Examinations.  
 Friday " 23 to 26—Term Holiday.  
 Sat. Oct. 1—Last Day for paying Fourth Quarter's  
 Fees.  
 Mon. Nov. 21—Commercial Examinations begin.  
 Thurs. Dec. 1—Degree and College Examinations begin.  
 Friday " 9—Fourth Term ends.

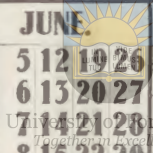


|      | JANUARY.         | FEBRUARY.      | MARCH.         | APRIL.         |
|------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sun. | — 2 9 16 23 30   | ... 6 13 20 27 | ... 6 13 20 27 | ... 3 10 17 24 |
| Mon. | — 3 10 17 24 31  | ... 7 14 21 28 | ... 7 14 21 28 | ... 4 11 18 25 |
| Tue. | — 4 11 18 25 ... | 1 8 15 22 ...  | 1 8 15 22 29   | ... 5 12 19 26 |
| Wed. | — 5 12 19 26 ... | 2 9 16 23 ...  | 2 9 16 23 30   | ... 6 13 20 27 |
| Thu. | — 6 13 20 27 ... | 3 10 17 24 ... | 3 10 17 24 31  | ... 7 14 21 28 |
| Fri. | — 7 14 21 28 ... | 4 11 18 25 ... | 4 11 18 25 ... | 1 8 15 22 29   |
| Sat. | 1 8 15 22 29 ... | 5 12 19 26 ... | 5 12 19 26 ... | 2 9 16 23 30   |

|      | MAY.           | JUNE.          | JULY.            | AUGUST.        |
|------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Sun. | 1 8 15 22 29   | ... 5 12 19 26 | — 3 10 17 24 31  | — 7 14 21 28   |
| Mon. | 2 9 16 23 30   | ... 6 13 20 27 | — 4 11 18 25 ... | 1 8 15 22 29   |
| Tue. | 3 10 17 24 31  | ... 7 14 21 28 | — 5 12 19 26 ... | 2 9 16 23 30   |
| Wed. | 4 11 18 25 ... | 1 8 15 22 29   | — 6 13 20 27 ... | 3 10 17 24 31  |
| Thu. | 5 12 19 26 ... | 2 9 16 23 30   | — 7 14 21 28 ... | 4 11 18 25 ... |
| Fri. | 6 13 20 27 ... | 3 10 17 24 ... | 1 8 15 22 29 ... | 5 12 19 26 ... |
| Sat. | 7 14 21 28 ... | 4 11 18 25 ... | 2 9 16 23 30 ... | 6 13 20 27 ... |

|      | SEPTEMBER.     | OCTOBER.         | NOVEMBER.      | DECEMBER.      |
|------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sun. | ... 4 11 18 25 | — 2 9 16 23 30   | ... 6 13 20 27 | ... 4 11 18 25 |
| Mon. | ... 5 12 19 26 | — 3 10 17 24 31  | ... 7 14 21 28 | ... 5 12 19 26 |
| Tue. | ... 6 13 20 27 | — 4 11 18 25 ... | 1 8 15 22 29   | ... 6 13 20 27 |
| Wed. | ... 7 14 21 28 | — 5 12 19 26 ... | 2 9 16 23 30   | ... 7 14 21 28 |
| Thu. | 1 8 15 22 29   | — 6 13 20 27 ... | 3 10 17 24 ... | 1 8 15 22 29   |
| Fri. | 2 9 16 23 30   | — 7 14 21 28 ... | 4 11 18 25 ... | 2 9 16 23 30   |
| Sat. | 3 10 17 24 ... | 1 8 15 22 29 ... | 5 12 19 26 ... | 3 10 17 24 31  |

Almanac for 1917.





## Historical Sketch.

The South African Native College was declared open by the Rt. Hon. General Botha, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of Europeans and Natives on the 8th of February, 1916. Thus, after many years, the ideal of a College for the higher education of the Natives of South Africa reached the stage of working realization.

As early as the year 1880 Dr. James Stewart of Lovedale recognized that if the desire for education on the part of Natives continued to grow, sooner or later it would be necessary to provide an Institution which would give an education, under Christian auspices, of University standard. In November 1904, Dr. Stewart represented this view to the Inter-Colonial Native Affairs Commission, of which Sir Godfrey Lagden was President, and when this Commission reported in January 1905, the recommendation was made "that a Central Native College or similar institution be established and aided by the various States for training Native teachers and in order to afford opportunity for higher education to Native students."

On the 28th of December, 1905, a week after the death of Dr. Stewart, a convention of Natives from all the States of South Africa was held at Lovedale under the presidency of the late Mr. J. W. Weir of King William's Town, to consider the steps that should be taken to give effect to the recommendation of the Inter-Colonial Native Affairs Commission. It was resolved to prepare a petition for presentation to the High Commissioner and the various Governments of South Africa, praying that an Inter-State Native College should be established.

In the years that followed much was done to enlist the sympathy of the Governments concerned and to obtain the support of the Churches and of the Native Races

throughout the Sub-Continent. Much is due to the efforts of the late Hon. J. W. Sauer, General Sir C. P. Crewe, and Senator the Hon. Colonel Stanford. An Executive Board, appointed by the Conference of Representatives of the Guarantee Fund, met for the first time on the 3rd of October 1907, under the Chairmanship of the Rev. James Henderson, M.A., Principal of Lovedale. The interest of the Natives in the scheme was manifested by the grant of £10,000 made by the Transkeian Territories General Council in the same year. The United Free Church of Scotland offered a site at Fort Hare as part of a contribution of £5,000, and other contributions were made or promised.

In 1908 a Select Committee on Native Education appointed by the Parliament of Cape Colony reported in favour of support being given to the Inter-State College but owing to the large political questions engaging the attention of statesmen both before and after the passing of the Act of Union in 1910, the College scheme suffered delay.

Meanwhile, with the capital already available, a property adjoining the site at Fort Hare promised by the United Free Church of Scotland had been purchased. The whole formed a compact block with buildings suitable for staff-housing and capable of adaptation to allow of the carrying on of the College until such time as permanent buildings might be erected. The site proposed for the future College Building was the historic one at Fort Hare, on which the lines, trenches, bastions and block house of that important military station, the largest on the frontier, are still clearly visible. From the site the ground slopes away to the Tyumie River which girdles the land now occupied by the College Farm.

In November 1914 an important step forward was taken when the Constitution of the College, which had been submitted in draft to the contributors and various bodies

interested, was finally adopted. The Governing Council of the College, established under the Constitution, held its first meeting in January 1915, and took over the funds hitherto administered by the Executive Board. The Council decided that the site offered by the United Free Church of Scotland was suitable for the purposes of the College, which, in view of the incorporation in the Union of the various States interested in its foundation, was hereafter to be called "THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE COLLEGE." The Government of the Union of South Africa pledged its support by promising an annual grant and appointed its representatives to the Governing Council, a step that was also taken by the University of the Cape of Good Hope and by the various contributing bodies.

In February 1916, as already noted, the College was declared open by the Prime Minister of the Union, and classes were inaugurated on the 22nd of the same month with a roll of twenty students drawn from all the provinces of the Union and from Basutoland.

In 1917, the Governing Council approved of plans which had been prepared by the Public Works Department of the Union. The scheme makes provision for the gradual development of the College through a long series of years.

In 1918, the Union Government placed upon the loan estimates a sum of £10,800 for the erection of the middle portion of the main tuition block which the Governing Council unanimously agreed to associate with the name of Dr. Stewart. The loan was passed by Parliament and thus, in spite of the difficulty of war conditions, the erection of the first permanent building of the College was ensured.

In the same year the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa which had been interested in the scheme from its inception determined in Conference to proceed immediately with the erection of the Hostel to accommodate students belonging to that denomination, and, availing

itself of opportunities provided by the Governing Council, resolved to transfer its Theological Seminary for Native ministers to Fort Hare.

In 1919, the Administration of Basutoland intimated its intention of contributing an annual grant of £300 to the funds of the College, and of sending a representative to sit on the Governing Council of the College.

In 1920, the erection of the Wesleyan Hostel and Warden's Residence was begun and the Warden was appointed to the Staff. The Hostel was completed in 1921.

In the same year the Church of the Province rented a house as temporary hostel and their Warden was also appointed to the Staff.

In 1920, also, the first portion of "Stewart Hall" was completed and taken over for teaching. This was opened by the Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan, Minister for Education, on the 8th day of January, 1921, in the presence of a large gathering of Europeans and Natives.

In 1923, the College was incorporated under the Higher Education Act (No. 30 of 1923). By this Act the Government of the Union of South Africa is entitled to nominate *four* representatives to the Council instead of *two*, while the Senatus, or Board of Studies, obtains *two* representatives for the first time. The Governing Council which had fashioned the policy of the College since 1916 and had seen it through the uncertainties of its early days held its last meeting on the 30th August, 1923, when certain alterations to the constitution, necessary to bring it into line with the provisions of the Act, were passed.

In 1923, the Presbyterian Hostel was erected on a site granted to the United Free Church of Scotland in 1919. It was occupied in February 1924.



University of Fort Hare  
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*The Dining Hall.*

*Photo by*

In 1925 the Foundation stone of the Assembly and Dining Hall was laid by the Hon. the Prime Minister, General J. B. M. Hertzog, and an extension of Stewart Hall was undertaken.

In 1926, for the better prosecution of the Agricultural training given at the College, an additional farm of 1250 acres was purchased, and adequately stocked with dairy cattle. The College Farm land was thus brought up to a total of 1600 acres (approx.) and room for expansion required.

In 1926 also, £1,500, being the balance of a donation promised in 1906 on condition that £50,000 of capital was raised, was paid over by De Beers Diamond Syndicate.



University of Fort Hare  
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# Constitution.

## I. NAME AND OBJECT OF COLLEGE.

The name of the College (which during the stages preliminary to the adoption of this Constitution has been provisionally called and known as "*The Inter-State Native College*") shall be "*The South African Native College.*"

The College is established primarily for the benefit of the Native races of South Africa.

## II. CHRISTIAN CHARACTER OF COLLEGE.

The College shall be a Christian College, and, while no special religious tests may be applied, all members of the staff shall be professing Christians and of missionary sympathies.



## III. CONSTITUTION OF COUNCIL.

The College shall be under the control of a Council constituted in the following manner, which shall be styled the "Governing Council of the South African Native College."

*Together in Excellence*  
*A. Representatives of Donors.* A Roll of Donors shall be kept on which shall be entered the names of the persons, corporations and societies that have contributed sums of £5 and upwards towards the capital funds of the College whether for building or for endowment.

Any person, corporation or society contributing a sum of £5,000 to the capital funds of the College shall be entitled to appoint one member to the Council, and if the sum contributed be £10,000 or more, two members.

All donors contributing amounts of at least £5 and less than £5,000 shall together be entitled to elect one member to represent them on the Council and when their collective contributions shall be £10,000 or more, two members.

The voting power of these donors shall be as follows:—

|                         |              |                   |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Those contributing from | £5 to £15    | one vote each,    |
| " " "                   | £15 to £50   | two votes each,   |
| " " "                   | £50 to £100  | three votes each, |
| " " "                   | £100 to £250 | four votes each,  |

and one additional vote for every additional £250.

The methods of election shall be arranged and carried out by the Council.

*B. Representatives of the University of South Africa.* The University of South Africa shall be entitled to appoint two members to the Council.

*C. Representatives of Co-operating Churches, Missionary Societies and other bodies.* Any Church, Missionary Society or other body co-operating with the College in any one of the following ways shall be entitled to appoint one member of the Council:—

University of Fort Hare

*Together in Excellence*

#### **Alternative Plans of Co-operation.**

(a) The erection of a hostel, on plans approved by the Council, of the value of not less than £2,000, together with an undertaking to pay annually to the Council (1) a sum of £150 towards the salary of its Warden, and (2) to maintain the hostel with its grounds and outhouses in a fit state of order and repair, to the satisfaction of the Council, and (3) to fulfil the further conditions specified under the Schedule annexed to this Constitution; or, (b) An undertaking to pay annually to the Council a sum of not less than £250 towards the funds of the College; or, (c) Any other plan of co-operation acceptable to the Council and accepted by the Council as equivalent to one of the above-mentioned plans.

If any two or more Churches, Missionary Societies or other Bodies desire to combine for the purpose of co-operating with the College in terms of any one of the

above-mentioned plans, they shall be entitled to do so and to nominate one member to the Council.

While in all cases the right to nominate a member of the Council shall follow the actual fulfilment of some one of the conditions above-mentioned, any Church, Missionary Society or other Body or Union of Churches, Missionary Societies or other Bodies notifying the Secretary of the Council of their intention to fulfil such conditions shall in the interim be entitled to send a representative to attend all meetings of the Council, to share in its discussions, but without the right to vote provided that if, after such reasonable time has elapsed as in the opinion of the Council is sufficient for the fulfilment of the condition undertaken and that condition be not fulfilled, the right to send a representative to the Council's meetings shall by vote of the Council be abrogated.

Any Church, Missionary Society or other Body or Union of Churches, Missionary Societies or other Bodies desiring to cease co-operating with the College in terms of any one of the above-mentioned plans shall be at liberty to do so, upon giving two years' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Council, and in a case of a hostel being given up, the conditions specified in the Schedule of Regulations affecting Hostels annexed to the Constitutions being also fulfilled. So soon as the co-operation is withdrawn, the right to be represented upon the Council shall automatically cease.

*D. Representatives of Native Secondary Education.* Those institutions which the Governing Council has accepted as adequately preparing students for any of the entrance tests of the College shall collectively be entitled to elect one member to the Council. The election shall be arranged in the first instance by the Executive Board, and thereafter by the Council.

*E. The Principal of the College* shall be a member of the Governing Council *ex officio*.

*F. Government Representatives.* His Excellency the Governor-General may from time to time appoint four members to the Council, and the administration of any State, Colony or Protectorate, making an annual grant of not less than £250 in support of the College, shall during the continuance of the grant be entitled to appoint one member to the Council.

*G. Representative of Graduates.* Provision shall be made by vote of the Council, at such future time as the Council shall think proper, for the election of an additional member to the Council, or additional members not exceeding three in number, by those past **students** who may be graduates of a University or holders of such certificates from the College as shall entitle them, in the opinion of the Council, to be enrolled as voters for the purpose.

*H. Alternate Members.* All bodies entitled to appoint members of the Governing Council shall have the right to appoint alternates for the same period with full power to act for the primarii whenever these are unable to attend meetings of the Council.

#### IV. DURATION OF APPOINTMENT TO THE COUNCIL.

Each member of the Council shall hold his seat for three years from the date of his appointment.

In the event of any of the bodies entitled to nominate a member failing to do so, the action of the other members forming the Council shall in no way be invalidated by such failure.

The Council at its first meeting shall frame rules for the conduct of its business, and elect a chairman.

## V. POWER AND DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

(a) All immovable property and fixed assets of the College shall be vested in the Council incorporated by Act of Parliament No. 30 of 1923.

(b) The Council shall from time to time frame such rules for their own guidance, for the regulation of the affairs of the College and for the discipline and conduct of the students as the said Council shall deem expedient.

(c) The Council shall devise or adopt such entrance tests, courses of study and practical training as in their judgment are suited to the needs of the Native people of South Africa and are calculated to promote their moral, social, intellectual and industrial advancement. The courses to be provided shall, as occasion and opportunity arise, include preparation for the B.A. or other higher examination of the University of South Africa or other similar final examination of a recognised University.

(d) The Council shall ascertain and consider the views of the Senatus as to the courses of study and practical training.

(e) To appoint the staff.

The power to terminate engagements and to dismiss any member of the Staff shall rest with the Council.

(f) Power to alter Constitution.

The Council may, by vote of not less than three-fourths of the members present, amend or add to the provisions of this Constitution, save and except Article II. in regard to the Christian character of the College, provided (a) that at least three months previously formal notice of the proposed resolution shall have been sent to all the members and (b) that formal objection is not made within three months of the passing of the resolution by more than one fourth of the members of the Council.

(g) Not more than two Members of the Senatus other than the Principal shall be eligible for membership of the Council.

## VI. SENATUS.

Subject to the foregoing provisions the superintendence and regulation of the instruction and discipline in the several departments of the College shall be vested in a Senatus consisting of the Principal, Professors, such Lecturers as the Council shall determine, Wardens of Hostels, and two Members appointed by the Council. The acceptance, rejection or dismissal of students shall rest with the Senatus.

The Senatus shall provide for and arrange a College divine service, which shall not be of a sacramental or sacerdotal character, to be held each Sunday, and for daily morning prayers.

The Senatus may frame, alter or amend rules for the regulation of its meetings, conduct of its business and performance of its duties, subject to the ratification of the Council.

## VII. UNDENOMINATIONAL HOSTEL.

The Council shall make arrangements by which the first hostel shall be undenominational.

The undenominational Hostel shall be under the sole control of the Council, and shall be subject to the conditions specified under Sections (a) to (i) of the Schedule of Regulations affecting Hostels.

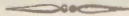
## VIII. LAND FOR HOSTELS.

Any Church, Missionary Society or other Body or Union of Churches, or Missionary Society or other Bodies desiring to co-operate with the College by the erection of a

hostel on the terms specified under Article III. and others specified in the Schedule of Regulations affecting Hostels, shall be entitled to receive from the Council land for the said purpose on terms to be determined by the Council.

### IX. ACTIONS AT LAW.

All actions and other proceedings at law to be instituted by or against the South African Native College shall so be instituted or brought in the name of the Chairman of the Council of the South African Native College, and all powers of Attorney, contracts and formal documents on behalf of the College shall be signed and executed by the Chairman of the Council and also by the Principal for the time being. The Chairman and Principal shall incur no personal liability in respect of such actions or other proceedings, and shall in their conduct therein observe all regulations and all directions given by the Council on behalf of the College.




### SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS AFFECTING HOSTELS.

- (a) The Hostel and Land shall be used only for the purposes of the College.
- (b) The Hostel shall be open to inspection by the Council or any deputed member of it at all reasonable hours.
- (c) Dormitory accommodation shall be of such extent and so arranged as to satisfy the requirements of the Council.

- (d) (1) The Warden shall be appointed by the Council upon the nomination of the body erecting the hostel. He shall thereafter be a member of the College Staff.
- (2) If the hostel is also to be used for theological training, the body erecting the hostel shall after consultation with the Council appoint its theological tutor who may thereby be nominated by the body erecting the hostel for appointment to the office of Warden of the hostel by the Council.
- (3) Theological tutors and members of the Hostel Staff other than the Warden may be appointed by the body erecting the hostel, subject to confirmation by the Council.
- (e) The Warden is expected to take his turn in conducting the College Sunday Service and daily morning prayers as may be arranged by the Senatus.
- (f) The Warden shall be responsible for the personal and religious oversight of all the students in his hostel, giving to those students resident therein who belong to the hostel which the church represents such special religious instruction as the body erecting the hostel may require.
- (g) The Warden shall be responsible for the oversight of preparation in the Hostel.
- (h) No independent tuition or other work shall be undertaken by the Warden without the written sanction of the Council.
- (i) In the event of the owners of a hostel ceasing to co-operate in this way with the College, due notice having been given as specified in Article III, Section C. of the Constitution, the land shall revert to the Council and the hostel with its outhouses shall be acquired by the Council at a fair valuation.

**HOSTEL LEASE.**

AGREEMENT OF LEASE made and entered into by and between A B in his capacity as Chairman of the Council of the South African Native College and C D in his capacity as Principal of the said College, hereinafter called the Lessors, of the first part and G H and J K in their capacity as (here must be inserted the officers of the Church having authority to enter into the lease) hereinafter called the Lessees, of the second part.



WITNESSETH

that the said Lessors by and with the consent of the Council of the said South African Native College, hereinafter called the said Council, do hereby agree to hire certain lot or lots of ground being portion of the property of the said College situate at Fort Hare, Division of Victoria East, in extent (    acres) more fully described in the Diagram hereunto annexed, marked "A," upon the following terms and conditions to wit:—

- (1) That the tenancy shall be for a period of fifty (50) years reckoned from the signing of this agreement, with the option of renewal for a like period and which may be renewed at the expiration of every fifty years for a further period of fifty years on the same terms
- (2) That the rent shall be the sum of ten shillings (10s.) per lot per annum and shall be payable by the said Lessees to the Treasurer to the said Council on the 10th day of January in each and every year.

- (3) That the said Lessees shall pay all rates and taxes which may become due and payable under any Act of Parliament or Divisional Ordinance in respect of the property hereby leased during the existence of this lease.
- (4) That the said Lessees shall erect on the said piece of ground a Hostel for the accommodation exclusively of enrolled students of the said College.
- (5) That such Hostel shall be erected on plans approved by the said Council in writing and at a cost of not less than TWO THOUSAND POUNDS (£2000) sterling and the said Lessees shall not begin the erection of such hostel or any outbuildings save and except with the written approval of the said Council first had and obtained.
- (6) That the said Lessees shall and will at all times keep and maintain the said hostel and outbuildings, fences and ground in a fit and proper state of order, repair and cleanliness to the satisfaction of the said Council.
- (7) That the dormitory accommodation shall be of such extent and so arranged as to satisfy the requirements of the said Council.
- (8) That the hostel shall be open to inspection by the Council or any deputed member of it at all reasonable hours.
- (9) That the hostel and land shall be used only for the purposes the College.
- (10) That the said Lessees shall be entitled to cancel this lease at any time upon giving two years' notice thereof in writing to the Secretary of the said Council and upon such cancellation the Lessors shall pay to the said Lessees a fair valuation for the said hostel and its outbuildings.

- (11) That during the continuance of this lease the said Lessees shall be bound to take such electric current as they may require for lighting purposes and such water as may be required for any purpose from the said Council should the said Council be in a position to supply the same and the said Council hereby undertakes to charge the said lessees a fair and reasonable price for such electric current and water as also to make all proper and reasonable provision, in its power, for an adequate and efficient supply of electricity and water.
- (12) That should the said Council be in the position to supply the necessary sanitary service of the said hostel the said Lessees shall accept the same and shall pay a fair and reasonable price therefor.
- In the event of the Council not being in a position to supply sanitary service then the said Lessees shall make provision therefor to the satisfaction of the said Council.
- In the event however of the Lessees desiring to provide a separate sanitary service they may do so on obtaining the consent in writing of the Council, subject to the arrangements and execution of the service being to the satisfaction of the said Council.
- (13) That the said Lessees shall be bound by all such bye-laws and regulations as the said Council has already framed or may in future frame for the good and seemly government of the hostels.
- (14) That the costs of the preparation and registration of this Lease including the costs of survey and diagrams and the stamps to be affixed thereto shall be borne by the said Lessees.
- (15) In this Lease the terms Lessors and Lessees shall be held to include the successors in office of such Lessors and Lessees.

## THEOLOGICAL TRAINING.

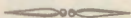
The following are the arrangements approved by the Council whereby Theological Training may be given in connection with the denominational hostels erected by Churches:—

1. If a Warden is required by his Church to occupy the whole of the teaching period of his day or any part thereof in Theological instruction, the Church concerned shall meet his salary proportionately, beyond the £150 contributed by it. The Council shall contribute a sum of £50 towards his salary in respect of the supervision of the studies of its students.
2. If a Warden is exclusively engaged in College tutorial work the whole of his salary beyond the £150 shall be met by the College.
3. Theological students on joining the College for studies in connection with a denominational hostel must be duly enrolled as regular students and pay the College fees prescribed in connection with their course. Such students shall submit, before enrolment, a certificate from the authorities of their Church showing that they have been duly accepted for Theological Training.

Churches not maintaining a hostel and desiring Theological training for students must themselves make the arrangements for such training with one or other of the Churches providing a Theological Course at the College.

4. A preparatory Arts course for candidates for the Ministry is provided by the College, but attendance upon it is not made compulsory by the College.

5. The question of co-operation and the interchange of tutorial services is left to the consideration of the Churches, the College undertaking to provide accommodation for conjoint or separate classes as far as practicable.




### RULES FOR PROCEDURE OF COUNCIL.

1. The meetings of the Council shall ordinarily be held at the College. Members of the Council shall receive at least fourteen days notice of meetings. Seven shall constitute a quorum.
2. The Council shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. These shall be appointed at the first meeting of each newly-appointed Council and shall hold office for three years, or until such time as their successors can be appointed. In the event of an office falling vacant before the expiry of the three years' period, the Council shall make an interim appointment for the unexpired portion of the period.
3. The Chairman shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.
4. Statutory meetings shall be held in the first fortnight of March and the first fortnight of November. At the meeting in March, an audited statement of accounts for the preceding year, and at the meeting in November, estimates for the ensuing year, shall be submitted.
5. Special meetings may be called by the Executive or at the request in writing of six members (*primarii*).
6. At special meetings of the Council, business other than that for which the meeting was specially called, of a routine nature, shall be allowed if desired by a majority of the whole Council.

7. All proposals submitted to the Council, other than purely formal or routine, shall be framed in the form of written motions, and the Council shall resolve on such motions by vote.
8. At the first ordinary meeting of each newly-appointed Council, the Council shall appoint an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall appoint three of its members, any one of whom will sign cheques along with the Bursar.
9. The Council shall appoint a Secretary to keep the records of the Council.
10. The Council shall appoint a College Bursar. Cheques on the Bankers of the College shall be signed by the Bursar and by one of the three members appointed as provided for in section 8.
11. At the first ordinary meeting of the year, the Council shall appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year.
12. The Bursar shall at each ordinary meeting present to the Council a short statement of receipts and expenditure for the period since the preceding meeting.
13. The books of the College shall be audited each year and at such other times as the Council may direct.
14. These Rules of Procedure may be amended or enlarged, three months' notice of such proposed change having been given in writing.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SENATUS.

1. "The superintendence and regulation of the instruction and discipline in the several departments of the College shall be vested in a senatus consisting of the Principal, Professors and such Lecturers as the Council shall determine, and Wardens of Hostels.
- 2 "The acceptance, rejection and dismissal of students shall rest with the Senatus.
3. "The Senatus shall provide for, and arrange a College divine service which shall not be of a sacramental or sacerdotal character, to be held each Sunday, and for daily morning prayers.
4. "The Senatus may  alter or amend rules for the regulation of its meetings, conduct of its business and performance of its duties, subject to the ratification of the Council.  
(Extract from the College Constitution.)
5. The Senatus shall meet on the third Thursday of every month during terms.
6. At all meetings five members shall form a quorum.
7. A full agenda and documents relating thereto shall be circulated at least two days before any stated meeting of Senatus.
8. Minutes of all proceedings of the Senatus shall be kept by the Secretary.
9. Special meetings may be held at the request, conveyed in writing to the Chairman or Secretary, of any two members, but two clear days' notice of such meeting shall be given. A special meeting may also be summoned at any time at the discretion of the Chairman.

10. At special meetings, only the business on the agenda shall be transacted.
11. The Annual Electoral Meeting shall be the August meeting of the Senatus.
12. At the Annual Electoral Meeting, or as otherwise determined, the Senatus shall appoint a Vice-Chairman and Secretary to hold office for the following academic year.
13. At the Annual Electoral Meeting of the Senatus the Standing Sub-committees, of which the Principal shall be a member *ex-officio*, shall be appointed.
  - (a) A BOARD OF STUDIES: The Principal and two elected members shall form a Board of Studies and shall have the duty of advising the students with reference to their courses of study.
  - (b) LIBRARY COMMITTEE: The Principal and two elected members shall form a Library Committee and shall be responsible for the management of the Library.
  - (c) COMMITTEE OF WARDENS: The Wardens shall form a Committee for drawing up common regulations for hostel government.
  - (d) PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE: Two editors of the College Calendar who shall also have oversight of the Students' publications shall be appointed.
14. Members of the Staff shall ordinarily obtain leave of absence from the Council. In cases of emergency, however, the Principal shall have power to grant leave of absence not exceeding fourteen days.
15. Members of the Staff who are unable through illness to undertake their duties at the scheduled time shall as soon as possible communicate with the Principal.

16. The Senatus may at its discretion invite any member of the Staff of the College, not a member of the Senatus, to be present during the discussion of any matter.
17. No member of the Staff shall take any step affecting the policy and interests of the College without consulting and obtaining the sanction of the Senatus or the Principal.
18. The Time-Table for the work of the College classes shall finally be decided upon by the Senatus.
19. The Principal shall be the intermediary between the Senatus and the students in all matters affecting the work of the College.
20. A Register shall be kept of all the students of the College in which shall be entered in the case of each student such particulars as have been decided upon by the Senatus.
21. A record of attendance, progress and conduct signed by the the Principal shall be forwarded to the parent or guardian of each student at the end of every term.
22. The names of students excused from lecture courses for which they have entered shall be submitted to the Senatus.
23. At the ordinary meeting in March, or as otherwise convenient, the Principal shall lay before the Senatus his report of the work of the previous year before submitting it to the Council.
24. These rules and regulations may be amended by giving one month's notice, and, if the amendment is agreed to by the Senatus, it shall be submitted to the Council at its first meeting for approval.

# Report of the Governing Council

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1925

1. The building programme foreshadowed in the reports of the two previous years has been begun in 1925. This programme includes an addition of four rooms to Stewart Hall (the main tuition block), a portion of the Dining Hall and staff quarters, and a house for the Principal.

2. On September 4th the College was honoured by a visit from the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. The Hon. the Prime Minister, General J. B. M. Hertzog, laid the foundation stone of the Dining Hall and addressed the staff and students.

3. A committee of the Council took advantage of the visit of the Prime Minister to emphasize once more the desirability of provision being made for the training of Native students and pressed for the appointment of a committee, as recommended by the Hospital Commission, to investigate the site, staff, buildings, equipment and University of Fort Hare school and also to consider means of *Together in Excellence* might in the near future begin medical training in South Africa, to complete their course overseas. It is hoped that this committee will be appointed ere long.

4. During the year the Council lost through death the services of Mr. Walter Carmichael, Magistrate of Engcobo, who represented the Natives Affairs Department. The following minute was adopted by the Council:—

"The Council of the South African Native College desires to place on record its deep appreciation of the services rendered by the late Mr. Walter Carmichael as Government Representative on the College Council from 1921 to 1925. Mr. Carmichael brought to the service of the College gifts of ripe scholarship, long scholastic and magisterial experience and an unwavering belief in the capacity of Natives to develop through education. He undertook his duty as councillor with the same zeal and thoroughness which

characterized his work as Native administrator, and the College as well as the Native people and the country at large will not forget his worth and service. The Council respectfully offers to his widow and children and the other members of his family its sincere sympathy in their great loss."

5. Mr. J. Young, Magistrate, Umtata, was appointed to represent the Native Affairs Department in room of Mr. Carmichael.

6. Under Act No. 30 of 1923 members of Council fall to be appointed for a period of three years from 1st January, 1926.

7. The Balance Sheet of the College as at 31st December 1925, shows that Buildings and Land are valued at £23,843, the Water Scheme at £2470, Furniture and Stock at £3235, Farm Stock at £1466. The College has £9820 invested in Union Government Securities.

8. The Revenue Account shows that the amount received from Government grants was £4715, from the Basutoland Administration £300, from Fees £2175, and from other sources £1596.

9. The Revenue Account shows a profit for the year of £862. Donations during the year totalled £52.

10. Statistics bearing on the cost per student, and the relative contribution of the State, the College and the Students to expenditure, and also statistical tables of enrolment, will be found appended to the Principal's Report.

JAMES HENDERSON,  
*Chairman.*

ALEXANDER KERR,  
*Principal.*

# Principal's Report to the Governing Council

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the tenth Annual Report.

On the completion of the first ten years of the history of the College, it may be profitable to look back and consider the way by which we have come, and to estimate, as dispassionately as we can, the achievements of these ten years, in so far as they are measurable. This will be undertaken briefly in Part II. of this report, after the routine survey of the year's work which is required for record.



1. TERMS: During 1925 the College was in session from 20th February to 23rd June and from 24th July to 8th December.

2. STAFF: I returned to duty after prolonged sick leave at the beginning of the session. During my absence the work had been ably carried on by the other members of the staff, most of whom had undertaken extra duty. The greatest burden, however, fell upon the Acting Principal, Mr. W. T. Murdock, to whom is mainly due the credit of carrying on the work with complete success. I may be allowed here to express my gratitude for the kindly consideration I received from the Council and the Staff during my illness.

Miss B. D. Tooke, B.A., (S.A.) entered upon duty as lecturer in Afrikaans and History and Mr. John McDowell, M.A., (Glas.) as lecturer in Botany and Zoology. The lectureship in Botany and Zoology was a new post created to enable us to undertake pre-medical training.

Rev. H. B. Coventry, B.A., B.D., who for the last five years has rendered part time assistance in a number of departments resigned as from the end of the session upon his acceptance of a charge in Gardens Presbyterian Church, Cape Town. Mr. Coventry possesses teaching gifts of a very high order, com-

binning thoroughness with lucidity and has taken a deep interest in the general welfare of the students. He has seen, with the expansion of post-matriculation work, considerable development in the department of philosophical science, so that it will now be necessary to appoint a full-time lecturer for Economics, Ethics and Psychology.

3. ROLL: The number of students in attendance as returned for the purposes of the Union Education Department was 89 in the first half of the year and 90 in the second. Four students left on completion of their course in June and five students entered for Theology. There were 84 men and 6 women. 17 were engaged in Post-Matriculation work, an increase of 4 over last year, 18 were training in Theology, 6 in Commerce, 6 in Agriculture, and the remaining 43 were in Matriculation classes. These figures show a slight increase over the numbers of the previous year but fall short of those for 1923. We have not yet made up the leeway that we lost in gross enrolment when we shed the classes below the Junior Certificate in 1923 and 1924. The number of post-matriculation students, however, now about equals the total number of students in residence when the College was started in 1916, only a few of whom were above the stage of the Cape Native Teachers' Certificate. This affords the best test of the real distance covered in the ten years.

4 POST-MATRICULATION CURRICULUM: Some indication of the variety of work undertaken by our small staff may be gathered from the list of options now available for our senior students. We are able to offer for Arts, three courses in English, two in Economics, Ethics and Logic, and one in Economic History, Education, Psychology, Bantu Studies, Latin, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

In general, our students find no special difficulty with any of these subjects, which are studied on syllabuses set for external students of the University of South Africa, but at some points the hardship of making adjustment to courses which are

primarily designed for European students may be noted. Little need be said under this head about the group of philosophical or mathematical sciences, the content of which is subject to little variation all the world over; or of the natural sciences, Botany and Zoology, the subject matter of which is adapted to local conditions. The new subject of BANTU STUDIES, again, which includes the comparative philology of Bantu Languages, advanced study of the Language and Literature of a specified language group, and a study of Native History or Native Social Organizations, represents a first attempt to abstract for our students the subject matter of advanced study from the milieu of Native life and tradition. Further development along this line will be welcomed as funds may be available. Of the first year's work in this subject the lecturer, Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu, says: "For the first time we have had students taking Bantu Studies as a subject for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. There were only three students who attended the class, while a fourth took it by private study from Lovedale, but we hope more will be induced to take it in future. The syllabus is rather heavy for a first course and needs modification. There was unflagging enthusiasm throughout the lectures, which is as it ought to be, because this is the subject *par excellence* which gives a distinctive character to this College." The increase in numbers taking this course which Mr. Jabavu and all of us desire will doubtless come, since students can now plan at the beginning of their course to include it in their curriculum, provided always that the number of Native students proceeding beyond matriculation increases, a point upon which I touch in the second part of this report.

With a subject like ENGLISH, on the other hand, which we encourage most of our students to take as a major, and which thus involves three years' study, the suitability of the syllabus to the needs of our students is more questionable. Our criticism falls mainly upon the compulsory inclusion of Anglo-Saxon in the third year of the course. It cannot be

supposed that a member of the Bantu race, unless he is going to specialize in English, will address himself with any alacrity to the study of what is practically a new language to him, devoid of any bearing upon life as he sees it. Nor in his case can it be held to be necessary to supply material for linguistic study, his own and cognate languages being more than sufficient for his needs in this respect. We do not raise objection on the ground that it supplies a hurdle in the race for the degree,—we have proved that our students can be trained to overleap it,—but we *do* hold that the time and energy expended upon this study might be more profitably spent. I quote what our lecturer in English, Mr. D. J. Darlow, says of the second and third year courses. His remarks on the second year's course are general and might apply to all external students; those on the third year have our own students particularly in view. Mr. Darlow says: "The second year B.A. course in English calls for remark. It is a very wide course involving much reading and is a most desirable one when it is to be tested by an internal examination. When, however, the students are to take an external examination and the lecturer not knowing what parts of the syllabus may attract the examiners, has to treat every part in detail, the year's work tends to become a dull grind lacking that delight which should accompany the study of great writings. For the last two years the syllabus has defeated the examiners who, although they set three papers, have had to omit Chaucer altogether—yet three of Chaucer's longer poems are in the syllabus. B.A. course III. is more manageable except that it is burdened with Old English which has to be tackled in one year as the heavy second course cannot be still further weighted. For Native students Old English is an unnecessary load; although the Anthology is worthy, it does not justify the labour involved. It would be better to substitute Elocution and Rhetoric for these students, who by speech alone will be able to convey their thoughts and ideals to their unlettered people. The aim of the whole course

should be to develop powers of appreciation and understanding rather than the amassing of knowledge for purposes of examination. The student who has become a lover of learning and who shows signs of originality and continued growth is more worthy of a degree than is the dull, crammed mind that ceases to grow when the examination is over; yet it is the latter type that the external examination tends to produce."

We are now teaching the four SCIENCES, Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology, mainly for the Pre-Medical Examination (First Year B.Sc.) but the same classes are also available as options for Arts. These classes are being carried on in two laboratories, soon to be increased to four, and with equipment which, if it be held to be adequate, can only be regarded as barely so. Credit is due to the lecturers in these subjects who, knowing the exigency of our resources, carry on cheerfully and succeed in doing creditable work.

The lecturer in CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, Mr. C. P. Dent, says: "Equipment for the first course in Chemistry is fairly good and students are given a full course in both Theoretical and Practical work. Certain additions are, however, highly desirable. These are mainly (1) a gas plant with a supply of Bunsen burners, (2) Increased facilities for demonstration during lectures, (3) A much larger fume cupboard with a proper flue. The laboratory is now being connected to the main water supply—this will give a pressure of about 60 feet in the laboratory and is an improvement which will be much appreciated. Equipment for the first course in Physics is considerably below the standard not only of what is desirable, but of what is really essential for efficiency. While the working costs of a Physics laboratory may be comparatively low, the initial cost of equipment is high, and the amounts granted so far have been quite inadequate. A student learns much more through spending a short time examining and using apparatus than he can by spending a much longer time reading about it. The

importance of a sound first-year course in Physics as a preparation for medical work is being increasingly emphasized and it is important that the students of the College should not be handicapped in this respect."

With regard to BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY which appear in the Post-Matriculation group for the first time, the lecturer, Mr. J. McDowell, after the experience of the first year's working, makes certain recommendations with regard to the time-table and reports: "The work of the students during the past year has been reasonably good, the syllabus being well within their capabilities. The slowness in laboratory work has been a troublesome feature of the course. That this slowness is partly due to inexperience is undoubted, but a certain tendency to procrastination and a certain initial inertia are also important factors in this difficulty. Drawing is weak. The Biological Sciences are more seriously affected by this than any other subjects and some preliminary training in drawing would be a very great help to students and teacher and would bring about a considerable saving of time."

There is nothing calling for special remark with regard to teaching of ECONOMICS, LOGIC, PSYCHOLOGY, ETHICS AND EDUCATION. Two courses in Economics and two in Ethics were taken in 1925 with satisfactory results. Serious additions to the library will have to be undertaken in the interests of students studying subjects in this group. Here, as in the equipment of the laboratories, we are greatly hampered by our lack of adequate endowment and of income free to be expended on these services.

5. PRE-MEDICAL: Apart from individual subjects in this department I may say a word on two of our Post-Matriculation professional courses. Reference has been made to the Pre-Medical Course. This is the name which is given to the four sciences required either as a prerequisite to, or as part of, the "first professional" in Medicine. We welcome this development as

the first step towards building up in South Africa a medical school for non-European students. Unfortunately at present students must look to complete their course overseas at a cost of about £200 a year for five years. This expenditure is beyond the resources of all but one or two students and unless they see their way to meet it there is no object in their entering upon the first year at the College. Three students set out this year to make the attempt but, realizing the impossibility of raising the necessary funds for overseas study, two were compelled to desist. The third will proceed to the University of Glasgow in March of this year. A scheme has been formulated and submitted to the Prime Minister, which, if accepted, will enable selected students, who begin the course at Fort Hare, to finish overseas. I had hoped that the provisions of the scheme would have been in force this year but it has been referred to a committee to consider and report, and some delay is inevitable.

6. EDUCATION DIPLOMA: The second Post-Matriculation course I wish to refer to is that for the Diploma in Education of the College. The students who have taken this Diploma and have gone out to teach, have, according to the reports that we have received of their work, justified their training; and the demands that are being made for men and women similarly qualified show that there is every prospect of this course undergoing expansion in the near future. With the further development of Native and Coloured secondary education that is taking place there is bound to be an increased demand for such men and women, and Native parents would be well advised to make the sacrifices necessary to enable their sons and daughters to take advantage of the new opportunities. One of the drawbacks attendant upon this course is that the elementary village school available for practice in teaching is situated at some distance from the College and is engaged in work of rather a low grade. Its merit is that it brings the students into touch with the conditions as they must be in hundreds of Native village schools.

By and by it may be necessary for the College to build, staff and equip on the College ground, a model demonstration school for the service of this department.

7. GRADUATION. Our graduation ceremony was held in May of this year when Mr. Milner Kabane of Umtata, Transkei, was invested with the B.A. hood of the University of South Africa by Mr. W. G. Bennie, B.A., Chief Inspector of Native Education, who, with the Chairman of Council, addressed the students. These addresses have been published separately. Mr. Kabane has been employed for the past year in the Lovedale High School. Unfortunately no student has been able to complete his Arts course in the year under review, but next year there should be a number of complete passes to report.

8. PREPARATORY CLASSES (BELOW MATRICULATION.) The greater part of our work still lies in classes which are below the standard of matriculation. These comprise courses for University and College Matriculation, for Agriculture, Business and Theology.

9. UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION: Since my last report 9 students have completed the University Matriculation, four of these proceeding to higher courses. From year to year the work of the matriculation classes is rather uneven, classes of fair ability alternating with others that seem to be composed mainly of backward students, an indication that Native secondary education throughout the Union has not yet steadied up, or that the best students are prematurely drawn off to situations. For the past half-dozen years we have, in common with European schools, been working under a duplicate set of matriculation regulations and we shall be glad to see a uniform scheme reintroduced. The attempt which was made some years ago to introduce a new scheme has not proved popular, by far the greater number of schools having elected to present candidates under the Old Regulations. It is unnecessary to review the various classes in detail. The lecturer in English complains of the blight of the

external examination; the lecturer in history that the subject is not a popular one with Native students and that the syllabus is too extensive; the students in Afrikaans suffer from a bad grounding, the lack of opportunity for conversation and the absence of good literature; the classes in Latin were unusually weak; Physical-Science was handicapped for want of room in the laboratory, (a handicap which will soon be removed); while the small class in Biology did promising work. The class as a whole was not up to the average.

10. COLLEGE MATRICULATION: The College Matriculation Course is taken mainly by students who have entered for theological training. It differs from the University examination in allowing passes to accumulate and in demanding some knowledge of a greater range of subjects, in a few only of which the standard of the University matriculation is demanded. A few students are able to complete the course during their term at College, the majority hope to complete the examination by private study after they leave. In that it provides an incentive for study to men who have already entered upon work, the examination is serving a useful purpose.

11. AGRICULTURE: With regard to Agricultural training, Mr. Germond, lecturer in Agriculture and Farm Manager, reports: "Six students were enrolled in this course. Two have successfully completed the second year of the three years' course while three have completed the first year. With one exception the work of the students has been of a high standard and the results at the end of the year very satisfactory. The practical training continues to improve from year to year as the development of the farm proceeds and as new departments, which offer additional training facilities, are inaugurated. The students are now receiving sound practical instruction in the branches of Field Husbandry, Poultry and Vegetable Gardening, besides ordinary farm work and to these will soon be added pig-raising and bee-keeping. The weakness of our practical training still

lies in Animal Husbandry, a very important branch for the Native, and the lack of sufficient practice here is seriously reflected in results obtained in the theoretical work."

In addition to the students who take a complete course in Agriculture, the subject is also studied by others who are candidates for the College Matriculation certificate. For example, four theological students took a course in this department, three of them sitting the examination prescribed for that certificate.

Mr. Germond also reports that all ex-students who have completed their agricultural course have been appointed as Government demonstrators or as farm managers and Agricultural instructors in various Native institutions, and that satisfactory reports of the work of these men are being received. During the course of the year under review, three urgent applications for trained agriculturists were received, but we were unable to fill these posts. The Native people have not yet awakened to the fact that a new line of service has been opened for intelligent, well educated, trained, hardworking youths.

12. AGRICULTURAL SHOW: An important part of the work of the Agricultural department is the organization of the annual Agricultural Show. A show ground has been prepared and it is on all hands agreed that these shows are bound to exercise a stimulating influence on agriculture and stock-breeding in the district. To take full advantage of them we require (1) a more active spirit of co-operation amongst the Native farmers and this we hope to secure by organizing an agricultural society, the members of which will undertake to exhibit and to induce others to do so; (2) more financial support from Government to enable us to provide additional and better prizes. It cannot reasonably be expected that the College should continue to provide for the unavoidable deficits incurred in carrying on these shows. I attach the report of Mr. S. G. Butler, Principal



*Wesleyan Hostel & Theological Institute, Fort Hare.*

of Tsolo School of Agriculture (Appendix I) to whom we are indebted, not only for this careful estimate of the results of the show from year to year, but also for generous assistance in the judging of exhibits. A welcome feature of this part of our work is the ready help we obtain from European farmers and Government officials in our neighbourhood who not only act as judges and assist in the organization but give active encouragement to their Native servants to compete. In the industrial and home arts section we have also the willing assistance of a number of ladies. The main burden of the Show falls, of course, on the Lecturer in Agriculture, Mr. Germond.

13. BUSINESS COURSE: The Business section of the College continues to provide efficient training for a small number of students who find employment as clerk and typists in Native Institutions and in the Native Territories and Protectorates. These students take a three years' course. At the end of the first year they are presented for the Preliminary Commercial Certificate, at the end of the second for Part I of the National Technical Day School Certificate, and at the end of the third year for Part II of the same examination, all external examinations of the Union Education Department. The subjects of study include English Literature and Commercial English, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Business Methods, Commercial Arithmetic, Native Language, Commercial History and Geography and Economics. The work of instruction is done by a number of lecturers but the main part of the technical training is in the hands of Mrs. Fairlie who has taught these classes with acceptance during the ten years of our history. Agricultural and Theological students also get some training in Bookkeeping and Business Methods.

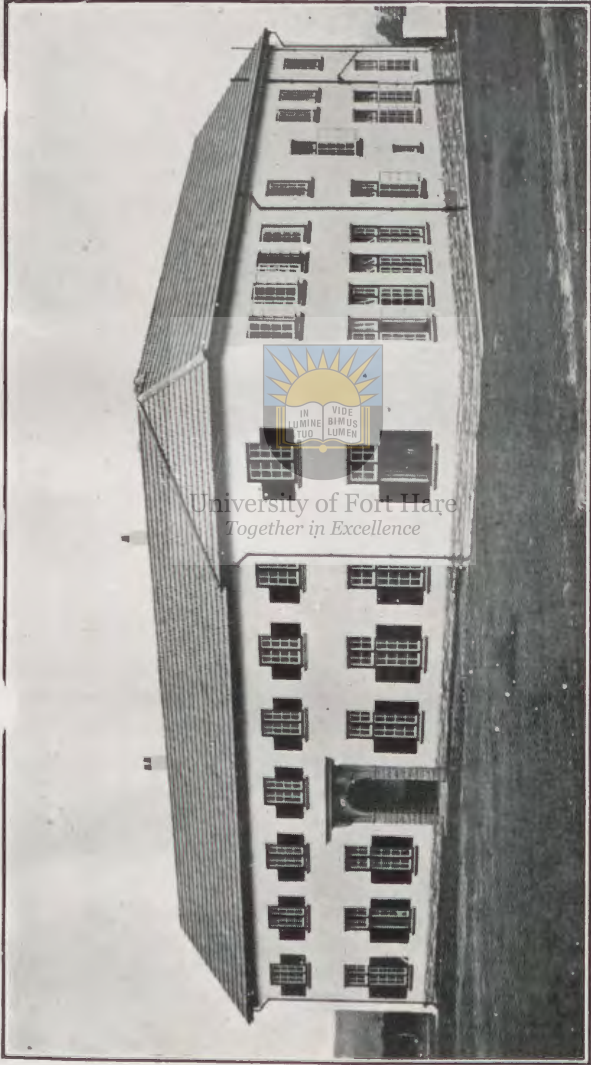
### HOSTEL AND THEOLOGY REPORTS.

14. (a) *Wesleyan*: Rev. J. Pendlebury, Warden and Theological Tutor of the Wesleyan Hostel reports as follows:—"The year opened with 29 students and closed with 33 in residence.

There have been no cases of serious illness during the year. Conduct has been good. Of the 33 students, twelve are taking a Theological Course, four the post-matriculation course, while others are preparing for matriculation and one is taking a Business course. In June three Theological students completed their two years' course. In July six first year men took up residence and one second year's man who had been away ill returned. Some of the students continue to work in the surrounding villages on Sundays, and in Alice the efforts of the Theological students resulted in the formation of a new society class which considerably strengthens the Church."

(b) *Anglican*: The Rt. Rev. Bp. Smyth, Warden of the Anglican Hostel reports as follows: "We began the year with 20 students, one of the Bechuana lads being detained at home by an illness which kept him in bed for some weeks. One new student from Natal arrived some weeks after term had begun and before Easter the Bishop of Fort Beaufort was able to return which brought our numbers up to 22, at which figure they remained throughout the year. During the year the average health of the students has been remarkably good; the moral and religious behaviour of the students has also been very good. We have had a great deal of anxiety about the health of the Housekeeper; she has been dangerously ill for several months, and the presence of such an invalid in the house put the self-restraint of the students to a searching test. I cannot speak too highly of their behaviour under the trying circumstances. In sports the hostel is still to the fore. We are proud to have with us the Victor Ludorum of the last four years. Funds for building a permanent hostel are coming in slowly."

(c) *Presbyterian*: Rev. J. Lennox, Warden and Theological Tutor of the Presbyterian Hostel, reports as follows: "During the first session there were 28 students in residence in the Hostel. In mid-year two of these left, one on taking the University Matriculation Certificate, and one because of poor health which



University of Fort Hare  
*Together in Excellence*

*The Presbyterian Hostel,  
South African Native College.*

probably is a consequence of influenza during the epidemic of 1918. One new student entered in July, making 27 during the second session. Of the 29 individual students who have been in the Hostel this year, 11 are Xosa-speaking, 11 are Basuto, 4 are Zulus, and 3 are Coloured. Of the six Theological students now in their third year, five belong to the Xosa-speaking group and one is Mosutō. If these numbers be subtracted from the totals of the relative groups, it appears that there are six Xosa-speaking Presbyterian students for general education, while there are ten from the French Presbyterian Mission in Basutoland. The numbers are too small to warrant any general conclusion regarding the extent to which students from French Presbyterian and Scotch Presbyterian missions are taking advantage of the College, but they suggest a line of enquiry which may be worth following. The conduct of the students on the whole has been excellent. The House Committee of three students appointed by the students themselves has done useful work. Several of the students in their spare time have cultivated vegetable plots and raised fair quantities of vegetables. Several exhibits from these plots were placed on the Agricultural Show in June."

15. LIBRARY: When the new Dining Hall is available for Assembly we hope to increase the book space in the Library. The amount of money available for additions to the Library from year to year is very small, only £30, and is quite inadequate to supply the books required for reference especially in view of the rapid development of the post-matriculation section. A second £30 is available for the services of a senior student as librarian and with his help a card-index catalogue is being prepared. I am indebted to Mr. Howard Fim for the gift of a set of the Harvard African Studies,—a very valuable and expensive series of studies of African life and customs.

16. PIANO: A notable gift during last year was that of Mrs. Brown of St. Mungo's who gave us a piano. Mrs. Brown, who

comes of an old and respected missionary family, has continually demonstrated her goodwill towards the College and its work.

17. **NEWSPAPERS:** I have to thank the publishers of the following newspapers for regular copies: Imvo, Mochochonono, Naledi, Leselinyana, Abantu-Batho and Umteteli-wa-Bantu, Fort Beaufort Advocate, Blythwood Review.

18. **STUDENT MOVEMENT SCHOLARSHIPS:** Mention must be made here of a very valuable piece of service which has been rendered by Rev. Max Yergan, Secretary of the Native Branch of the Students' Christian Union. Some years ago, when distress was acute amongst the students of Europe, Mr. Yergan was enabled to send a contribution to their Relief Fund from the Native students of South Africa. When South Africa and especially our neighbourhood were stricken with drought last year and it seemed that several students would be prevented from coming to College owing to poverty, Mr. Yergan made an appeal to the Relief Committee in Europe, and a sum of £400 was placed at his disposal for granting assistance to students who might need it. With the help of a committee this sum was allocated to the students attending Institutions all over the Union, half of it being reserved for students of the College. This money has been used to provide help over two years, so that a student who, encouraged by a grant, entered upon a course of study, should have a reasonable hope of being able to finish. Such help, though temporary, has been of the utmost value and has been responsible for ten students getting their feet on the educational ladder. This is only one indication of the service that Mr. Yergan is rendering to the Native students of South Africa.

19. **COLLEGE SERVICE AND MORNING PRAYERS:** The morning Prayers and Sunday Service have been conducted regularly during terms.

20. **DISCIPLINE AND STUDENT SOCIETIES:** The discipline of the students throughout the year was good. The students' societies

and clubs were conducted as usual. Perhaps I may be allowed to mention a piece of social service which has been organized by the Students' Christian Union. A series of talks on Agriculture, on animal pests and on home conditions was arranged for the benefit of a neighbouring village and the students undertook to provide the speakers for these meetings. The talks were valuable to the villagers and were appreciated, but as an introduction to social service, the experience was perhaps more valuable to the students themselves.

19. SENATE: I have to thank the members of the Senate and Staff for their co-operation during the year.



I. THE BACKGROUND. In writing the history of the first decade of the life of the College, one must have as a background the ten preparatory years that preceded the formal opening in 1916. It was in the closing days of 1905 that the first convention to consider the establishment of the College was held. The project was enthusiastically received by the Natives and warmly pressed by their European friends, but as the months and years passed, the difficulties of organization became apparent. A basis for the co-operation of the missionary churches had to be secured, the interest of the Native territories had to be engaged, the support of the various colonies and later of the new Union Government had to be won, and, perhaps most difficult of all, the unorganised, and by no means wealthy, Native population had to be induced to recognise their need of an institution of higher learning and to contribute to a fund for the endowment of the College. It required a full ten years of persistent effort before the conditions were such as to justify a beginning, and then only after the ambitious hopes of the earlier years had been sacrificed. Too much credit cannot be given to the men European and Native, who created the organization which enabled a start to be made in 1916.

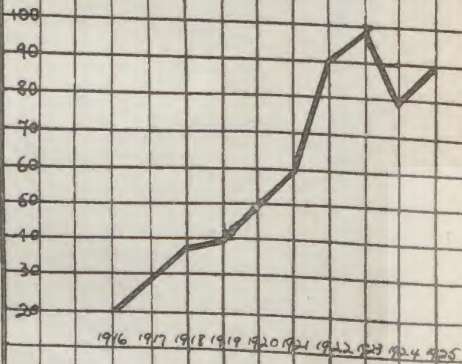
Compared with the uphill progress of the ten years to 1916, the pace of the ten years since then, disappointingly slow as it may be thought in itself, has been rapid.

2. INCORPORATION. In the first place the Executive Board, a voluntary association of those interested in promoting the College, was replaced by a Governing Council, the members of which were appointed on the basis of the contributions made to the scheme by the authorities co-operating. This in turn has been replaced by a Council incorporated under an Act of the Union Parliament. Whereas in the earlier years the relation of the College to the Government was that of a private venture receiving grants at the discretion of the Government, it is now on the same footing as any of the European University or Technical Colleges with respect to the support it derives from public funds and to its government. The Native people are thus assured of equality of treatment as far as this institution is concerned, and any further aid which the College may obtain from the Government is mainly conditioned by the measure of support which the Native people and their friends are prepared to lend to it.

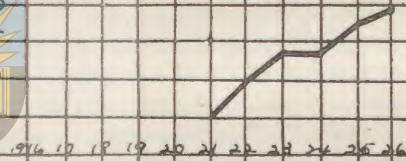
3. STAFF. In 1916 there were four members on the staff. These have now increased to sixteen. This number may seem large for the number of students in residence but it is conditioned not so much by numbers as by our denominational organization and by the variety of work that is required of the staff, a variety again which depends upon the careers opening out before a small number of the more advanced Native and Coloured youth. It must also be remembered that at present the College is at a stage intermediate between a high school and a College proper and that the high school classes naturally make more demands upon the teaching time of the staff than College classes do.

ROLL. In estimating the growth in the number of students over the ten years, two factors must be borne in mind. One is that the entrance standard has been raised by two grades in the interval and secondly that three grades have been added at the upper

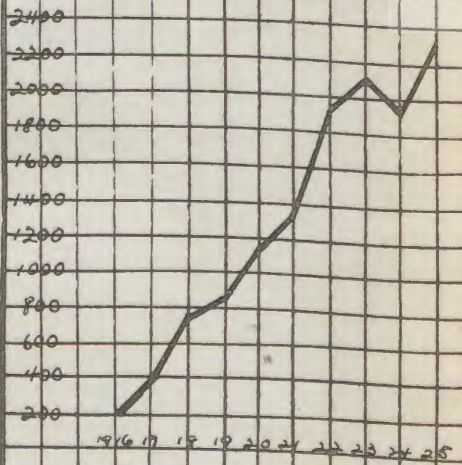
## AVERAGE ROLL



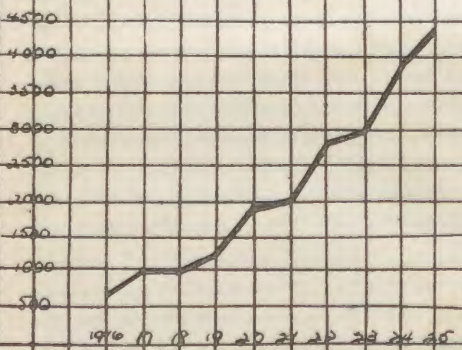
## POST MATRICULATION ENROLMENT



## FEES PAID BY STUDENTS



## GOVERNMENT GRANTS



ENTRANCE STANDARD RAISED.

end of the scale. It follows, therefore, that the increase in numbers taken by itself is not a fair index of the advantage that has been taken of the College by the non-European races; the quality of the students, judged by the standards of entrance and exit, must also be taken into account. The real development of the work may be gauged from the fact that one of the students who entered in 1916 with a teacher's qualification had by the end of the ninth year completed four years of high school work and three years for the B.A. degree, and, between high school and graduation, had had a short period of teaching service in the schools. To take another instance, the first graduate was able to complete his course at the end of the eighth year of the existence of the College. In actual numbers the roll has increased from an average of 18 in 1916 to an average of 95 in 1923, our high water mark, and 99 in 1925. It will be noticed from the graph which I attach that the break in the upward progress was caused by the raising of the standard in 1923.

4. COURSES. In 1916 we were able to offer only a high school course of two or four years and a business course. Since then we have added a three-years' course in Agriculture, three years of the Arts degree course, a two-years post-matriculation teacher's course, and the first year (scientific) of the Medical Course. Two theological courses, in connection with the denominational hostels, have also been attached to the College. As I have stated above, we have shed the two lowest classes of the high school department.

5. PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. In 1916 there was only one high school outside of the College preparing pupils for entrance to Fort Hare. Now eleven institutions have organized junior high school departments and in a year or two we may look for a notable increase in the numbers of those entering at Junior Certificate stage. This development of a Native and Coloured High School system in the Union is very gratifying. In some quarters, however, there is a disposition to force the

pace and to hurry the development of the schools forward to matriculation at once. In my opinion, this would be a mistake at the present juncture, as the rate of absorption of these comparatively highly qualified students is bound to be slow, and the College will have sufficient accommodation for some years to come to meet all probable demands for them. We shall be glad to give up all sub-matriculation non-technical classes when the number of post-matriculation students is sufficiently large to occupy the hostels and other College buildings that have been provided, and when the fees of the real College students can maintain the level of our grants on a plane adequate to provide for our staff, but in my opinion this will not be accomplished before the end of the second decade of our existence. Whether the abandonment of matriculation classes is to be accomplished gradually or at a stroke is a matter for discussion and arrangement with the Provincial Education Departments. Meanwhile a glance at the graph of our post-matriculation enrolment will suggest that the premature abandonment of our senior high school department will leave us with an expensive plant not utilized to anything like its capacity. On the other hand, if we have to maintain a senior high school in competition with others throughout the Union, there is bound to be a waste of public funds available for Native education.

6. EXAMINATION RESULTS. It is not altogether wise to judge the work of a place of higher education by the results of examinations. There is an influence upon student life which is not measurable by passes in the schools. The capacity for undertaking responsibility in life, the gradual unfolding of character able to withstand the press of circumstance and to command the respect of one's fellow citizens, are the tests we should like our students to be able to meet. That such men and women are passing through the College in increasing numbers we have the best of reasons for believing, and we are thankful to God that it is so. It is a matter for regret that many who

begin a course are for various reasons, such as poverty, home responsibilities, age and deficient preliminary education, unable to stay for completion, but such wastage is a common feature of higher education and more obvious perhaps in secondary than in College education proper. But in spite of drawbacks such as these, an institution of higher education, existing as it does for the very purpose of training men and women in the ways of knowledge, should be able to show that a proportion of its students are meeting with fair success the usual tests of school and college work. In comparing such results with those of European institutions doing the same grade of work, it must, in justice, be remembered that the majority of our students have to meet those tests in a language vastly different in structure and idiom from their mother tongue. The handicap that this entails diminishes, it is true, the high the students goes, but in the lower classes it is a very real handicap indeed. These remarks are not made to palliate failure in examinations but to set in truer perspective such success as has attended the efforts of the students. In the ten years three students have reached the standard of the B.A. degree of the University of South Africa, 14 have passed the second year; 17 the first year of the same degree. Some indication of the character of the studies of these graduate students may be gathered from the passes in the various subjects:

|             |    |               |    |
|-------------|----|---------------|----|
| English     | 29 | Psychology    | 14 |
| Latin       | 6  | Chemistry     | 9  |
| Mathematics | 5  | Economics     | 6  |
| Logic       | 10 | Econ. History | 3  |
| Ethics      | 15 | Zoology       | 2  |
| Education   | 18 |               |    |

|    |          |      |          |             |            |               |       |              |
|----|----------|------|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| 12 | students | have | obtained | the         | College    | Diploma       | in    | Education.   |
| 44 | "        | "    | passed   | the         | University | Matriculation | Exam. |              |
| 6  | "        | "    | "        | the         | College    | Matriculation | Exam. |              |
| 7  | "        | "    | obtained | the         | College    | Diploma       | in    | Business.    |
| 16 | "        | "    | "        | Preliminary | Commercial | Certificate.  |       |              |
| 6  | "        | "    | "        | the         | College    | Diploma       | in    | Agriculture. |

Of the students who have proceeded overseas for medical studies one has graduated M.B., Ch.B. at Edinburgh University, one has passed the third professional Medical Examination at Edinburgh, and one has passed the first professional Medical Examination at Birmingham.

**OCCUPATIONS OF FORMER STUDENTS:** An analysis of our roll shows that of the former students whose occupations are known to us:

43% are teachers  
 20% „ ministers  
 14% „ clerks  
 7% „ agricultural instructors  
 3% „ chiefs  
 7% „ residents elsewhere  
 6% „ other occupations.

The following figures with respect to the University Matriculation passes may be interesting: Of the 104 presentations for Matriculation in the period under review 44 or 42.3% obtained the Certificate. The percentage of passes in European schools over the country in 1924 was reported to be 47. Figures with respect to the separate subjects are as follows:—

|                  | Presentations | Passes | Percentage | Number who obtained over 50% of marks. |
|------------------|---------------|--------|------------|--|
| Xosa             | 37            | 36     | 97         | 32                                     |
| Zulu             | 15            | 15     | 100        | 12                                     |
| Sesuto           | 17            | 17     | 100        | 11                                     |
| Sechuana         | 2             | 2      | 100        | 1                                      |
| English          | 119           | 98     | 83.2       | 27                                     |
| Mathematics      | 89            | 67     | 75         | 22                                     |
| History          | 110           | 70     | 63         | 7                                      |
| Latin            | 115           | 69     | 60         | 14                                     |
| Physical Science | 101           | 50     | 49.5       | 10                                     |
| Biology          | 15            | 4      | 26         | 1                                      |

7. CAREERS: One feature that the figures quoted above reveal is that, as I have pointed out in the first part of this report, sufficient advantage is not being taken by Native students of the facilities provided for training in Business Methods and in Agriculture. With regard to the former, there must be many positions in the Civil services in the Natives Territories that could be adequately filled by well educated Native men if these were available. As a matter of fact, such services are recruited from the teaching profession, an expensive and wasteful method, all things considered. With regard to Agriculture, a new sphere is opening up for trained men as demonstrators, but the imagination is lacking to seize the opportunity. Those who have been bold enough to strike out a new path have been rewarded by fairly remunerative situations. Apart altogether from Government or Institution service, those who have land to work would find that the cost of training would be amply repaid by increased returns.

University of Fort Hare

8. EARNINGS OF STUDENTS: In showing the monetary value of higher education as compared with lower, one may take the salaries of former students as examples. A male teacher who takes an ordinary teachers' course may receive salary of £60 whereas one who has taken the Diploma in Education of the College with Matriculation may receive £100. A female teacher with ordinary qualifications may receive from £48; with the College Diploma may receive £100. One who has taken a degree as well as the Diploma in Education may receive a commencing salary of £200 per annum. An agricultural demonstrator with the College Diploma may receive £120, and a clerk £120-10-170. These are actual salaries received by former Native students. The scales for Coloured men are in some cases in excess of these.

9. GRANTS: As has been pointed out, the College is now in receipt of grants based on its income from fees and other sources, subject to two limitations: (1) the increase in grant in any one year

may not exceed ten per cent of the grant paid in the previous year and (2) the grant in any one year may not exceed three-fourths of the expenditure on tuition and maintenance in that year. In practice the effect of the second regulation is that the College must find one-fourth of its recognised expenditure. Our experience of the working of these regulations is that, owing to inadequate endowment, the College is not able to take advantage of all the grant its recognised income entitles it to earn and grants have to be returned to the exchequer.

10. CAPITAL: A second point is that the educational buildings that have been erected have been put up by means of loans from the Government on which 6% of interest and redemption has to be paid annually. A sum of £26,000 has in this way been received on loan during the past ten years upon which £1,560 is paid annually in interest and redemption. The redemption period is forty years. It would almost appear that the annual interest charges have reached the limit that the College with its present resources can carry and some less burdensome method of financing extensions in future will have to be found. With the exception of £1000 from the Rhodes Trust no substantial increase to the capital fund has been received since the opening of the College in 1916. Had not the co-operating Churches undertaken to find the capital necessary for hostels—a sum of £21,500 having been provided in this way.—the circumstances of the College would have been more straitened than they are.

11. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT: What then may we expect to see accomplished in the next ten years? (1) We should hope that, by the end of the second decade, the standard of attainment of the Native and Coloured peoples would have advanced sufficiently to enable the College to confine its energies to, and utilize its resources entirely in, post-Matriculation work, i.e. in work of real college standard. (2) The number of students of college grade should be

approaching the 200 mark. (3) A Medical School should have been developed. (4) The schools of Education, Bantu Studies, Agriculture and Business should have been extended. (5) A School of Domestic Science for women should have been organised. (6) In order that any or all of these results may be accomplished, a proportionate expansion of the capital fund will be necessary, in the form of donations from philanthropic bodies or individuals and of annual grants from Native Territories and Protectorates.

12. RELATION TO EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES: I may perhaps be allowed to raise a point with regard to the relation of the College to the European Universities. It has been proved, I think, that selected Native and Coloured students can meet the tests and attain the standards for students of other races and in doing so that they can conform to the requirements of the University of South Africa. But our students have to be treated as external students of the University of South Africa and have some of the advantages that accrue to internal students of the University have to be sacrificed. The relation that we have established, while moderately satisfactory, is not altogether so, and will become less so as time goes on, because it will involve the courses of the majority of our students being determined by an external body which has not mainly the needs of our students in view. Three possibilities lie open to us: (1) To make application to be received as a constituent college of the University of South Africa so that our students may be internal students of that University. (2) To ask for affiliation with a non-federal University. (3) To ask for a separate charter as a non-European University. These are not necessarily exclusive alternatives but might be regarded in the order given as stages of progress. The first two, however, would not be a great advance upon our present position and would introduce fresh complications for others as well as for ourselves. The bold course of working for the third alternative at once would be the simplest

in the long run, and, provided guarantees could be given that certain standards would be maintained, the most satisfactory from the point of view of the non-European population. The problem is not yet urgent but will become increasingly so in the next few years and in any case our minds should be clear as to the line along which we wish development to take place.

13. PROPORTION OF NATIVE TO COLOURED STUDENTS: One fact that I might point out here is the relative proportion of Native to Coloured students on the roll. Out of 96 who were at one time or another on the roll in 1925, 24 were Coloured, inclusive of Cape coloured, half-caste and Indian. Thus one-quarter of the students were other than Native; a proportion which is reasonable if regard be had to the two factors of population and relative advancement of the Coloured and Native sections. But if we look at the highest classes of the College, those above matriculation, we find the position reversed, and out of 16 students 11 of them are Coloured. The Native section of the population has to its credit the first three graduates of the College, but it would appear that, having made a gallant start, it has slackened in its efforts and in spite of the most favourable auspices has not pushed forward its young men and women. It is not that we wish to see the number of Coloured students diminish, for some of our best men have been in that group, but we should like to see the Natives taking proportionate advantage of their opportunities at the higher stages.

14. CONCLUSION: In closing I should like to record my belief, based on the experience of the past ten years, that our work lies amongst a people eminently worthy in heart and mind of our efforts for their further education; that education such as we are able to give is not the only way but is one main way by which this people will be helped on the road to a true civilization, with all that that implies of directed thought, of

cultivated taste, of upright character, of social conscience, of religious experience. These ideals are already being realised in the lives of some who have spent time at the College, and such realization will in the providence of God be increasingly apparent in days yet to come. There is no longer need even to discuss whether opportunities of receiving such education should be given; our only care should be to see that abundant opportunity be in fact given and that our education be directed towards the highest ends. If these be the ends of God there will be no conflict with the ends of any individual or with the righteous ends of any other group in the State or in the world.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



ALEXANDER KERR,

(Principal).

University of Fort Hare

*Together in Excellence*

## Appendix to Principal's Report.

### REPORT ON THE FORT HARE AGRICULTURAL SHOW, JUNE 18th, 1925.

The annual show at Fort Hare was held on the 18th of June, 1925. In spite of the bad weather which kept many entries away, the support was very encouraging. Improvement in the quality of exhibits was noticeable on all sides. The agricultural section produce was excellent as usual, the exhibits of beans and mealies being especially commendable.

At the beginning of September I attended the Witwatersrand Show in Johannesburg and could not help noticing the poor section of beans at this Show as compared with the really excellent section at Fort Hare. Shows of this description are surely making themselves felt in the interest they are arousing in the production of crops of better quality.

I asked Mr. Willows, who travelled through the Ciskei with Mr. Joubert (the Commissioner appointed by the Government to inquire into the distress caused by the drought), whether he had noticed any cases of better cultivation, etc., which might be placed to the credit of Fort Hare shows. He told me that in very many cases, where the people are selecting the seed better, cultivating the land in a more scientific manner, and taking greater care of the stock, this forward movement could be traced to the knowledge gained by exhibitors at the Fort Hare Show.

Taking the different sections at the Show this year, I consider that the Horse section on the whole showed some improvement owing to the elimination of a large number of animals that should not have been shown in previous years. The condition of the animals also was very much better than the previous year.

In the Cattle section the improvement was marked. Animals of much better type were on show and the condition of the animals was good. The show is encouraging the Native people to purchase better class stock and at the same time to feed and look after the stock properly. Some of the young stock showed that a better class of bull was also being used.

# Fort Hare Agricultural Show, 1926.



University of Fort Hare  
*Opening Ceremony.*  
Together in Excellence



*General View.*

In the Sheep section, the exhibits were a great improvement on the previous year; both in the class of wool and size of carcass the exhibits were much improved. The competition in several sections was keen and this section is growing rapidly. Considering the importance of this branch of farming to the native people at the present time, this progress is very satisfactory.

The Pig section was disappointing but, considering the manner in which pigs are reared in the locations, it is not surprising that little interest is shown in this section.

The poultry section was very well supported and some excellent birds were exhibited. This branch of farming should be encouraged as much as possible as it gives a certain return to the small holder. The quality of the birds showed that better stock is being purchased and that the fowls in this neighbourhood are rapidly improving.

The Farm Produce section was supported very well. The collection of mealies in the L-cop sections was most encouraging, and a great advance has been made in the selection of the ears. As this section is so very important, I would like to see added to it a class for

1. Single Ears
  - (a) Dent type
  - (b) Flint type
2. Three Ears
  - (a) Dent type
  - (b) Flint type.

In these classes no cross entries should be allowed. The great mistake made is in still exhibiting cross-bred varieties and impure ears. Kafir-corn was also very good and the exhibits were very even as the seed was well grown and well selected. The Bean section was undoubtedly the section of the show which could stand comparison with any show. In this section the very large number of thoroughly matured, selected seed was

well grown and made judging most difficult, and all the exhibitors in this section must be congratulated on the excellent way in which their exhibits were got up. The Pea section showed an improvement on last year but the entries are smaller than they should be. The Wheat section was fairly well supported, but the Monkey-nut section was poorly supported. The single exhibits in these sections were very good. The Bird Seed section was not supported as well as in the previous year, as was also the case with the wheat and oats sections. The forage was not good. Too many weed growths such as Wild Oats and Darnel were found mixed with the samples. The Potato and Tobacco sections were very good and the exhibits in these sections all showed good quality and careful selection. The exhibits of green fodder were excellent. The vegetables were fair, but a great deal more should be done in this section. Additional classes for groups of vegetables should be added:

- University of Fort Hare
- |    |                 |            |                |
|----|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 75 | Best collection | Vegetables | ( 6 varieties) |
| 75 | " "             | " "        | (12 varieties) |
- No cross entries.

The Wool section was also good, the fleeces showing signs of careful selection, and the quality of the different exhibits was very even.

*Native Arts:* This is a section that should be encouraged. At these shows we hear on all sides how native arts have degenerated. Comparisons made between the articles produced to-day and those of twenty or thirty years ago are always very much in favour of the articles of by-gone days. Considering how little has been done to encourage these arts in the past, I consider that it is encouraging to see the standard that is retained to-day. Now that the agricultural shows are encouraging the native people to produce articles in which they can take real pride and are also giving the opportunity of displayed them, I consider that a better class of articles will be forth coming in the near future.

*Implements:* The Implements shown were neatly painted and in good repair. The repairing of implements with pieces of wire instead of using the proper bolts and nuts is still too much in evidence.

The reports of the Lady-judges are attached. The additional classes as suggested by Mrs. Matthews in the bread classes, I consider would help the judging to a very great extent, and should be added to the prize-list.

The competition in the Ploughing section was very keen indeed and some excellent ploughing was seen. The section grows stronger yearly and more ground will have to be prepared for it. As the competitors practise ploughing throughout the year, the better cultivation produces better crops. Owing to the heavy wind the sowing competition had to be abandoned.

Taken as a whole, I consider a great deal of progress has been made. The grounds are being improved yearly and the exhibits are displayed to better advantage. The quality of all classes of stock and produce shows evidence of more careful and intelligent selection.

The Secretary and officials are to be congratulated on the manner in which the Show was organized and in their handling of the exhibits on the day of the Show.

(Signed) S. G. BUTLER,

*Principal, Tsolo School of Agriculture*

27th October 1925.

### REPORTS OF LADY JUDGES.

*Needle-Work:* The work in this section was all good. There were some very nicely made garments—all hand-sewn—others done by machine also very neatly made, but which could not of course compete with the hand work. Perhaps another year there might be a separate class for machine-made garments. I think there might have been more entries. All those who can should try and compete and see how their work compares with others. The knitting was quite good too, but here again

there were very few entries. We shall hope next year to see a much larger number of exhibits.

(Signed) L. HENCHMAN.

*Cooking:* The exhibits in connection with Cooking were on the whole a great improvement on last year, although fewer in number. A brave attempt at butter-making was a move in the right direction. Trussed fowls were very good, only so few. Eggs were large, and a good colour.

I would suggest that when drawing up your next schedules, you give a few more prizes for Bread especially, namely Oven Bread, Bake-pot Bread, Mealie-meal Bread (brown and white of each kind) and so on. The difference is so great one finds it difficult to judge.



(Signed) M. MATTHEWS.

University of Fort Hare  
*Together in Excellence*

# Fort Hare Agricultural Show, 1926.



University of Fort Hare  
*Produce Exhibit.*  
Together in Excellence



*Ploughing Competition.*

# Statistics.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE TEN YEARS 1916—1925.

—:O:—

### I. ROLL.

Total number of Students enrolled during the year.

| Average for   | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| First 5 years | 66   | 101  | 102  | 92   | 90   |
|               | 38   |      |      |      |      |

### II.

|           |    | 61 | 96 | 85 | 92 |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Men ...   | 35 |    |    |    |    |
| Women ... | 3  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 7  |

### III.

|              | 17 | 22 | 32 | 28 | 21 | 22 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Fingo ...    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Xosa ...     | 3  | 7  | 13 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Basuto ...   | 5  | 9  | 15 | 8  | 7  | 15 |
| Zulu ...     | 3  | 7  | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Coloured ... | 4  | 11 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 17 |
| Bechuana ... | 2  | 5  | 8  | 11 | 9  | 4  |
| Pondo ...    | 1  | 1  | 3  | 5  | 3  | 6  |
| Swazi ...    | 1  | 2  | 1  | —  | —  | —  |
| Indian ...   | 1  | 1  | 4  | 6  | 5  | 4  |
| Others ...   | —  | —  | —  | —  | 1  | 3  |

### IV.

#### LANGUAGE.

|              |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Xosa ...     | 22 | 33 | 44 | 45 | 36 | 41 |
| Sesuto ...   | 5  | 9  | 13 | 5  | 7  | 14 |
| English ...  | 3  | 1  | 4  | 8  | 6  | 7  |
| Zulu ...     | 3  | 8  | 14 | 15 | 17 | 19 |
| Sechuana ... | 2  | 5  | 8  | 11 | 9  | 4  |
| Dutch ...    | 3  | 10 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 14 |
| Sepedi ...   | —  | —  | 2  | 1  | —  | —  |

### V.

#### RESIDENCE.

|                      |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Cape Province        | 8  | 17 | 24 | 34 | 31 | 34 |
| Transkei Territories | 14 | 28 | 34 | 28 | 20 | 22 |
| Basutoland ..        | 4  | 5  | 9  | 5  | 6  | 10 |

|                          | Average for<br>First 5 years | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Natal ... ..             | 5                            | 7    | 13   | 14   | 19   | 18   |
| Orange Free State ... .. | 1                            | 3    | 6    | 7    | 5    | 5    |
| Transvaal ... ..         | 3                            | 8    | 13   | 11   | 8    | 7    |
| Bechuanaland ... ..      | —                            | —    | —    | 2    | 2    | 2    |
| Rhodesia .. ..           | —                            | —    | 2    | 1    | 1    | 2    |

## VI. DENOMINATION.

|                                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Wesleyan ... ..                  | 14 | 30 | 45 | 42 | 39 | 36 |
| Presbyterian ... ..              | 11 | 16 | 24 | 23 | 18 | 20 |
| Anglican ... ..                  | 4  | 8  | 17 | 13 | 11 | 14 |
| Roman Catholic ... ..            | 2  | 1  | 2  | —  | 1  | 1  |
| Congregational ... ..            | 4  | 6  | 6  | 7  | 5  | 7  |
| African Methodist ... ..         | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| Dutch Reformed Church ... ..     | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2  |
| Baptist ... ..                   | —  | —  | —  | 2  | 2  | 3  |
| London Missionary Society ... .. | —  | —  | —  | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| Moravian ... ..                  | —  | —  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 1  |
| Moslem ... ..                    | —  | —  | —  | 3  | 5  | 3  |
| Hindu ... ..                     | —  | —  | —  | 5  | 4  | 2  |

University of Fort Hare

*Together in Excellence*

## VII. ENTRANCE QUALIFICATION.

|                              |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Matriculation ... ..         | —  | —  | —  | 1  | —  | —  |
| Junior Certificate ... ..    | 11 | 21 | 28 | 36 | 31 | 48 |
| Teachers' Certificate ... .. | 20 | 42 | 69 | 50 | 48 | 45 |
| Entrance Examination ... ..  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 15 | 11 | 6  |

## VIII. COURSE.

|                                 |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Post Matriculation ... ..       | —  | 6  | 11 | 13 | 13 | 15 |
| University Matriculation ... .. | 26 | 33 | 56 | 56 | 48 | 49 |
| College Matriculation ... ..    | 4  | 16 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 22 |
| Business ... ..                 | 6  | 6  | 9  | 6  | 7  | 7  |
| Agriculture ... ..              | 2  | 2  | 5  | 6  | 4  | 6  |

## IX. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

|                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.A. Degree             |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| First Year ... ..       | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Second Year ... ..      | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Third Year ... ..       | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| College Diploma in Arts |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| First Year ... ..       | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Second Year ... ..      | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Third Year ... ..       | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |

|  | Total for     |      |      |      |      |      |
|--|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|  | First 5 years | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
| College Diploma in Education           |               |      |      |      |      |      |
| First Class ...                        | —             | —    | 1    | 3    | 2    | 2    |
| Second Class ...                       | —             | —    | 1    | 1    | 2    | —    |
| Premedical ...                         | —             | —    | —    | —    | —    | 1    |
| University Matriculation               | 13            | 3    | 9    | 3    | 7    | 9    |
| College Matriculation                  | 1             | 1    | 1    | 3    | 2    | —    |
| Business Diploma                       |               |      |      |      |      |      |
| First Class ...                        | 3             | —    | —    | —    | 1    | 1    |
| Second Class ...                       | 3             | —    | 1    | —    | —    | —    |
| Preliminary Commercial Certificate ... | 8             | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | —    |
| National Technical Day-School Cert.,—  |               |      |      |      |      |      |
| Part. I. ...                           | —             | —    | —    | —    | 2    | 2    |
| " II. ...                              | —             | —    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
| Agriculture Diploma                    | 1             | —    | —    | 4    | 1    | —    |

## X. TUITION AND HOSTEL STATISTICS.

### I. Average Number of Boarders for Nine Years.

| Average for   | University of Fort Hare<br>Together in Excellence |      |      |      |      |    |
|---------------|---|------|------|------|------|----|
| First 5 years | 1921  | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |    |
|               | 34  | 64   | 88   | 96   | 83   | 90 |

### II. Comparative Statement of Dining Room Cost per Student for Ten Years.

| Average for   | 1921    | 1922    | 1923     | 1924    | 1925    |          |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| First 5 years | £23 1 0 | £13 0 3 | £13 15 5 | £13 2 5 | £14 3 7 | £12 10 4 |

### III. Average Cost per student for Education £71 16s. Od.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Average Amount contributed by State ... | £45 9s. Od. |
| " " " " " College ...                   | 18 9 0      |
| " " " " " Student ...                   | 7 18 0      |
| (including Theological Students)        |             |
| Percentage of contribution by State ... | 64.3        |
| " " " " " College ...                   | 25.7        |
| " " " " " Student ...                   | 11 100%     |

### IV. Fees paid by Students for Ten Years.

| Average for   | 1921      | 1922      | 1923      | 1924       | 1925       |           |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| First 5 years | £778 16 9 | £1466 8 6 | £1930 9 3 | £2268 19 0 | £2062 11 2 | £2175 6 9 |

**DONATIONS OF £5 AND OVER TO THE CAPITAL  
ACCOUNT.**

|   | £              | s.        | d.        |
|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Transkeian General Council ... ..           | 10,000         | 0         | 0         |
| United Free Church of Scotland ... ..       | 5,000          | 0         | 0         |
| De Beers, Kimberley ... ..                  | 2,500          | 0         | 0         |
| Rhodes Trustees ... ..                      | 1,000          | 0         | 0         |
| Lady Philipson Stow ... ..                  | 500            | 0         | 0         |
| Glen Grey District Council ... ..           | 500            | 0         | 0         |
| Howard Pim, Esq. ... ..                     | 550            | 0         | 0         |
| Pondoland General Council ... ..            | 250            | 0         | 0         |
| S. A. Races Committee (per A. F. Fox, Esq.) | 207            | 17        | 6         |
| Joseph Rowantree, Esq. ... ..               | 125            | 0         | 0         |
| Francis Oats, Esq. ... ..                   | 26             | 5         | 0         |
| General Botha ... ..                        | 26             | 5         | 0         |
| H. Beard, Esq. ... ..                       | 25             | 0         | 0         |
| Chief Mahupa ... ..                         | 26             | 0         | 0         |
| Rev. J. Knox Bokwe ... ..                   | 12             | 0         | 0         |
| H. Hirsch, Esq. ... ..                      | 10             | 10        | 0         |
| Chief Mangala Ndamase ... ..                | 10             | 0         | 0         |
| Mr. Moses Masisi ... ..                     | 10             | 0         | 0         |
| Mr. J. Makasi ... ..                        | 6              | 6         | 0         |
| Rev. J. D. Goronyane ... ..                 | 5              | 5         | 0         |
| Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner ... ..             | 5              | 5         | 0         |
| Mr. M. Pelem ... ..                         | 5              | 5         | 0         |
| Rev. E. Sidlai ... ..                       | 5              | 0         | 0         |
| Senator T. Schreiner ... ..                 | 5              | 0         | 0         |
| Dr. Claud Taylor ... ..                     | 5              | 0         | 0         |
| Dr. J. W. Weir ... ..                       | 5              | 0         | 0         |
| Rev. D. Malgas ... ..                       | 5              | 0         | 0         |
| Mr. E. Tshongwana ... ..                    | 5              | 0         | 0         |
| Messrs. Hosken & Co. ... ..                 | 5              | 0         | 0         |
| Other European Donors ... ..                | 28             | 6         | 6         |
| Other Native Donors ... ..                  | 186            | 14        | 11        |
|   | <u>£21,050</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>11</u> |

Basutoland Administration, a grant of £300 p.a., equal to the interest on a Capital donation of £6,000.

Special grant from the United Free Church of Scotland for survey, fencing, etc., £320.

The following Churches have undertaken to erect Hostels:—

1. Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa (of value over £14,000).
2. United Free Church of Scotland (of value £10,000).
3. The Church of the Province.

The following Donations have been made for Scholarships.

|   | £          | s.       | d.       |
|---|------------|----------|----------|
| The Society Friends,<br>(per A. J. Hoyland, Birmingham) ... | 130        | 0        | 0        |
| The Society of Friends, (per Miss Impey)                    | 61         | 0        | 0        |
| The Society of Friends (per Miss Clarke)                    | 20         | 0        | 0        |
| Well Park Sunday School, Greenock,<br>(per Mr. McCall) ...  | 43         | 0        | 0        |
| Mount Park S. School, (per Mr. Marshall)                    | 42         | 0        | 0        |
| Miss Macvicar, Lovedale ... ..                              | 15         | 0        | 0        |
| Mr. J. Chalmers, Lovedale ... ..                            | 5          | 0        | 0        |
| Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner .. ...                             | 5          | 5        | 0        |
| Student Christian Movement ... ..                           | 200        | 0        | 0        |
|   | <u>521</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>0</u> |

# Council.

## Members of the Council.

### *Representing the Union Government :*

THE SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION.  
(Secundus : REV. A. G. MURRAY.)  
THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.  
(Secundus : J. M. YOUNG.)  
C. T. LORAM, M.A., L.L.B., D.Ph.  
(Secundus : D. MCK. MALCOLM.)  
T. W. C. NORTON.  
(Secundus : W. G. BENNIE, B.A.)

### *Representing the University of South Africa :*

PROF. A. S. KIDD, M.A.  
PROF. G. F. DINGEMANS, M.A.

### *Representing Basutoland Administration :*

F. H. DUTTON, M.A.  
(Secundus : F. M. REID)

### *Representing Native Secondary Education :*

REV. A. CARDROSS GRANT, M.A.

### *Representing the College Senatus :*

D. J. DARLOW, B.A.  
C. P. DENT, M.Sc.

### *Representing the Transkeian General Council :*

CR. MLOKOTI.  
(Secundus : CR. SOPELA)  
CR. MANELLE.  
(Secundus : CR. MDA)

### *Representing the United Free Church of Scotland :*

REV. JAMES HENDERSON, D.D.  
(Secundus : J. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc.)  
NEIL MACVICAR, M.D., D.P.H.  
(Secundus : D. A. HUNTER.)

### *Representing Donors of Sums from £5 and less than £5,000:*

M. PELEM.

*Representing the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa :*

REV. JAMES PENDLEBURY, B.A.

(Secundus : REV. W. MORLEY CRAMPTON.)

*Representing the Church of the Province of South Africa :*

REV. W. A. GOODWIN, M.A.

(Secundus :

*Representing the American Board Mission :*

J. B. MCCORD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(Secundus: A. B. TAYLOR, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)

*Principal of the College, ex officio :*

ALEXANDER KERR, M.A.

*Chairman :*

DR. HENDERSON



University of Fort Hare

## Standing Committees.

(To be appointed at the first meeting of the Council as constituted under the Higher Education Act No. 30, 1923).

*Executive :—*

DR. J. HENDERSON

DR. N. MACVICAR

T. W. C. NORTON

THE SENIOR REPRESENTATIVE OF SENATUS

THE PRINCIPAL


*Representatives on Water Board :—*

THE PRINCIPAL

PAUL GERMOND

## Staff.

|   |     |  |
|---|-----|--|
| <b>PRINCIPAL:</b> ...                                     |     | ALEXANDER KERR, M.A. (Edin.)                       |
| <b>English:</b> ...                                       | ... | DAVID J. DARLOW, B.A. HONS. (Lond.)                |
| <b>Logic, Psychology,</b> }<br><b>Ethics, Economics</b> } |     | THE PRINCIPAL AND                                  |
| <b>Latin</b> ...  | }   | DAVIDSON D. T. JABAVU, B.A. (Lond.)                |
| <b>Bantu Studies</b>                                      |     |  |
| <b>Mathematics</b> ...                                    |     | W. T. MURDOCK, B.A. (R.U.I.)                       |
| <b>Physics &amp; Chemistry</b>                            |     | CLIFFORD P. DENT, M.Sc. (S.A.)                     |
| <b>Biology</b> ...  | ... | J. McDOWALL, M.A. (Glas.)                          |
| <b>Education</b> ...                                      |     | THE PRINCIPAL.                                     |
| <b>Afrikaans &amp; History</b>                            |     | MISS BEATRICE TOOKE, B.A. (S.A.)                   |
| <b>Commerce</b> ...                                       |     | MRS. J. C. FAIRLIE, P.T. (Centenary)               |
| <b>Agriculture</b> ...                                    |     | PAUL GERMOND, Dipl. in Agriculture<br>(Elsenburg). |
|   |     | A. W. FRANCIS (Assist. Farm Manager.)              |
| <b>Bursar</b> ...   |     | REV. J. LENNOX, O.B.E., M.A. (Edin.)               |
| <b>Clerk in Principal's Office</b>                        |     | JOEL MOHAPELOA.                                    |

  
 University of Port Harcourt  
*...Together in Excellence*

### ANGLICAN HOSTEL:

**Warden:** ... RT. REV. W. E. SMYTH, M.A., M.B. (Bp.)

### PRESBYTERIAN HOSTEL:

**Warden & Theological Tutor:** REV. J. LENNOX, O.B.E., M.A.

### WESLEYAN HOSTEL:

**Warden and Theological Tutor:** REV. T. R. CURNICK, S.T.B.

### WOMENS' HOSTEL.

**Matron:** ... MRS. JABAVU.

### DINING HALL:

**Matron:** ... MISS CARMICHAEL.

### MEDICAL OFFICER:

NEIL MACVICAR, M.D., D.P.H.

### AUDITOR:

J. W. M. WILLIAMSON, C.A., Grahamstown.

# The Senatus.

## Officers for 1927.

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>Chairman :</i>      | THE PRINCIPAL.  |
| <i>Vice-Chairman :</i> | W. T. MURDOCK.  |
| <i>Secretary :</i>     | D. D. T. JABAVU.  |
| <i>Members :</i>       | D. J. DARLOW.<br>C. P. DENT.<br>P. GERMOND.<br>J. McDOWALL.<br>MISS B. TOOKE.<br>RT. REV. BP. SMYTH.<br>REV. J. LENNOX.<br>REV. T. R. CURNICK.<br>DR. HENDERSON } Representing<br>DR. MACVICAR } the Council. |

University of Fort Hare

COMMITTEES:

*Together in Excellence*

### A. Board of Studies :

W. T. MURDOCK.  
J. McDOWALL.  
THE PRINCIPAL.

### B. Library Committee :

RT. REV. W. E. SMYTH (BP.)  
D. J. DARLOW.  
THE PRINCIPAL.

### C. Committee of Wardens :

RT. REV. W. E. SMYTH (BP.)  
REV. J. LENNOX.  
REV. T. R. CURNICK.  
THE PRINCIPAL.

D. *Editors of College Calendar and Publications:*

D. J. DARLOW.  
THE PRINCIPAL.

E. *Representatives on Finance Committee of S.R.C.*

W. T. MURDOCK.  
D. D. T. JABAVU.  
C. P. DENT.  
D. J. DARLOW.



University of Fort Hare  
*Together in Excellence*

# General Information.

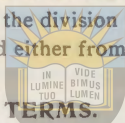
## SCOPE AND OBJECTS.

The College is designed to provide a liberal education of University standard, and also training for those who wish to qualify themselves to enter upon one of the learned professions or to follow Agriculture, Commerce, Industries or Domestic Arts.

Native, Coloured and Indian students, both men and women, are admitted.

## SITUATION.

The College is situated at Fort Hare, half a mile from the railway station of Alice, in the division of Victoria East, Cape Province. Alice is reached either from King William's Town or from Cookhouse.



The College year is divided into two sessions of two terms each. The first session commences on *Friday, February 18th*, and ends on *Friday, June 24th*. The second session commences on *Friday, July 22nd* and ends on *Friday, December 9th*.

All Students must make arrangements to stay away from College during summer and winter vacations unless arrangements can be made for them to work on the farm.

## ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

1. All students when making application for admission must satisfy the College authorities as to character, by forwarding a certificate granted by a minister of religion or the responsible head of the school last attended, who shall also certify the stage of attainment reached by the candidate.

2. Admission forms may be had by candidates on application to the Principal. These forms, duly filled in and accompanied by certificates of character and attainment, should be returned without delay. Candidates will then be notified in due course if their applications can be entertained.

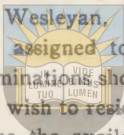
3. All entrants are required to indicate the vocations for which they intend to prepare.

4. Students are required to justify their choice of Course and grouping of subjects to the Board of Studies before they enter upon their classes.

5. Reports on the progress and conduct of the students are sent out to parents twice yearly, in June and December.

6. The usual time for enrolling is at the beginning of the College year in February. Only in exceptional circumstances will students be admitted after classes have been arranged.

7. Students of the Wesleyan, Anglican and Presbyterian denominations will be assigned to their respective hostels. Students of other denominations should state in their application form which hostel they wish to reside in and effect will be given to their wishes as far as the available accommodation allows. *No student will be allowed to change his denomination or his hostel while at College.*



### FEES.

*All Fees are payable in advance, i.e. at the beginning of each quarter on account of which they are due. Dates for paying fees are :*

- (1) First day of Session.
- (2) First day of May.
- (3) First day of August.
- (4) First day of October.

Students whose accounts are not settled within the first fortnight of each quarter are liable to suspension from their classes until their accounts are paid. This regulation is strictly observed.

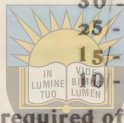
In the event of a student's leaving before the completion of a quarter no refund of fees will be made unless in respect of a full month.

Cheques and Money Orders should be made payable to THE BURSAR, S. A. Native College. Cheques must include exchange.

**INCLUSIVE FEE:** The Inclusive fee for students in attendance upon all courses is £7 10s. per quarter or £30 per annum, viz., £10 for Tuition, £16 for Board. £3 10s. for Hostels including Medical Attendance and Laundry, 5s. for Administration and 5s. for Students' Societies.

For Post Matriculation Science Students, the following laboratory fees are additional :

|                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Premedical Students:</b> | <b>Inclusive fee of £4.</b> |
| <b>Chemistry :</b>          | <b>30/- per annum.</b>      |
| <b>Zoology :</b>            | <b>25/- " "</b>             |
| <b>Botany :</b>             | <b>15/- " "</b>             |
| <b>Physics :</b>            | <b>10/- " "</b>             |



A Caution Fee of £1 is required of all Science Students. This is returnable if no breakages are charged against the Student.

University of Fort Hare  
*Together in Excellence*  
**EXAMINATION FEES.**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Matriculation        | } 10/- per subject. Maximum £2.<br>} Registration Fee 10/- |
| B.A.                 |  |
| College Diploma      | } 25/- per subject.<br>} Registration Fee £1.              |
| Diploma in Education |  |

**MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.**

All students are medically examined upon entrance and are enrolled subject to the receipt of a favourable report from the Medical Officer.

**GENERAL REGULATIONS.**

1. Students are required to take part in practical indoor or outdoor work.
2. Students on production of a certificate signed by the Principal travel by rail under certain conditions at reduced fares. When making application students should notify the Principal of the name of the nearest Railway Station.

and also the class in which they wish to travel. Railway-concession certificates are available to College and for return home. The forward journey must be completed by the day on which the term opens.

3. Students wishing to study Music must make their own arrangements for tuition. A piano has been provided to enable such students to practise. A charge of half-a-crown per quarter is made for the use of the piano.

#### **ANGLICAN HOSTEL.**

The Church of the Province has made provision for a temporary hostel which accommodates thirty students. The Warden is the Rt. Rev. Bishop Smyth, M A, M B.

#### **PRESBYTERIAN HOSTEL.**

In the hostel erected by the U. F. Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, there is accommodation for 40 students. The Warden is Rev. J. Lennox, O.B.E., M.A.

#### **WESLEYAN HOSTEL.**

In the hostel erected by the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa there is accommodation for 45 students. The Warden is Rev. T. R. Curnick, S.T.B.

## Entrance Qualifications.

The following classes of students are eligible for admission to the College.

1. *For all courses.*

Students who have matriculated at a recognised University, or who hold the School Leaving Certificate issued by the Joint Matriculation Board or an equivalent certificate issued by a Provincial Education Department.

*For a limited period.*

Students who hold the Junior Certificate of the University of South Africa, a Departmental Leaving Certificate or other equivalent certificate. In preparation for a B.A. degree course the following subjects should be included in the Junior Certificate course: (English, Latin, Vernacular or Afrikaans, Mathematics, Physical Science or Biology.)

**Students entering with a Junior Certificate must, before promotion, pass a College examination at the end of their first year.**

2. *For a limited period.* Students who hold the Third Class Teacher's Junior (T3) Certificate of the Cape Education Department, the Natal *Second Grade* Native Teacher's Certificate, or other Teacher's Certificate judged to be equivalent, will be accepted for courses in Theology, Agriculture and Business.

# Courses of Study.

## A. Post Matriculation Courses.

1. Courses for the Degrees of the University of South Africa.
2. An Arts Course which includes Subjects selected from the following: English, Afrikaans, Bantu Studies, History, Mathematics, Science, Logic and Psychology, Ethics and Economics, leading to the College Diploma in Arts.
3. A Higher Teachers' Course for students who have matriculated, leading to the College Diploma in Education.
4. Pre-Medical Course. The subjects are Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics. (Course 1 in each subject.)

## B. Matriculation Courses

### 1. UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

For a limited period, students who are eligible will be prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Joint Matriculation Board.

### 2. COLLEGE MATRICULATION.

A Course, designed for those who are preparing (a) for the Ministry, (b) to be Chiefs, (c) for Agriculture, (d) for Business, embracing English, Afrikaans, Bantu Studies, History, Mathematics, Elementary Natural and Mental Science, leading to the Matriculation Examination of the College.

## C. Theological Courses.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission have established Theological Courses. For information with respect to these, address enquiries to the Theological Tutors.

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

### Regulations for External Students.

1. Any person who—

- (1) is entitled to become registered as a matriculated student of the University; and
- (2) is not registered as an internal student of the University,

shall, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 below, be eligible for registration and for admission as an external student to examinations qualifying for degrees granted by the University.

2. A person who is not entitled to become registered as a matriculated student of the University shall be eligible for registration and for admission to examination as an external student of the University, but such person shall not be eligible for any degree granted by the University, but shall be entitled to receive a certificate from the University specifying the examinations which he has passed.

3. A matriculated student who shall have been registered as an internal student at a Constituent College of the University shall be eligible for registration as an external student, provided he produces an exact certificate from the authorities of that college deemed satisfactory by the Senate.

4. A registered matriculated student of any other S. African University shall be eligible for registration as an external student provided he produces from such University a certificate as to conduct deemed satisfactory by the Senate.

5. In place of paragraph 3 of the regulations for internal students the following shall apply in the case of external students:—

The Senate shall have the power in the case of an external student to accept examinations passed in any subject at any other University specially recognized by the Senate for the purpose, as exempting from examinations of the University in such subject for any degree of Bachelor, provided that no such student shall be admitted to the degree of Bachelor unless he shall have—

- (a) passed such examinations as the Senate may determine;
- (b) paid such fees as may be prescribed by regulation;
- (c) complied in such other respects as the Senate may determine with the requirements for the degree.

6. The regulations with regard to courses of study and examinations as prescribed for internal students of the University shall hold, as far as they are applicable, for external students except as specified hereunder:—

- (a) The regulations in respect of attendance at a Constituent College shall not apply in the case of external students.
- (b) External students who do not attend any lectures of a Constituent College of the University shall receive no credit for class or other work done during the year, but shall be required to obtain the prescribed minimum on the University Examination alone.
- (c) External students who attend a full course of lectures at a Constituent College in any subject or subjects shall be required to take the same examination paper as the internal students in that subject, or those subjects, and shall be credited with College record in the same way as internal students.
- (d) External students who are candidates for the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. (Pure Science) are required

to pass the University Examination in the first or second course of a subject before being permitted to enter for the second or third course respectively of that subject; and such students who, in their first year of study, have not passed the University Examination in at least three subjects, or in any subsequent year in at least two subjects, shall receive no credit for the work of that year, provided that, when a student has passed the final examinations in his two major subjects, the latter part of this regulation shall not apply.

- (e) External students must lodge with the Registrar at the beginning of their course a curriculum record, showing the full curriculum proposed by them for the degree.

7. Special examination papers on syllabuses prescribed by the University\* for B.A. and B.Sc. (Pure Science) shall be set for all external students, except those provided for under paragraph 6 (c) above.

8. External students shall be required to take their practical examinations in science subjects at a University or Constituent College centre, except where other arrangements have been specially authorized by the Senate.

Written examinations may be taken at any centre where a suitable Commissioner, approved by the University, is obtainable; provided that, where there are less than five candidates for the same paper or papers, the Commissioner's fee and any other local expenses must be paid by the candidates concerned.

9. An external student shall not be admitted to any degree unless the period of time which shall have elapsed since the date of his passing the matriculation or other examination

\*See "Syllabuses for External Students" below.

qualifying for registration as a matriculated student shall have been not less than the minimum period of attendance required for admission to such degree of internal students of the University.

10 Every matriculated external student of the University is required to pay the registration fee of one pound upon the first occasion on which he enters for a University Examination, and to renew his registration by payment of a similar fee for every subsequent year in which a University Examination is taken by him.

11. Every external student shall pay the prescribed examination fees before being admitted to any examination and the prescribed graduation fee before being admitted to any degree (other than an honorary degree).

12. The examinations for the B.A. and B.Sc. (Pure Science) degrees for external students, except those referred to in paragraph 6 (c) above, shall commence annually on the 1st day of December, unless the day is a Saturday or a Sunday, in which case the examinations shall commence on the first Monday of the month.

13. External students who are candidates for any degree other than those of B.A. and B.Sc. (Pure Science) shall be required to follow the same syllabus and to take the same examination papers as internal candidates for such degrees.

# Bachelor of Arts, College Diploma, and Pre-Medical Syllabuses.

## Classics.

### Course I.

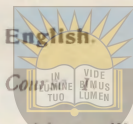
#### Latin.

Cicero: *Pro Milone*. Vergil: *Aeneid VII*.

Outlines of Roman History to the death of Augustus.

Knowledge of the elegiac couplet.

Unseen translation and prose composition.



(a) Essay-Writing.—The subject will be related to the work of the year.

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(b) History of English Literature in outline with special reference to Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Coleridge, Macaulay, Browning, Ruskin.

(c) The poems of Milton, Coleridge, Tennyson and Browning contained in the *English Parnassus*, and Chaucer's *Prologue*.

(d) Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*.

(e) A Century of Essays (Dent).

(f) History of the English Language.

N.B.—The scope of (b) is indicated by Gwynn, *The Masters of English Literature*, and biographies in the *English Men of Letters* series; and of (f) by Wyld, *The Growth of English*.

## Course II.

- (a) History of English Literature in the Eighteenth Century.
- (b) Shakespeare, with special reference to *Richard II*, *Hamlet*, *As You Like It*, *Cymbeline*.
- (c) Chaucer, *The Clerke's Tale*.
- (d) Eighteenth Century Prose in Broadus and Gordon's *From Bacon to Hardy*. Carlyle, *Past and Present*.
- (e) Select English Classics (ed. Q.) Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats. Browning, *Selections*, ed. W. T. Young.

## Course III.

- (a) History of English Literature in the Nineteenth Century.
- (b) Shakespeare with special reference to *Henry IV, I and II*; *King Lear*; *Othello*. Marlowe, *Dr Faustus*.
- (c) Hazlitt, *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays*; Arnold, *Essays in Criticism* (Second Series); Shelley, *Defence of Poetry*; Coleridge, *Lectures on Shakespeare and Milton*.
- (d) English Phonetics (Ripman, *Sounds of Spoken English*).
- (e) Cook, *First Book in Old English*; Sweet, *First Middle-English Primer*.

## Psychology

## Course I.

Standpoint and methods of psychology; general analysis of consciousness; relations between cognition, feeling, and conation; attention and interest; habit; association.

Cognition: sensation; perception; space-perception; time-perception; memory; imagination; conception; reasoning; language.

Feeling: pleasure and pain; affective tone of sensations and ideas; emotion; sentiment.

Conation: reflex action; instinct; imitation; volition.

The self and its relation to society; relations between mind and body.

Textbooks: Reyburn, *Introduction to Psychology*; James, *Textbook of Psychology*, ch. xi—xxvi.

## Logic.

### Course I.

Nature and function of logic; relation of logic to knowledge generally; laws of thought.

Kinds of terms; definition and division; kinds of proposition; import of categorical propositions; opposition of propositions; immediate inference; syllogism; validity of syllogistic reasoning; fallacies.

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Principles of scientific method; observation and experiment; origination and verification of hypothesis; analogy; methods of induction; postulates of induction; scientific explanation; relation between induction and deduction.

Textbook: Welton and Monahan, *Intermediate Logic*.

## Ethics.

### Course I.

Nature of ethics; relation of ethics to conduct or practice.

Psychology of moral experience: want, desire, and will; motive and intention; habit and character; freedom of will.

Moral judgment; subject of moral judgment; development of moral judgment.

Theories of the moral standard: custom and law; conscience and moral intuitions; pleasure; duty; self-realization.

Moral order and progress; the individual and society; moral institutions, duties and virtues; responsibility and punishment; conditions of moral progress.

Textbooks: Mackenzie, *Manual of Ethics*.

Plato, *Republic*, books I—IV,

### Course II.

1. *First Paper*. Nature of moral good; relation of good to pleasure and to desire; character and development of the moral ideal; idea of a common good; the Greek and the modern conceptions of virtue; relation between virtue and the good; relation of the good to nature and to reality (or experience) as a whole; personal and social character of the good.
2. *Second Paper*. A study of the following texts: Aristotle, *Ethics*, books i-iii; Butler, *Three Sermons on Human Nature* and *Dissertation upon the Nature of Virtue* (Bell's English Classics in Millen); Utilitarianism, ch. i-iv (Everyman). Kant, *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Ethics*.

Text-books: Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, book iii and book iv, ch. 1 and 2; Dickinson, *The Meaning of Good*.

### Economics.

#### Course I. (One Paper.)

Scope of Economic Science: Short historical retrospect.

The factors of production. Land, labour, capital, organization.

Elementary treatment of the theory of value.

The organization of production: Division of labour, Increasing and Diminishing returns, Supply and Demand, Competition, Over-production and Crises, Trusts and Cartels, the State as Producer.

Currency and Banking; Elementary treatment of the principles

Consumption and Saving in relation to Production.

The Distribution of Wealth: Principal theories relating to Rent, Wages, Interests, Profits.

### Course II. (Three Papers.)

The theory of value treated more fully. Detailed treatment of currency, banking, international trade and exchange, fiscal policy, history of economic theory.

Public Finance: the canons of taxation, classification and incidence of taxes.

The final examination covers the work of both courses.

N.B.—Candidates are expected to have a first-hand acquaintance with the more important parts of—

Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*.

Ricardo, *Principles of Political Economy*.

J. S. Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*.

Marshall, *Principles of Economics*.

### Economic History.

#### One Course.

Outlines of economic history in the Middle Ages; character of economic organisation in the Middle Ages; agriculture; village communities; influence of feudalism; the manorial system; growth and decay of villeinage; growth of system of free labour; hindrances to employment of capital in the Middle Ages; position of merchants; towns and guilds; trade routes of the Middle Ages; commercial leagues and associations; economic effects of the Renaissance and the inventions and discoveries.

The growth of nationality; disruption of mediaeval economic system in town and country—its causes; growth

of capital and its influence; application of capital to industry; the agricultural revolution; substitution of pasturage for tillage and its economic results; the mercantile system.

The expansion of western economic methods: the industrial revolution; the factory system; capitalism: competition, combination, monopoly, co-operation; new conditions of national finance; development of international trade; relation of exports and imports; free trade: its origin, abolition of corn-laws, decline of mercantile system; protection: on the Continent, in America, in the British Colonies.

Books: Meredith, *English Economic History*;

Lipson, *Economic History (Middle Ages)*;

Ashley, *Economic History (2 vols)*;

Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*  
(3 vols.)

De Kock, *Economic History of South Africa*

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Education

#### First Paper.

#### (1) The meaning and function of Education.

The social significance, the aim and the natural limits of education.

Education and the Individual. Education and Society.

The following books are suggested:—

Butler, *The Meaning of Education*.

Dewey, *The School and Society*.

O'Shea, *Education as Adjustment*.

Graves, *Great Educators of Three Centuries*.

Adamson, *The Individual and the Environment*.

#### (2) The institutional aspects of Education.

(a) Educational Agencies: The Home, the School, the Church, etc.

(b) The State in its relation to—

(i) Teachers as Civil Servants.

- (ii) Pupils—as future citizens. Free and compulsory education. Medical examination of children. Mental and physical defectives.
- (iii) Curriculum—as an instrument in Education.
- (c) Problems of Native and Coloured Education.

Books for reference:—

Findlay: *The School.*

Loram: *The Education of the S. A. Native.*

Jabavu: *The Black Problem.*

*Second Paper:*

Special study of Educational Theories from Rousseau to the present day.

Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Herbart, Spencer, Montessori.

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Mathematics.

*Course I.*

*Algebra.*—Elementary theory of quadratic equations. Progressions. Inequalities. Ratio and proportions. Surds. Indices. Logarithms. Equation of coefficients. Elementary partial fractions. Binomial theorem for a positive integral index.  $\sum n$ ,  $\sum n^2$  and allied series.

*Pure Geometry.*—Triangles and polygons in and about a circle. Ratio. Plane geometry. Solid geometry, including mensuration of pyramid, cone, cylinder, sphere.

*Trigonometry.*—Solution of triangles. Multiple angles. General solution of equations. Ratios of small angles.

*Co-ordinate Geometry.*—Straight line and circle in Cartesian co-ordinates. Graphs of simple functions. Graphical solution of equations.

## Chemistry.

### Course I. (One Paper and one Practical).

#### I. *Inorganic Chemistry:*

The constitution of matter. Atoms and molecules. Fundamental chemical laws. Principal methods of obtaining the volumetric composition of gaseous compounds. Methods of determining atomic and equivalent weights. Molecular weights of gases. Electrolysis and elementary notions of mass action, reversible reactions, chemical equilibrium. Dissociation. Allotropy. Solutions of gases and solids in water.

Classification of the elements. Elementary notions of the ionic theory of solutions. General laws of gases. Exothermic and endothermic reactions.

Combustion, structure of flame. Oxidation and reduction. Classification of oxides. Nature of acids, bases, salts. Chemical equations and calculations relating to weight and volume. Calculations of percentage composition and empirical formulae.

The chief sources, preparation, and properties of the elements and their more common compounds, in particular: Oxygen, hydrogen, water, hydrogen peroxide, ozone, nitrogen, atmospheric air, compounds of nitrogen and oxygen, nitric acid, nitrous acid, ammonia and ammonium compounds, the halogens and their hydrogen compounds, hypochlorites and chlorates, sulphur, sulphurous oxide and acid, sulphuric oxide and acid, hydrogen sulphide, carbon, oxides of carbon, methane, ethylene, acetylene, coal gas, carbon disulphide, boracic acid, silica, silicon fluoride, phosphorus, gaseous phosphorus hydride, phosphorus and phosphoric oxides, phosphorus tri-chloride and penta-chloride, phosphoric acids.

The principles of qualitative analysis.

A detailed study of the following elements as an introduction to the study of the metals: Sodium, potassium, calcium, copper, mercury, lead, arsenic, chromium, iron, manganese.

## 2. *Practical Work :*

Candidates will be expected to undertake the following work :—

(1) Qualitative analysis of a simple mixture, soluble in water or acids, involving separation of metals belonging to different groups only, and containing not more than four of the following radicals: Nitrate, nitrite, chloride, bromide, iodide, fluoride sulphide, sulphate, carbonate, borate, silver, lead, mercurous, mercuric, bismuth, copper, cadmium, arsenious, antimony, stannous, stannic, aluminium, chromium, ferrous, ferric, zinc, manganese, nickel, cobalt, barium, strontium, calcium, ammonium, sodium, potassium.

(2) Simple preparations of inorganic substances in a state of purity.

(3) Simple gravimetric estimations, such as loss of weight on heating, determination of equivalents, etc.

(4) Simple volumetric estimations, with acids and alkalis.

## 3. *Organic Chemistry (for Medical and Agricultural Students).*

Classification of carbon compounds, marsh gas and its homologues, chloroform, methyl and ethyl alcohols and ethers, substituted ammonias and ammonium salts, formic and acetic acids, aldehyde, acetone, chloral, olefiant gas, acetylene, oxalic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, fats and oils, saponification, glycerine, cellulose, sugars, starch, distillation of wood and of coal, benzene, benzoic acid, phenol, salicylic acid, oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, cyanides, cyanates, thiocyanates, urea, uric acid.

## Physics.

Course I. (One paper and one practical).

Mechanics and Hydrostatics; Heat; Light; Magnetism and Electricity. Practical Tests.

## Botany.

Course I.

Note—This Syllabus may be slightly amended or added to during the session 1927.

A general elementary knowledge of:—

(a) Seeds. Their form and structure; the seed coat; out-growths of the testa; storage of food; embryo. Conditions of germination. Typical methods of germination.

(b) External morphology of the flowering plant; modifications of root, stem and leaf; phyllotaxis, vernalion and aestivation; morphology of the flower; floral diagrams; the principal forms of fruit.

(c) The main facts of pollination and seed-distribution, with special reference to South African plants.

Pollination by wind, insects, and birds; diclinism; dichogamy; self-sterility; prepotency; heteromorphism; important types of floral mechanisms which favour (i) cross-pollination, (ii) self-pollination.

The more common mechanisms which favour the distribution of seeds.

(d) Structure, biology, and life-histories of the following types or their equivalents: One of the *Bacteria*, *Nostoc*, *Spirogyra*, *Vaucheria*, *Saccharomyces*, *Mucor*, *Agaricus*.

(e) Life-histories of a Liverwort, Moss, *Aspidium*, *Selaginella* and *Pinus*.

(f) Internal morphology and anatomy of the angiosperms as exemplified by *Helianthus*, *Quercus*, *Zea*, or equivalent types.

The cell and its principal modifications. Protoplasm, nucleus, plastids, cell-sap, starch-grains. The cell-wall, its structure

growth, and chemical alterations. The tissues and their distribution and arrangement in root, stem, and leaf. Stomata. Intercellular spaces. Secondary thickening of stem and root. Medullary rays. Annual rings. Periderm, bark, lenticels.

(g) Elementary principles of physiology of nutrition, respiration, and growth.

Constituents of the plant-body; essential constituents of plant-food; absorption of liquids; transpiration; assimilation; products of assimilation; storage of reserve material; parasitisms; saprophytism; respiration; growth of stem, root, and leaf; regions of growth; measurement of rate of growth; direction of growth as influenced by light and the force of gravity.

(h) The general principles of the classification of plants. Study of fourteen of the following families of Angiosperms, of which four must be monocotyledonous:—Acanthaceae, Aizoaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Compositae, Crassulaceae, Cruciferae, Geraniaceae, Gramineae, Iridaceae, Labiatae, Leguminosae, Liliaceae, Malvaceae, Orchidaceae, Oxalidaceae, Proteaceae, Restionaceae, Rosaceae, Rubiaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Solanaceae, Thymeleaceae, Umbelliferae.

The *Practical Examination* will deal with all sections except (g).

Text-book—Johnson: *Text-Book of Botany*.

Book for practical work—Bower: *Practical Botany*.

Reference works—Stoneman: *Plants and their ways*; Henslow: *Flowering Plants*; Edmonds and Marloth; Phillips: *Genera*.

## Zoology.

### Course I.

(One written paper and a practical examination).

The Elements of Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as exemplified by the frog or rabbit.

2. The distinguishing characters of the following groups and of the sub-divisions mentioned under each, with a special knowledge of the types specified:—

## (a) PROTOZOA—

- Rhizopoda (*Amoeba* or *Entamoeba*).  
 Mastigophora (*Euglena*, *Trypanosoma*).  
 Infusoria (*Paramoecium*, *Vorticella*).  
 Sporozoa (*Plasmodium*, *Monocystis*).

## (b) COELENTERATA—

- Hydrozoa (*Hydra*, *Obelia*, or other Leptoline).  
 Anthozoa (an *Actinian*).

## (c) PLATYHELMINTHES—

- Trematoda (*Fasciola* or *Schistosoma*).  
 Cestoda (*Taenia*).

## (d) NEMATHELMINTHES.

- NEMATODA (a *Nematode*).

## (e) ANNELIDA—

- Polychaeta.  
 Oligochaeta (*Lumbricus*).

## (f) ARTHROPODA—

- Crustacea (*Palinurus* or *Astacus*).  
 Insecta (*Locust* or *Cockroach*, and the general characters of the chief orders of insects, with special reference to South African forms).

## (g) MOLLUSCA—

- Gasteropoda (*Helix*).  
 Lamellibranchia (*Unio* or *Anodonta* or *Mytilus*).  
 (One only of these molluscs is to be studied and dissected.)

## (h) VERTEBRATA—

- Pisces (*Scyllium* or *Acanthias*).  
 Amphibia (*Rana* or *Xenopus* or *Bufo*).  
 Reptilia.  
 Aves.  
 Mammalia (*Lepus* or other type).



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3. The fundamental facts as to the structure and functions of the cell. The elements of embryology—structure of the germ cells, maturation, fertilization, segmentation, germinal layers, the metamorphosis of the frog, and the development of the chick up to the third day of incubation.

4. An elementary knowledge of evolution, variation, heredity, natural selection, and degeneration.

5. The life histories of malarial parasite (*Plasmodium*), liverfluke (*Fasciola*), tape-worm (*Taenia*), and vine-louse (*Phylloxera*) or the scab-mite (*Psaroptes*).

6. Candidates must be prepared to dissect, to examine microscopically, and to describe or identify specimens or parts of the animal listed in italics in paragraph 2. They may also be expected to refer typical examples of the groups named to their proper systematic position.

Text-books—Wells and Davies: *Zoology*.

Thomson and Geddes: *Evolution*.

Watson: *Heredity*.

Lab. Manual—Gilchrist and von Bonde: *Practical Zoology*.

### **Bantu Studies.** (*Two papers*).

Students must have passed the Matriculation examination in one or other of the four principal Bantu languages of South Africa, i.e., Sesuto, Si-Xosa, Si-Zulu, Se-Chuana.

*I. Bantu Comparative Philology:* Classification of the African languages generally; the Bantu family classification and characteristics, syllable-formation, accentuation, concord, verb-forms, noun-formations; the key to Bantu languages; the principles underlying the structure of alliterative concord, noun-classes, cases, the pronoun, the copula, the adjective, numerals, the verb, word-building.

(Werner: *The Bantu Languages*, (Kegan Paul); other books to be consulted: Werner, *Language Families of Africa* (S.P.C.K.); Meinhof: *Introduction to the Study of African Languages* (Dent); Sir H. H. Johnston: *A Comparative Grammar of the Bantu Languages* (2 volumes, Oxford.)

II. *Language and Literature*: (a) Tests in advanced translation into and from one of the languages mentioned above; study of the idioms and proverbs as representative of primitive thought; an essay of about three hundred words in the vernacular.

(Anthologies, bibliographies and standard dictionaries.)

(b) Study of the literature of one of the language-groups, Xosa-Zulu or Suto-Chuana. (See Bibliography *Bantu Literature* by Jabavu.)



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 THE STUDENT WILL ELECT ONE OF THE  
 FOLLOWING SECTIONS, III OR IV.

III. *Bantu History*: Outlines of the history of the Bantu tribes of South Africa from Native as well as European sources. Theories of the original home of the Bantu; lines of migration; accounts of the settlement of the Swazi, Zulu, Pondo, Tembu, Xosa, Fingò, Basuto, Bechuana, Mandebete, Mashona: relations of Bantu to Bushmen, Hottentots and first European settlers. (Theal, Junod, Ellenberger, Brownlee: *Historical Records of the Transkei*.)

IV. *Outlines of the Social System of the Bantu*: Subsistence and the economic basis of Bantu Native life; house and village systems, the family as a social unit; the clan systems; sex and age; systems of kinship; forms of the family; polygamy; lobola; position of women; the classificatory system; communism; tribalism; political and judicial institutions and government; religion; magic and medicine: ancestor worship.

[Junod, *Life of a South African Tribe*; also for consultation, E. B. Taylor, *Anthropology and Primitive Culture*; Lowie, *Primitive Society*; Radcliffe-Brown, *Andaman Islanders*; *Report of the Cape Native Laws and Customs Commission, 1883*; L. H. Morgan, *Ancient Society*; J. G. Frazer, *Totemism and Exogamy* (Vol. II, Ch. XII)].



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# College Diploma in Education.

1. Prerequisite: Matriculation Certificate or equivalent.
2. Students who hold a teachers' certificate will take Course I. Others will take Courses I. and II.

## Course I. (First year.)

- (a) English Literature and Composition, Education, Psychology or Ethics as for the first year B.A., also Physiology and Hygiene and Biology as for College Matriculation.
- (b) Teaching and Organization.
  - (1) Principles of Education.
  - (2) Practice in teaching with discussions and criticism.
  - (3) Methodology: Scripture, Language, Number, History, Geography, Elementary Science, Agriculture and School-gardening, Music, Art.
  - (4) School and Class Management:
    - (i) Discipline, Play, Use of text-books and Library, Arrangement of class-room, Ventilation, Lighting, Registration.
    - (ii) School-buildings, Types of Schools, Grading, Staffing, Accommodation, Furnishing and Decoration, Requisition of Material, School Accounts, Cleaning, Sanitation, Water Supply, Care of Grounds and School Gardens.
    - (iii) Principles underlying the construction of Time Tables and Curricula.
  - (5) The School as a community centre.
  - (6) Provincial and Union Laws regulating educational administration.
3. All candidates must satisfy the Examiner in Practical Teaching.

**Course II. (Second Year).**

- (a) Three approved subjects for second year B.A.
- (b) Teaching and Organization. Course I. in greater detail and with special reference to secondary schools and curricula.
- (c) Practice in Teaching with discussions and criticism.



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# Matriculation Examination.

## SPECIAL TEXTS.

For December 1927, and February 1928.

(For regulations see Matriculation Handbook.)

### English—A.

Section A.—Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*.

Section B.—*Essays of To-day* (see Handbook p. 104)—Harrap.

*Treasury of Verse*: Book IV. (Harrap.)

*Lady Anne Barnard's Letters* (Maskew Miller.)



### English Literature.

The Historical Novel with a special study of:—

Scott: *Quentin Durward*.

Lytton: *Last Days of Pompeii*.

Kingsley: *Westward Ho!*

Winston Churchill: *Richard Carvel*.

Merriman: *Barlasch of the Guard*.

Weyman: *Under the Red Robe*.

### Afrikaans.—B.

Afdeling C.—Van Bruggen: *Ampie*.

Afdeling D.—1. Van Reenan: *Die Lokaas*.

2. Leon Maré: *Die Nuwejaarsfees of Palmietfontein, ens.*

3. Totius: *Trekkerswee*.

# (1) Syllabuses.

## JOINT BOARD MATRICULATION.

[Three hours will be allowed for each paper.]

### English.—A.

#### First Paper.

Section A.—Questions on a play of Shakespeare.

Section B.—Questions involving a general acquaintance with other prescribed works, with the lives of their authors. (A knowledge of *three* of the books named will be sufficient. Two questions will be set on each book and candidates will be required to answer any five.)

N.B.—Simple questions dealing with matters of style, rhetoric and prosody may be asked in connection with prescribed works.

#### Second Paper.

Section A.—An essay on one of six given subjects. (The essay should fill two or three pages of the answer book and should occupy about an hour.)

Section B.—Questions dealing with some or all of the following:—

- (1) A letter on some suggested topic.
- (2) Paraphrasing ; précis ; rewriting of faulty passages in improved form.
- (3) The correct employment, in sentences or in a continuous passage, of specified words.
- (4) The structure of sentences, including analysis, *oratio obliqua*, etc.
- (5) General grammatical questions.

### Afrikaans—B.

Section A.—Questions testing the ability of the candidate to use the language correctly. (N.B.—Questions involving the correction of faulty forms of the language not to be included.)

Section B.—An essay on one of four given subjects (to occupy about two pages of the answer book.)

Section C.—Questions on a prescribed work to be studied in detail.

Section D—Questions involving a general acquaintance with two out of three prescribed works to be studied in less detail than Section C.

### Latin:

Section A.—Grammatical questions. (To be tested chiefly by the correct use of the language in sentences.)

Section B.—(a) Translation from Latin of some detached sentences and of two or more continuous passages in prose and verse from well-known authors suitable for school reading.

(b) Translation into Latin of (i) detached sentences, and (ii) a simple continuous prose passage; or Roman History (1st Punic War to the death of Caesar) and Antiquities (Becker's *Gallus* and *Charicles*.)

### Mathematics:

See Matriculation Handbook, p. 55.

### Physical Science:

(Physics and Chemistry):

The use of the balance. Practical determination of volumes of rectangular blocks and cylinders. Direct determination of densities of solids and liquids; measurements of volumes of vessels.

Elementary notions of force. Hooke's Law. Balancing of three forces at a point; balancing of parallel forces; the moment of a force. Elementary notions of work and energy (involving simple direct calculations only).

Pressure of liquids and gases; variation of pressure in a liquid with depth. Archimedes' principle; determination of density of a liquid; specific gravity of solids insoluble in water and of liquids. Weight and pressure of the air; barometer; Boyle's Law, with simple applications, for example, to suction.

### *Heat.*

Heat and temperature; chief sources and effects of heat. Temperature and its measurement; mercurial thermometer, construction, graduation and use; simple forms of maximum and minimum thermometers. Expansion of solids and liquids. Expansion and change of pressure of gases; Charles' Law. Liquefaction and solidification; melting points. Vaporisation and condensation; pressure of water-vapour; boiling points, effect of pressure; distillation. Calorimetry; specific heat, measurement in case of a solid; latent heats of liquefaction and vaporisation, measurement in the case of ice and water. Conduction and convection of heat; transference of heat by radiation; formation of dew.

### *Elementary Experimental Chemistry.*

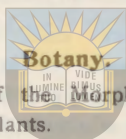
Distinction between pure substances and mixtures; simple processes of separation of the constituents of a mixture; elements and compounds.

Laws of chemical combination by weight and volume; Avogadro's hypothesis; atoms and molecules; simple chemical calculations relating to weight and volume.

Combustion, oxidation and reduction. Water, its chief physical properties; the decomposition of water, the chief

chemical properties of water; natural waters, their principal impurities, hardness. Chlorine, hydrochloric acid. Bromine and iodine. Sulphur; sulphur dioxide, sulphur trioxide, sulphuric acid; sulphuretted hydrogen. The atmosphere—Nitrogen; nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, nitrogen peroxide; nitric acid; ammonia. Carbon, graphite and diamond; carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. The characteristics of the metals. Acids, bases, salts; neutralisation. Simple tests of acids treated above.

[In all parts of the course, stress should be laid on the exemplifications of physical processes in natural phenomena and in everyday life.]



Section A. Elements of the Morphology and Anatomy of Flowering Plants.

B. The Outlines of Plant Physiology and Ecology.

C. The Classification and Natural History of Plants.

(For details see Matric. Handbook pp.—74-78).

Text-book—Storey and Wright: *South African Botany*.

### Xosa, Zulu, Sesuto, Sechuana.

Section A.—Accidence and simple syntax.

Section B.—Translation from the language of (a) some detached sentences, (b) a continuous passage or passages.

Section C.—Translation into the language of (a) some detached sentences, (b) a simple continuous prose passage.

Section D.—Translation from a prescribed work or works with questions on the subject matter.

Section E.—A composition of about a page in length to occupy about half-an-hour. A letter may be included.

[In Section B and C the translation of words will be given ere the examiner considers it necessary.]

## Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic :

### PART I. *Book-keeping.* (Three hours, 25 marks).

General introduction: book-keeping by double entry as the essential basis of the study of affairs; its nature, object and utility. The books used:—Cash books, journal, ledger, sales-book, purchases-book, bill-book, and other subsidiary books. The balancing of books. Trial balances and preparation therefrom of profit and loss accounts, and balance sheets. Elementary treatment of consignments, joint ventures, departmental accounts, self-balancing ledgers, and the use of columnar or tabular system of accounting applied to these. Bills of Exchange, reserves, depreciation, suspense accounts, partnership accounts, simple limited liability company accounts.

### PART II. *Commercial Arithmetic.* (One hour, 75 marks.)

Decimalization of money, weights and measures.

Metric system.

Discount, commission, brokerage, present value, compound interest (logs may be used).

Rates and taxes, partnerships, distribution of profits. Foreign currencies of the chief commercial nations.

### Shorthand and Typewriting.

(See Matriculation Handbook, pages 99-101.)

### History.

(Up to and including the February examination, 1928.)

#### Section 1. (Pre-Revolutionary.)

Growth of the British Empire from 1713 (Treaty of Utrecht.)

Growth of Cape Colony to 1795 (a general survey of conditions and policy at the Cape under the Dutch East India Company.)

### Section 2. (Revolutionary Era.)

Causes and chief stages of the French Revolution and immediate effects upon Europe.

Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.

Causes and immediate results of the Industrial Revolution (to the Reform Act of 1832.)

South Africa 1795-1843.

### Section 3. (Post-Revolutionary.)

Growth of S. Africa to 1892.

The outline of the development and unification of Canada.

Present distribution of European possessions in Africa.

A comparison of the present constitution of the Union of S. Africa with those of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

University of Fort Hare

*Together in Excellence*

Brief sketch of the progress of democratic ideas in Europe, with special reference to the events of 1848.

Rise of the German Empire to 1871 (from 1815, following upon Section 2).

Unification of Italy.

(Five questions on each Section, six in all to be answered, not more than four from any one Section. In each Section two general questions will be set. In the Higher Grade paper a larger proportion of the questions will be of a general nature than in the Ordinary Grade paper.)

# College Matriculation Examination.

(Regulations for Theological, Business, Agriculture, Chiefs' Course, Domestic Science and other students.)

## I. SUBJECTS.

GROUP I. *English 4.*

„ 2. *Bantu Studies 2, Afrikaans 2.*

„ 3. *Science & Mathematics :*

(a) *Physics and Chemistry 3.*

(b) *Biology 1.*

(c) *Physiology and Hygiene 1.*

(d) *Agriculture 5.*

(e) *Agricultural Biology 1.*

(f) *Mathematics 4.*

„ 4. *Philosophy, Elementary.*

(a) *Psychology 1.*

(b) *Logic 1.*

(c) *Ethics 1.*

(d) *Economics 1.*

(e) *Sociology 1.*

(f) *Civics 1.*

„ 5. *History 2, Geography 2, History & Geography 2.*

„ 6. *Latin 3, N. T. Greek 3.*

„ 7. *Business :*

(a) *Business Methods 2.*

(b) *Bookkeeping 2.*

(c) *Shorthand 2.*

(d) *Typewriting 2.*

(e) *Commercial Arithmetic 2.*

(f) *Commercial History and Geography 2.*

GROUP 8. *Domestic Science:*

Cookery 2, Laundry 2, Dressmaking 2,  
Millinery 1, Mothercraft 1, Kitchen-Garden-  
ing 1, Household Accounts 1, Nursing 1.

## II.

1. The numbers appended to names of subjects indicate the number of units possible in the subject.
2. A unit generally means a subject pursued for one year for not fewer than two periods a week; but in some subjects, such as English, Agriculture and Mathematics, the unit is more heavily weighted.
3. Students who have completed the Junior Certificate or equivalent may be granted credits up to a maximum of ten units.
4. Students will be held to have completed the Matriculation Examination when they have taken at least 20 units and passed the terminal tests. No student who fails at one stage of a subject will be permitted to go on to a further stage until he has secured a pass in the subject in which he failed.

## III.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COURSES OF  
VARIOUS CLASSES OF STUDENTS.

1. *Theological Students' Course.*

Every theological student must take four units in Group 1, two units in Group 2, four units in Group 4, and (c) in Group 3, two units other than (c) in Group 3, two units in Group 5, or all of (f) in Group 7, and five other units from 3, 5, 6 and 7.

2. *Chiefs' Course.*

Every student in this course must take four units in Group 1, four units in Group 2, all of (c) and (d) in Group

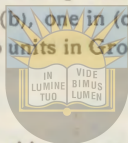
3, (f) in Group 4, and six units from Groups 3, 4, 5 and 7, but not more than four may be taken from Group 7.

3. *Business Course.*

Every student in this course must take four units in Group 1, two in Group 2, at least ten in Group 7, (f) in Group 4, and three other units from any other Group except 6.

4. *Agriculture Course.*

Every student in this course must take four units in Group 1, two in Group 2, eleven in Group 3, viz., two in (a), one in (b), one in (c), six in (d) and one in (e); (d) in group 4, two units in Group 7 of which one must be (b) and one (e).



5. *Domestic Course.*

Every student in this course must take four units in Group 1, two in Group 2, (c) in Group 3, (f) in Group 4, ten in Group 8, and two other units from 3, 4 or 7.

#### IV.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Students taking two or three units of Physical Science must include at least one unit of Mathematics in their course.
2. Students taking History and Geography must not include either History or Geography as separate subjects in Group 5. Students taking Commercial History and Geography must not take any subject from Group 5.

## COLLEGE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

### SYLLABUSES.

English, Bantu Studies, Afrikaans, History, Geography, History and Geography, Mathematics, Latin, Physics and Chemistry, as for Matriculation of Joint Board.

#### Physiology and Hygiene.

Course I. — Elementary Anatomy and Physiology (February-June).

Course II. — Elementary Hygiene (July-December).

(a) *Introductory.* Life and energy; the living organism and its environment; plants and animals; protozoa and metazoa; the living cell and its metabolism; growth and reproduction; tissues. **The Animal Kingdom; Man.**

(b) General structure of the human body: skeleton; digestive, circulatory, excretory, nervous and reproductive systems; skin, muscles; the senses.

(c) Functions of various systems with special reference to digestion and enzyme action; respiration, excretion and transport of materials in the body and the functions of blood. The nervous system; reflex action; co-ordination. Growth and reproduction; an elementary knowledge of sex and heredity.

#### Course II.

Air—impurities; ventilation; overcrowding; deep breathing; need of exercise and fresh air.

Food—elementary dietetics; classification of foods; vitamins; wholemeal bread; mealies; Kafir corn; peas and beans; tinned foods; fresh vegetables; fresh milk; tyutu and amasi.

**Water**—sources; contamination; water storage and precautions to be observed; typhoid.

**Alcohol**—its influence on health. Tobacco and dagga.

**Dwellings**—site; dampness; cleansing; sanitation; ventilation; light.

**Personal Hygiene**—cleanliness; exercise; rest; sleep; manual work; care of teeth, of ears, and of eyes; the skin.

**Bacteria**—Where found; fermentation and putrefaction; infectious diseases; typhoid; consumption; disinfection; sterilization; cleansing of food utensils; milk.

**Control of pests and vermin**—flies; mosquitoes; fleas; bugs; lice; "ticks"; rats and mice; rats and bubonic plague.

**Man and Animals**—diseases transmissible from animals to man; the pig; protozoan diseases.

**First Aid**—burns; cuts; fainting; sunstroke; nose-bleeding; snake bite; drowning; some types of poisoning.

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**Biology**  
Togetherness and Excellence

Course I. — Botany (Feb.-June)

Course II. — Zoology (July-Dec.)

*Course I.*

- (a) The environment—energy—life—protoplasm.  
The needs of living organisms; plants and animals.  
The needs of a green plant; soils; the Plant Kingdom.
- (b) Anatomy and Physiology of a green plant—an experimental course:—

An elementary study of the morphology of root, stem and leaves of simple monocotyledon and dicotyledon types; the cell as a unit of plant structure with study of living cell under the microscope.

An elementary knowledge of the sexual reproduction of (a) a simple alga; (b) the higher plants; flowers, fruits, seeds. Pollination and fertilization. Vegetative propagation.

Nutrition; elementary chemistry of Photosynthesis. Respiration. Transpiration and a general study of the Water-relation. Irritability and growth; an elementary knowledge of adaptational modifications of form; storage and tests for storage materials; Xerophytism.

Seed distribution and pollination mechanisms with special reference to local forms. Germination; a study of seeds. Parasites and Saprophytes; local weeds and characteristics of local flora. A brief study of lower forms, e.g., algae, fungi and bacteria. Some notions of Evolution and Heredity in plants.

Life and energy. **Protoplasm**; plants and animals. The chief divisions of the animal kingdom and of zoological study. Protozoa and metazoa. **Metabolism**; reproduction; tissues. Amoeba and Paramecium. Anatomy of a small Mammal. Study of free living animals of Fort Hare, especially those of importance economically. Insects, with special study of local forms and injurious South African types. The practical study of some life histories. Life history and anatomy of the Frog. Fish, main types. Reptiles and birds. Mammals with special reference to a few South African types. Elements of Embryology with comparisons of oviparous and viviparous types. Elementary study of a few parasites.

Throughout a special emphasis is laid on adaptation and the main ideas involved in the Evolution Theory.

(Dr. Skaife's *Biology* serves as a useful introduction to the above course.)

### Agricultural Biology.

The following syllabus will be studied practically as far as material is available. The order of study will be regulated by the availability of specimens. Students will be expected to collect and identify certain weeds, fodder plants and insects.

Introduction to Parasitology; external and internal; parasites: symbiosis; host reactions; methods of infection; intermediate hosts; immunity; natural controls.

A few protozoan parasites of domesticated animals, e.g., parasites of Gall sickness, of Redwater, and of East Coast Fever.

Study of "tape worms" and of the liver-fluke; certain Strongylidae including "gape-worm"; certain gall-causing Nematodes.

The elements of Insect Anatomy and Physiology. Mouth parts and their modifications. Classification and identification.

Ticks and mites with special reference to S.A. forms. Lice. Flies—blow-fly; sheep maggot-fly; house-fly; fruit fly; bot-fly; certain blood-sucking types; diseases caused or carried by these flies.

Bean weevil and certain destructive beetles.

Cut-worm; mealie stalk and cob borers; codling moth.

Study of useful animal types.

The elementary Botany of some crop plants.

The local noxious weed flora—seed spread.

Study of a simple fungus; smut; rust; mildew. Bacteria; elements of milk Bacteriology; disinfection; sterilization; mycorrhiza and bacterial root-nodules.

## AGRICULTURE.

### Field Husbandry.

#### Part I.

##### *Soils.*

Formation, Composition, Properties and Classification. Availability of Plant Food. Sources of Loss and Gain of Soils.

##### *Soil Management:*

Tillage, Principles of Dry-farming, Irrigation and Drainage. Amelioration of Soils.

*Manures and Manuring :*

Kinds,—Natural Manures, Artificial Fertilizers, their value and use.

**Part II.***Crops :*

Ordinary and Special South African Farm-crops, their raising and manuring, harvesting and marketing. Cost of production—Seed selection—Rotation of crops—Pastures—Weeds and their eradication.

**Part III.**

*Plant Diseases and Pests:* how to combat them.

*Judging:* grain and other crops

*Manuring:* for higher crop production.

*Farm Machinery:* adjustment and uses.

*Farm Management and Farm Book-keeping.*

*Hints to demonstrators.* Together in Excellence

**Animal Husbandry.****Part I.**

*Principles of Breeding:* Laws to be observed. Selection for breed-improvement. In-breeding, cross-breeding, prolificacy in breeding. Sterility.

*Study of Breeds:*

Origin, history and description of chief breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs.

**Part II.***Cattle :*

Breeding, feeding and management of pure-bred Stock and of ordinary Stock. Management of Dairy Cattle and of Beef Cattle. Production of Beef and Milk. Cost and disposal.

**Horses:**

Breeding, feeding and management of horses and mules.  
Conditions necessary for success.

**Pigs:**

Breeding, feeding and management.  
Bacon production.

**Sheep and Wool:**

The Merino Sheep—Short history of—The Wool—Shearing  
and preparation for market.

**Feeds and Feeding:**

Functions of carbohydrates, fats, etc. Feeding value of  
South African grown crops

**Milk:—and its by-products**

University of Fort Hare  
Together in Excellence

**Judging:—of Farm Animals.**

**Medicines:—**Methods of administration.

**Specific Diseases:—**Causes, distribution and incubation. Sym-  
ptoms, treatment and post mortem appearances.

**Wounds:—**Their treatment.

**Practical Work:**

Students taking the College Matriculation Examination in  
Agriculture are required to do practical work in ploughing,  
cultivation, sowing, harvesting, fencing, tree planting, etc.,  
and the management of farm-animals.

During the last year of their training, students may be  
required to interrupt their studies and to devote all their time  
to practical work for a period not exceeding six months,  
during which period they will receive a special grant from  
the Farm.

## Elementary Philosophy.

### *Elementary Logic :*

The aim of Logic. The name, the term, the concept and the laws of thought. The proposition. Division, definition, classification. Immediate Inference. The Syllogism. Induction. Scientific method. Fallacies.

### *Elementary Psychology :*

Aim, scope and methods. Body and Mind. Consciousness, Interest and Attention. Cognition. Sensation, Perception, Imagination, Association, Memory, Conception, Reasoning. Feeling: Connection with cognitive and other processes. Action: Impulse, Instinct, Volition, Habit, Character.

### *Elementary Ethics :*

The definition, scope and method of Ethics. The Psychology of Conduct; Feeling, Desire, Motive, Intention, Will. Theories of the Moral Ideal. The Moral Life: Freedom and Responsibility, Temperance and Culture. Justice and Benevolence. The State.

### *Elementary Economics. (As for Business Course).*

## Sociology.

- (i) Relation of the Individual to the State.
- (ii) Race relationship.
- (iii) Types of government with special reference to South Africa.
- (iv) Local government.
- (v) Public Health: Town Planning and Housing, Water, Light, Sanitation.
- (vi) Public Morals: Crime and Punishment.
- (vii) Treatment of Statistics.
- (viii) Community enterprises.

**Civics.**

(As for Business Course.)

**Business Methods.**

(As for Business Course.)

**Commercial History.**

(As for Business Course.)

**Commercial Geography.**

(As for Business Course.)



**Commercial Arithmetic.**

(As for Business Course.)

**Book-keeping.**

(As for Business Course.)

**Shorthand.**

(As for Business Course.)

## PRELIMINARY COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATE.

### Union Education Department.

Candidates must satisfy the examiners separately in two groups of subjects:—

*Group A* :—

- (i) Civics.
- (ii) English or Afrikaans.

*Group C* :—

- (iii) Commercial Arithmetic.
- (iv) Commercial History.
- (v) Commercial Geography.
- (vi) Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Note.—The subjects of *Group B* are Mathematics, Drawing, and Science. The Preliminary Technical Certificate is awarded on Groups A and B.

No credit is given nor can entries be received for *Group C* without *Group A* or for single subjects. Candidates may enter and receive credit for both official languages in *Group A*, or, after passing in *Group A*, may take the second language in conjunction with *Group C*. By special permission candidates may take in *Group A* one of the subjects of *Group C* in place of Civics, but must then take Civics in *Group C*.

Candidates taking *Group C* may take as an optional subject Theory of Shorthand. Credit is given for this subject only in conjunction with *Group C*.

Illegible writing or untidy work is liable to penalty in any paper; marks are allotted to punctuation and spelling in the language papers and neatness in the paper on business methods.

## SYLLABUSES.

(Preliminary.)

- (i) *Civics*. The duties and rights of the citizen in (a) the Town; (b) the Province; (c) the Union; (d) the Empire. A knowledge will be expected of the outstanding events in the history of constitutional government in South Africa.
- (ii) *Language*. Knowledge of the subject matter of any one book from a selected list, the questions to be such as can be answered after intelligent reading at home. Writing a short letter or composition. Dictation.

Candidates may offer both languages, and success in one or both will be recorded on certificate. If only one language is taken, it should be that in which the candidate can read and express himself more easily.

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*Together in Excellence*

## PRESCRIBED BOOKS IN LANGUAGES.

1927 and 1928.

|                     |        |                               |
|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| English—Shakespeare | ...    | <i>Twelfth Night.</i>         |
| Scott               | ..     | <i>The Talisman.</i>          |
| Blackmore           | ... .. | <i>Lorna Doone.</i>           |
| Afrikaans—          |        |                               |
| Sagmoedige Neelsie  |        | <i>Sonde met die Bure.</i>    |
| Fagan               | ... .. | <i>Uit'n Studente Album.</i>  |
| Langenhoven         | ... .. | <i>Die Lig uit Verre Dae.</i> |

- (iii) *Commercial Arithmetic*. Mental arithmetic, and long and cross tots (these are obligatory). Vulgar and decimal fractions with approximations. Ratio. Decimalization of money. Averages. Percentages; profit and loss on buying or selling prices. Bankers' discount and simple interest. Commission and brokerage. Elements of the metric system. Calculations required in preparing invoices and estimates.

Candidates are recommended to give attention to short methods of working.

**Answers should not contain fractions which cannot be utilized or taken into account in business transactions.**

(iv) *Commercial History (to 1760).*

(a) *Mediæval Organisation.* The Manor. The three-field system. Demesne land and land in villeinage. Classes of tenants. Boroughs and guilds. The craft-gilds. Masters and apprentices. Markets and fairs in the Middle Ages. Foreign trade in the Middle Ages. Venice, The Hanseatic League. The cities of the Low Countries. General characteristics of the Middle Ages—stagnant organisation, and lack of progress.

(b) *The break-up of the Mediæval System.* Growth of trade and commerce and the increasing use of money. Commutation on the Manors. The Black Death and its effects. Growth of sheep farming; the rise of yeoman farmers. Changes in the towns and in the guilds. The rise of the City Companies. The development of the cloth industry. Migration of Flemish weavers. Growth of foreign commerce. The export of raw wool and the Merchants of the Staple.

(c) *The Development of a National Industrial System.* Brief reference to the great changes ushering in modern history. The Reformation. Discovery of the New World and India. The development of the Nation State. Passing of commercial predominance from the Mediterranean to the countries of the Atlantic seaboard. Altered position of Holland and England in world trade. Development of overseas trade. The rise of the Trading Companies. British Colonies in America. The commercial position of the Dutch. The conflict with France in America and India. Internal industrial develop-

ment from 1500 to 1760. The second alien immigration from Flanders and its effects. The Huguenot immigration. The growth of England's export trade. The national regulation of trade. The Statute of Artificers. The Elizabethan Poor Law, and its development. The mercantile system and the Navigation Acts. The balance of trade. The Methuen Treaty with Portugal. The colonial policy. The economic position of England in the eighteenth century.

(v) *Commercial Geography.*

The countries of the British Empire; their position, physical features, and climate; the effect of these upon products, industries, commerce and transport; factors determining the localisation of industries. The chief imports and exports of these countries, and the effect of these in determining trade-routes. Sketch maps of the world showing these routes.

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(vi) *Theory and Practice of Commerce*

1. Commerce. Brief explanation of its position in industry.

2. The business man and his methods. Qualities required in persons engaged in commerce.

3. The student entering commercial life: what he may expect and what is expected of him. Elements of office routine. Principal postal facilities. Keeping postage, petty cash, and similar books.

4. Buying and selling. The principles underlying these. Acquaintance with principal documents used, e.g. price lists, prices current, quotations, market reports, order forms, bought and sold notes.

5. Elements of transportation (briefly.) The railway system and its functions for commercial purposes.

6. How accounts are charged and discharged. The use of simple documents required.

7. Finance. Banks and their use to business men. Acquaintance with cheques, inland bills of exchange, promissory notes, postal money.

8. Correspondence. Treatment of incoming and outgoing mails. Correspondence registers. Methods of copying, filing, indexing.

Neatness and handwriting are of the utmost importance in this subject.

(vii) *Theory of Shorthand.* Any system approved by the Department may be used. In Pitman's system a knowledge of shorthand up to and including the halving principle will be required. In the Gregg system the ground covered should be the first ten lessons in the Gregg Manual. Candidates should be able to answer questions having direct reference to the rules of the system, and to write in shorthand selected words and a passage containing about five hundred words. The system employed must be stated at the time of entry.

## NATIONAL TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

(Commerce.)

### PART I.

#### SUBJECTS:

C. English (L), Literature (L), Arithmetic (L), Theory of Shorthand (L), History (L), Geography (L), Type-writing (L).

#### SYLLABUSES.

##### C. *English.*

The object of the course is to train students to express themselves in a clear, logical, and concise manner.

1. Words and their functions; the right use of words, especially as applied to commerce; the elements of a good sentence; analysis of sentences. Dictation: twenty words of commercial importance.

2. Composition and essay writing; choice of material, arrangement, ambiguity, redundancy, style, punctuation; figures of speech.

3. Précis writing: the meaning of précis; précis for various purposes; consideration of forms of redundancy (e.g. tautology, verbosity, repetition); précis of continuous matter and of correspondence.

4. Business correspondence.

### Commercial Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic. Long and cross tots. Fractions (decimal and vulgar). Factors. Weights and measures used in commerce including the metric system. Decimalization of money, weights, and measures. Contracted methods and approximations. Calculation of prices for invoices and estimates. Discount, percentages, profit and loss; commission, brokerage, insurance premiums. Simple interest, true discount, present worth. Discounting bills of exchange. Rates and taxes; insolvency; averages. Ratio, proportion. Partnership calculations, including interest on capital, drawings and loans, sharing of profit and loss. Simple mensuration of areas and volumes. Square root. Simple graphic representation. Currencies of India, Portugal, France, United States, Japan, Germany and Holland.

### Theory of Shorthand.

A knowledge of the whole theory. Candidates should be able to answer questions having direct reference to the rules and to write in the advanced style selected words and a passage containing about five hundred words. Speed will not be taken into account in the working of this paper.

Candidates must at the time of entry state the system in which they wish to be examined.

### Commercial History.

#### LOWER.

(a) *South African History.*—The Portuguese discoveries, as they affected the Cape. Commercial objects. Portuguese settlements on East Coast and their relationship to Eastern trade policy. Formation, object, and trade policy of the Dutch East India Company. Its settlement at the Cape. The free burghers. Conditions under which they were freed. Economic policy of Company, creation of an agricultural and farming class. Grievances of burghers. Commercial reasons for the fall of the Company. Effects of British occupation on economic conditions. Introduction of paper money, and its effects. Change in system of land tenure. Clash between black and white; economic effects. Native policies adopted up to the time of the Great Trek. Introduction of slavery, its problems. Economic effects of introduction and emancipation. Growth of settlement. Economic aspects. Immigration; different types up to 1870. The production of wool and tobacco. Stock farming in the O.F.S. and Transvaal. Division of the population; town and country.

(b) *The Industrial Revolution, 1760–1830.*—Improvement in transport, roads, canals. The Duke of Bridgewater and Brindley. Improvements in Industry. Steam. Improvements in the mining of coal. Iron; experiments of Abraham Darby of Coalbrookdale; further technical improvements in iron. The steam engine introduced into cotton spinning. Rise of factory methods in weaving, bleaching, dyeing, and cotton printing and their subsequent application to other textiles. Changes in agriculture; new technique, root crops and new rotation. The enclosure movement. Improvements in commerce. Beginning of "*Laissez faire.*"

Social effects of the Industrial Revolution; great increase in wealth, tendency to child labour, concentration of popula-

tion in industrial towns, appearance of unemployment. The changes in the Poor Law.

(c) *The Modern Era, 1830—1900.*—Improvements in transport; railways, first period of railway construction, 1831–36, second period ending in financial crisis, 1847. Economic importance of railways. Steamships; first steamship in South Africa, 1825, success of passenger steamers 1837, when Atlantic was crossed under steam alone, foundation of great passenger lines, from 1870 onwards gradual supersession of sails by steam in cargo trade. Cold storage from 1880. Economic effects of steam transport. Industrial Revolution and the Colonies; unemployment as a cause of migration. Need of new raw materials.



**Geography.**

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

The elements of climate; temperature, rainfall, winds. Climatic regions of the world.

Distribution, methods of production, use and value of the following products:—

- (a) Cultivated plants; cereals, flax, jute, sugar, tobacco, cotton, tea.
- (b) Pastoral products; wool, hides and skins, mohair, ostrich feathers.
- (c) Forest products; teak, mahogany, oak, pine, jarrah.
- (d) Minerals; coal, iron, copper, petroleum, asbestos, gold.

Economic and commercial geography of the British Empire in detail.

(Candidates must be prepared to illustrate their answers by means of sketch maps).

## Typewriting.

### LOWER.

Copying, in correct form, commercial letters and simple tabular statements from manuscript or typewritten copy. Carbon copies of some portion of the paper may be required.

Special attention must be paid to accuracy, correct spelling, syllabification, and punctuation. Candidates will be allowed to use any make of machine they provide themselves.



- C. English (Inter.), English Literature, Native Language, Theory and Practice of Commerce (L), Economics (L), Book-keeping (L), Typewriting (L), Shorthand Speed 60, Afrikaans (L) optional.

## SYLLABUSES.

### INTERMEDIATE.

#### C. English.

The work of the lower grade (A), together with the following: Correspondence; the writing of business letters and forms. Analysis of business correspondence; phraseology, the personal note, methodical handling: requisites of good correspondence. Précis writing. Essays on commercial subjects; their nature and purpose; form and arrangement; commercial language. Business abbreviations, terms, and formalities. The drafting of business circulars. The checking of proofs.

## English Literature and Native Language

(as for Matriculation).

### Theory and Practice of Commerce.

1. Business habits. Elements of office routine. Postage. Petty cash and similar books. Principal postal facilities.

2. Correspondence. Essential principles; treatment of incoming and outgoing mails. Modern methods of copying, indexing, etc. Use of correspondence registers. Compilation of telegrams, business abbreviations.

3. Buying and selling. Fixing of prices; price lists; prices current; tenders and estimates; quotations; market reports; orders; contracts; bought and sold notes; elements of law in regards to sale of goods; advertising; sampling; work of travellers, agents and other representatives. Modern methods of recording sales and purchases to assist in study of prices, in observations as to volume of trade, etc. Stock and stocktaking.

4. Forwarding of Goods. The railway system and its functions for commercial purposes. Tramways, etc.

The Charging and Discharging of Accounts. Invoicing; debit and credit notes; statements of account; terms and methods of settlement; discount; interest; receipts; commission; brokerage.

5. Finance. Banks and their use to business men; the nature and use of cheques; bills of exchange, promissory notes, postal money, loans, mortgages; financial standing and reputation of business houses; inquiry agencies.

6. Elementary notions as to Fire Insurance, Chambers of Commerce, the Stock Exchange, Exchanges for special purposes, the Clearing House, Consular Services.

7. Mechanical aids in office work. Mercantile terms and abbreviations.

Actual documents should be used as far as possible and newspapers studied.

### **Economics.**

#### LOWER.

1. Scope of Economics.
2. Money and the Mechanism of Exchange.
3. Wants and their Satisfaction—Value.
4. Production.
5. Distribution.
6. International Trade.
7. Public Economics and Public Finance.

(For details see National Commercial Hand-book, page 42).



The general theory of book-keeping.

The working of a series of transactions involving knowledge and use of the ledger, cash book, sales and purchase books, returns and allowances books, bills books, the journal.

The preparation of simple balance-sheets from given transactions or from a trial balance.

Simple definitions, knowledge of provisions and reserves, depreciation, suspense accounts, reconciliation statements.

Candidates should be familiar with the making of entries in the books of accounts from original documents.

Marks will be assigned to neatness and style, and candidates failing to obtain half of these will fail in the examination.

### **Typewriting.**

#### INTERMEDIATE.

Candidates will be expected to copy passages of varying difficulty, technical, commercial, legal, tabular statements, etc., and to transcribe from badly-written and confused manuscript.

They must possess knowledge in connexion with the mechanical construction of the typewriter where that bears upon possible accidents and requirements of daily occurrence in an office. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of duplicating processes. Special attention should be paid to accuracy, correct spelling, syllabification, and punctuation. The paper will cover the ordinary range of subjects that fall within the province of the typist and correspondence clerk.

### Afrikaans (Optional).

The use of words, elementary grammar, translation into and from the other official language, easy composition, dictation. No oral examination will be held.

### Shorthand (English or Afrikaans).

Writing in Shorthand (any system) and transcribing in long-hand a passage dictated for five minutes. Candidates may on payment of a single fee take the tests at two different speeds, but the higher fee must be paid at entry if one of the two speeds selected is in the higher grade.

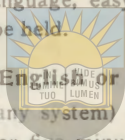
Tests will be given at the following speeds:—

LOWER: 60 words per minute.

INTERMEDIATE: 80 and 100 words per minute.

HIGHER: 120 and 140 words per minute.

The time allowed for transcription is one hour and ten minutes in the lower and intermediate grades, one hour and twenty minutes for 120-speed test, one hour and thirty minutes for the 140-speed test.



University of Fort Hare  
Together in Excellence

# College Library.

## Library Committee:

Rt. REV. BP. SMYTH, D. J. DARLOW, THE PRINCIPAL.

LIBRARIAN . . . THEOPHILUS SIKUTSHWA.

A Library, to which all students have access free of charge, has been formed.

Gifts of pictures, books, pamphlets, and periodicals of general interest, but especially those dealing with Native Life or Language, are welcomed.

The following publishers of newspapers are thanked for weekly copies:—

Publishers of:



"Imvo Zabantsundu."

"

"Leselinyana."

"

"Mochochonono."

"

"Naledi."

"

"Abantu Batho."

"

University of Fort Hare  
*Together in Excellence*

"Umteteli wa Bantu."

"

"Fort Beaufort Advocate."

"

"Izindaba za Bantu."

## LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

1. No books may be taken from the Library without the sanction of the Librarian.
2. Books of reference must not be removed from the Library.
3. No book may be retained for a longer period than one month.
4. Books lost or damaged must be replaced to the satisfaction of the Principal.

# College Societies.

## STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.

### I. AIMS.

This Council shall be:—

- (a) The intermediary between the students and the Senatus;
- (b) The controlling body over all societies and clubs of students;
- (c) The body responsible for the issue of the College Magazine;
- (d) The body for electing from the students, subject to the approval of the Principal, such censors as may be required for the session;
- (e) The body for promoting the best interests of the students.

### 2. MEMBERSHIP.

The Council shall consist of:—

- (a) One representative from each of the following:— S.C.A., Athletic Union, Literary Society;
- (b) Two representatives elected by Post Matriculation students only, by ballot;
- (c) Five representatives elected by open ballot among all students.

### 3. OFFICERS.

- (a) The office-bearers, comprising: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, shall be elected annually from among the representatives by the representatives;
- (b) The President and the Secretary (ex-officio) and two members elected by the Council shall represent it on the Finance Committee.

**4. PROCEDURE.**

- (a) The Council shall meet on the first Thursday of each month ;
- (b) An emergency meeting may be called on such occasions as the Council may find necessary ;
- (c) The Council shall convene a Mass Meeting of College students if a requisition to the Secretary be signed by at least ten students.

**5. ELECTIONS.**

- (1) The elections under Sec. 2, Clauses (b) and (c) shall be arranged by the Council, and those under Sec. 2, Clause (a) by the several clubs and societies themselves ;
- (2) The members shall be elected in September of each year to hold office during the next academic year ;
- (3) The office-bearers for the next academic year shall be elected immediately after the elections.

**6. GENERAL.**

- (1) The estimates of the various societies and clubs shall be brought by their respective representatives before the S.R.C. for approval ;
- (2) The Council shall arrange for an Old Students' Reunion every decade ;
- (3) All societies and clubs shall send in their constitutions before being recognised by this Council as constituent bodies ;
- (4) Audited financial statements shall be presented by the representatives of the respective societies and clubs at the end of each academic year ;
- (5) All minute books of the various societies and clubs under the S.R.C. shall be handed to the Secretary at the end of each academic year ;

- (6) A social gathering shall be arranged at the beginning of each academic year;
- (7) This constitution may be added to or amended as occasion arises at any Mass Meeting comprising at least two-thirds of the enrolled students of the College, and by a majority of two-thirds to one-third of the members present, provided that notice of such motion be handed to the Secretary in writing, and posted up, at least a fortnight beforehand; but no alteration of the constitution shall become effective until it has received the written approval of the Senatus.

### FORMER STUDENTS' UNION.

Students on leaving the College may on application be enrolled as members of this Union. They will be entitled to subscribe to and receive such Magazine or Circular as the Students' Council may issue. Information as to their whereabouts and doings will always be welcomed by the Editor.

### STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| President           | D. Mtimkulu   |
| Vice-President      | T. Sikutshwa  |
| Secretary           | W. Ncwana     |
| Assistant Secretary | H. Gannon     |
|                     | Representing: |
| Post Matriculation  | D. Mtimkulu   |
|                     | H. Gannon     |
| S. C. A.            | E. Masiza     |
| Literary Society    | J. Noah       |
| Athletic Union      | R. Conjwa     |
| All Students        | W. Ncwana     |
|                     | C. Piliso     |
|                     | M. Moerane    |
|                     | T. Sikutshwa  |
|                     | C. Dhlamini   |

**COLLEGE MAGAZINE.**

|                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Editors         | H. Gannon, E. Masiza      |
| Secretary       | M. Moerane                |
| Sports Reporter | W. Ncwana                 |
| Publishers      | B. Mashologu, A. Kolobeni |

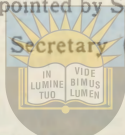
**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**

(a) Nominated by Senatus:

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. W. T. Murdock | Mr. C. P. Dent      |
| Mr. D. J. Darlow  | Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu |

(b) Appointed by S. R. C.

The President and the **Secretary** (ex-officio), C. Dhlamini,  
T. Sikutshwa,

**THE LITERARY SOCIETY.**

University of Fort Hare

*Together in Excellence*

(1) To aid its members in developing fluency of expression in public speaking by prepared and impromptu addresses as well as discussions.

(2) To foster a taste for the best literature and to bring enlightened discussion to bear on vital questions of the present and future.

Meetings are held on Saturday evenings.

The sessional programme is usually varied by a Social evening, a Lecture, and a Musical Entertainment.

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| President           | The Principal       |
| Chairman            | W. Ncwana           |
| Vice-Chairman       | D. Mtimkulu         |
| Secretary           | J. Noah             |
| Assistant Secretary | B. Msweli           |
| Committee Members   | E. Masiza, E. Mbuli |

## STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This is affiliated to the world-wide inter-denominational movement known as the Students' Christian Association.

It is a voluntary organisation aiming at:

- (1) Winning students to real decision for God;
- (2) Uniting them in seeking a fuller Christian life;
- (3) Inspiring them to give themselves to lives of Christian service at home and abroad.

Weekly meetings are held on Friday evenings. In connection with the Association a free evening school has been arranged for servants of the neighbourhood. This is under the sole management of the members.



President

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Secretary

Assistant Secretary

Mr. C. P. Dent

R. Conjwa

J. Jolobe

University of Masiza Hare

Together in Fellowship

### CONVENERS OF COMMITTEES.

A. Nzimande (Missionary)

E. Majombozi (Night School)

J. Moeletsi (Order)

M. Moerane (Bible Study)

W. Ncwana (Canvassing)

J. Molope (Library)

### ATHLETIC UNION.

President

Vice-President

Secretary

Committee Members

Mr. C. P. Dent

E. Jali

D. Mtinkulu

E. Masiza, F. Lebentlele,

C. Accom, R. Conjwa

### CRICKET SUB-COMMITTEE.

E. Masiza (Captain)

T. Sikutshwa (Vice-Captain)

H. Yako (Secretary)

S. Mgudlwa, R. Cingo  
(Committee members)

**SOCCER SUB-COMMITTEE.**

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| B. Moloi (Captain)         | F. Lebentlele (Secretary)                  |
| D. Mtimkulu (Vice-Captain) | E. Mbuli, C. Ntwasa<br>(Committee members) |

**RUGBY FOOTBALL SUB-COMMITTEE.**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| D. Mtimkulu (Captain)    | W. Ncwana (Secretary)                      |
| H. Gannon (Vice-Captain) | B. Kumalo, C. Accom<br>(Committee members) |

**TENNIS SUB-COMMITTEE.**

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| D. Mtimkulu (Captain)   | C. Nikani (Secretary)                          |
| C. Accom (Vice-Captain) | R. Conjwa, A. Ndzimande<br>(Committee members) |

**MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.**

|                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Conductor         | Mr. Jabavu              |
| Vice-Conductor    | T. Sikutshwa            |
| Secretary         | W. Ncwana               |
| Librarian         | E. Majombozi            |
| Committee Members | I. Oldjohn, D. Mtimkulu |

**DRAMATIC SOCIETY.**

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| President         | Miss Tooke               |
| Chairman          | D. Goetham               |
| Secretary         | D. Mtimkulu              |
| Committee members | Miss Ntlabati, S. Oppelt |

# College Record.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA).

|                       |   |      |
|-----------------------|---|------|
| <i>Graduates.</i>     | Zachariah Matthews, B.A.,   | 1923 |
|                       | Milner Kabane, B.A.,  | 1924 |
|                       | FIRST YEAR :  |      |
| Matthews, Zachariah   | — English I, Latin I, Mathematics I,<br>Logic I.                  | 1921 |
| Kabane, Milner        | — English I, Latin I, Mathematics I,<br>Ethics I                  | 1922 |
| Gumede, Innes         | — English I, Latin I, Mathematics I,<br>Ethics I                  | 1922 |
| Ntlabati, Gertrude    | — English I, Education I, Ethics I,<br>Psychology                 | 1922 |
| Morolong, Berenice    | — English I, Education I, Psycho-<br>logy I                       | 1923 |
| Gool, Zobeida         | — English I, Education I, Psycho-<br>logy I                       | 1923 |
| Ferreira, Alfred      | — English I, Education I, Psycho-<br>logy I, Ethics I             | 1923 |
| Oppelt, Samuel        | — English I, Mathematics I, Chemistry<br>I, Ethics I, Education I | 1924 |
| Carey, Thomas         | — English I, Education I, Chemistry<br>I, Ethics I                | 1924 |
| Sikutshwa, Theophilus | English I, Latin I, Education I.                                  | 1924 |
| Gool, Janub           | — English I, Latin I, Education I,<br>Ethics I                    | 1924 |
| Goetham, Daniel       | — English I, Latin I, Education I,<br>Ethics I                    | 1924 |
| Mtimkulu, Lionel      | — English I, Chemistry I, Education I,<br>Ethics I                | 1924 |
| Mahlasela, Benjamin   | — English I, Education I, Chemistry I,                            | 1924 |
| Bokwe, Frieda         | — English I, Education I, Psychology I,<br>Chemistry I,           | 1925 |

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|                   |   |   |      |
|-------------------|---|---|------|
| Marillier, Arthur | — | Physics I, Zoology I,                                 | 1925 |
| Mtimkulu, Donald  | — | English I, Education I, Psychology I,<br>Chemistry I. | 1925 |

## SECOND YEAR:

|                     |   |   |      |
|---------------------|---|---|------|
| Matthews, Zachariah | — | English II, Education I, Ethics I,<br>Psychology I.           | 1922 |
| Kabane, Milner      | — | Education I, Chemistry I, Psycho-<br>logy I,                  | 1923 |
| Gool, Zobeida       | — | English II, Latin I, Economics I.                             | 1924 |
|                     |   | Zoology I, Logic I, Econ. Hist. I,                            | 1925 |
| Ferreira, Alfred    | — | Chemistry I, Economics I.                                     | 1924 |
|                     | — | Ethics II, Economics II, Logic I,<br>Economic History I.      | 1925 |
| Ntlabati, Gertrude  | — | English II, Logic I,  | 1925 |
| Oppelt, Samuel      | — | English II, Logic I, Psychology I.                            | 1925 |
| Carey, Thomas       | — | English II, Psychology I, Mathematics<br>I, Logic I.          | 1925 |
| Sikutshwa, Theo.    | — | Bantu Studies I, Ethics I,                                    | 1925 |
| Gool, Janub         | — | English II, Psychology I, Economics I,<br>Economic History I. | 1925 |
| Goetham, Daniel     | — | English II, Logic I, Psychology I,<br>Chemistry I.            | 1925 |
| Mahlasela, Benjamin | — | Ethics I, Bantu Studies I, Chemistry I.                       | 1925 |

## THIRD YEAR (FINAL)

|                     |   |  |      |
|---------------------|---|--|------|
| Matthews, Zachariah | — | English III, Education II,                       | 1923 |
| Kabane, Milner      | — | English II, Ethics II, Education II,<br>Logic I. | 1924 |

## COLLEGE DIPLOMA IN ARTS.

|                     |                    |      |
|---------------------|--------------------|------|
| <i>Licentiates:</i> | Edwin Ncwana, L.A. | 1923 |
|---------------------|--------------------|------|

## FIRST YEAR.

|               |   |   |      |
|---------------|---|---|------|
| Ncwana, Edwin | — | English I, Mathematics I, Logic I,<br>Psychology I. | 1921 |
|---------------|---|---|------|

## SECOND YEAR.

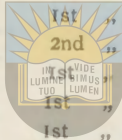
|               |  |      |
|---------------|--|------|
| Ncwana, Edwin | — English II, Education I, Ethics I.<br>Economics I. | 1922 |
|---------------|--|------|

## THIRD YEAR (FINAL )

|               |  |      |
|---------------|--|------|
| Ncwana, Edwin | — English III, Ethics II, Chemistry I, | 1923 |
|---------------|--|------|

## COLLEGE DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION.

|                            |           |      |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|
| Ntlabati, Gertrude         | 1st class | 1922 |
| Bokwe, Rosebery            | 2nd "     | "    |
| Gool, Zobeida              | 1st "     | 1923 |
| Morojong, Berenice         | "         | "    |
| Madala, Attwell            | "         | "    |
| Ferreira, Alfred J.        | "         | "    |
| Matthews, B.A., Zachariah, | 1st "     | 1924 |
| Carey, Thomas              | 1st "     | "    |
| Mahlasela, Benjamin        | 2nd "     | "    |
| Sikutshwa, Theophilus      | 2nd "     | "    |
| Kabane, B.A. Milner        | 1st "     | 1925 |
| Gool Janub                 | 2nd "     | "    |
| Bokwe Frieda               | 2nd "     | 1926 |



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## UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION CERTIFICATE.

|                       |          |      |
|-----------------------|----------|------|
| Masiza, Hamilton      | December | 1918 |
| Mahlangeni, Felix     | "        | 1918 |
| McGillivray, Ian P.   | "        | 1919 |
| Matthews, Zachariah   | "        | 1919 |
| Motebang, Calvin      | "        | 1919 |
| Mahlasela, William C. | "        | 1919 |
| Peters, Maurice       | June     | 1920 |
| Kabane, Milner        | "        | 1920 |
| Jansen, Marthinus     | "        | 1920 |
| Gumede, Innes         | December | 1920 |
| Bekwe, Rosebery       | "        | 1920 |

|                         |                         |      |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| Carey, Thomas           | December                | 1920 |
| Sikutshwa, Theophilus   | "                       | 1920 |
| Ntlabati, Gertrude      | "                       | 1921 |
| Gow, Levi               | "                       | 1921 |
| Bolani, Abijah          | "                       | 1921 |
| Madala, Attwell         | June                    | 1922 |
| Rooi, Frans van         | "                       | 1922 |
| Ferreira, Alfred        | "                       | 1922 |
| Mtimkulu, Lionel        | December                | 1922 |
| Mahonga, Stewart        | "                       | 1922 |
| Lekhoathi, Benjamin     | "                       | 1922 |
| Morolong, Berenice      | "                       | 1922 |
| Oppelt, Japie           | "                       | 1922 |
| Oppelt, Samuel          | "                       | 1922 |
| Thelejane, M.           | "                       | 1923 |
| Goetham, Daniel         | "                       | 1923 |
| Mahlasela, Benjamin     | "                       | 1923 |
| Bokwe, Frieda           | June                    | 1924 |
| Ismail, Moseda          | "                       | 1924 |
| Demas, Charles          | December                | 1924 |
| Majombozi, Ebenezer     | "                       | 1924 |
| Mtimkulu, Donald Sydney | "                       | 1924 |
| Naidoo, Govindasamy     | "                       | 1924 |
| Ngobese, James Percy    | "                       | 1924 |
| Marillier, Arthur       | February                | 1925 |
| Bramdaw, Shivagee       | June                    | 1925 |
| Du Randt, John          | "                       | 1925 |
| Terris, Jessie          | "                       | 1925 |
| Gannon, Henry G.        | "                       | 1925 |
| Dietrich, Ernest J.     | "                       | 1925 |
| Kumalo, Nathaniel       | "                       | 1925 |
| Maitin, Celi            | December                | 1925 |
| Ncwana, Weaver          | "                       | 1925 |
| Gcabashe, Walter        | February (Senior Cert.) | 1926 |



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## COLLEGE MATRICULATION CERTIFICATE.

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| Newana, Edwin Mtobi | 1919 |
| Jolobe, Lennox      | 1922 |
| Ngxwana, Columbus   | 1923 |
| Miza, Gaza          | 1923 |
| Sikutshwa, David    | 1923 |
| Mnari, Samson       | 1924 |

## HOLDERS OF COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

**Business.**

|                      |                               |      |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| Mopeli, Charles      | (Second Class)                | 1917 |
| Modibeli, Lazarus    | (First Class)                 | 1919 |
| Molapo, Mohaeka      | " "                           | 1920 |
| Ntsihlele, Peacock   | " "                           | 1920 |
| Mahlasela, Francis   | (Second Class)                | 1920 |
| Mabandla, Andrew     | " "                           | 1922 |
| Msimang, Richard     | (First Class)                 | 1924 |
| Mohapelo, Joel       | University of Fort Hare       | 1925 |
| Ndamase, John Wesley | <i>Together in Excellence</i> | 1926 |



University of Fort Hare  
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**Agriculture.**

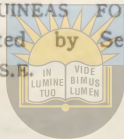
|                   |                |      |
|-------------------|----------------|------|
| Sonjica, Stanford | (Second Class) | 1920 |
| Gule, William     | " "            | 1923 |
| Makunga, Dodds    | " "            | 1923 |
| Moletsane, Edwin  | " "            | 1923 |
| Ngwenya, Henry    | " "            | 1923 |
| Ntsasa, Edwin     | " "            | 1924 |

PRELIMINARY COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATE OF THE  
NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD.

|                     |     |     |     |      |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Makiwane, Ndodipela | ... | ... | ... | 1918 |
| Mahlasela, Francis  | ... | ... | ... | 1918 |
| Matlosa, Reynolds   | ... | ... | ... | 1918 |
| Molapo, Mohaeka     | ... | ... | ... | 1918 |
| Ntsihlele, Peacock  | ... | ... | ... | 1918 |
| Nqandela, Robert    | ... | ... | ... | 1919 |
| Vilakazi, Raymond   | ... | ... | ... | 1919 |

|                       |     |     |     |      |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Mabandla, Andrew      | ... | ... | ... | 1920 |
| Motsoane, Samuel      | ... | ... | ... | 1921 |
| Boti, Milner          | ... | ... | ... | 1921 |
| July, Julius          | ... | ... | ... | 1922 |
| Mpantsha, James       | ... | ... | ... | 1922 |
| Masisi, George        | ... | ... | ... | 1923 |
| Ndamasi, John Wesley  | ... | ... | ... | 1923 |
| Masisi, Agnes Felicia | ... | ... | ... | 1924 |
| Mosese, Samuel        | ... | ... | ... | 1924 |

PRIZE OF TEN GUINEAS FOR BEST MATHEMATICAL  
STUDENT, presented by Senator the Hon. A. W.  
Roberts, D Sc., F.R.S.E.



|                    |  |      |
|--------------------|--|------|
| Zachariah Matthews |  | 1921 |
| Milner Kabane      | University of Fort Hare<br><i>Together in Excellence</i> | 1922 |

BOOK PRIZE, value Five Pounds, presented by Rev. J.  
Lennox, awarded to the Theological Student who does  
best in the College Matriculation:

|                                     |     |     |     |      |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Gasa Miza                           | ... | ... | ... | 1922 |
| David Sikutshwa and Edwin Moletsane |     |     | ... | 1923 |
| Edwin Ntsasa                        | ... | ... | ... | 1924 |

### SUCCESSSES OF FORMER STUDENTS.

- William Fowler, B.Sc., (Mining) Glasgow University.  
Calvin Motebang—Graduated M.B., Ch.B. (Edinburgh).  
Maurice Peters—Passed Third Professional (Edinburgh).  
Innes Gumede—Passed Second Professional (Birmingham).

## SPORTS PRIZES.

HOLDER OF CUP PRESENTED BY MRS. W. T. MURDOCK  
FOR THE VICTOR LUDORUM.

|      |     |     |     |                     |
|------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|
| 1922 | ... | ... | ... | Ferreira, Alfred J. |
| 1923 | ..  | ... | ... | Ferreira, Alfred J. |
| 1924 | ... | ... | ... | Ferreira, Alfred J. |
| 1925 | ... | ... | ... | Ferreira, Alfred J. |
| 1926 | ... | ... | ... | Sosibo, William     |

## WINNER OF THE PRINCIPAL'S CRICKET BAT.

|        |     |     |     |                     |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|
| 1921-2 | ... | ... | ... | Ferreira, Alfred J. |
| 1922-3 | ... | ..  | ... | Makunga, Dodds      |



## CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS 1926.

|                    |                               |                                 |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Mile             | Sosibo, W.                    | 5 mins. 13 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.* |
| 880 Yards          | University of Fort Hare       | 2 mins. 12 secs.                |
|                    | <i>Together in Excellence</i> |                                 |
| 440 "              | " "                           | 56 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.*         |
| 220 "              | Nkomo, A.                     | 25 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs.*         |
| 100 "              | Mtimkulu, D.                  | 10 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.*         |
| 120 " Hurdles      | Mtimkulu, D.                  | 19 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.          |
| Long Jump          | Goetham, Dan                  | 18 ft. 2 in.                    |
| High Jump          | Goetham, Dan                  | 5 ft. 2 in.                     |
| Throwing C. Ball   | Dietrich, E.                  | 93 yds. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ ft.     |
| Putting the Weight | Ncwana, W.                    | 28 ft. 11 in.                   |
| Cross Country      | Sosibo, W.                    | 15 mins. 19 secs.               |
|                    | College Records.*             |                                 |

## SOCCER,

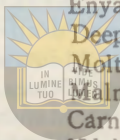
|      |                       |            |
|------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1922 | Tremeer Trophy won by | FORT HARE. |
| 1923 | " " " "               | LOVEDALE.  |
| 1924 | " " " "               | LOVEDALE.  |
| 1925 | " " " "               | FORT HARE. |
| 1926 | " " " "               | FORT HARE. |

## College Register, 1926.

| <i>Name</i>             | <i>Address</i>              |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Accom, Cecil          | Uitenhage, C.P.             |
| 2 Blume, Emil           | Redbank, Rhodesia.          |
| 3 Bramdaw, Shivajee     | Pinetown, Natal.            |
| 4 Campbell, Junita      | Alice, C P.                 |
| 5 Carey, Thomas         | Ladysmith, Natal.           |
| 6 Cingo, Reginald       | Emfundisweni, C.P.          |
| 7 Conjwa, Robert L.     | Peddie, C.P.                |
| 8 Cressy, Norman        | Cape Town.                  |
| 9 Dhlamini, Chadwick    | Chievekey, N tal.           |
| 10 Dietrich, Ernest     | Port Elizabeth.             |
| 11 Flatela, De Montford | Flagstaff, C P.             |
| 12 Foley, Boyce         | Grahamstown.                |
| 13 Gama, Andrew         | McCook's Spruit.            |
| 14 Gannon, Henry        | Cape Town.                  |
| 15 Gcabashe, Walter     | Verulana, Natal.            |
| 16 Gcwensa, Arthur      | Riverside, Natal.           |
| 17 Gibb, Olaf           | Lovedale, C.P.              |
| 18 Goetham, Daniel      | Paarl, C.P.                 |
| 19 Gool, Janub          | Cape Town.                  |
| 20 Hams, Isaiah         | Qumbu, C.P.                 |
| 21 Hongo, Josiah        | Umtata, C.P.                |
| 22 Ismail, Abdullah     | Cape Town.                  |
| 23 Ismail, Moseda       | Cape Town.                  |
| 24 Jali, Edward         | Durban.                     |
| 25 Jolobe, James        | Springside, Matatiele.      |
| 26 Kay, Mildred         | Port Elizabeth              |
| 27 Kirk, Richard        | Hectorspruit, Transvaal.    |
| 28 Kolobeni, Amos       | Franklin, C.P.              |
| 29 Koti, Philip         | Pirie, King William's Town. |
| 30 Kumalo, Burnet       | Witbank, Transvaal.         |
| 31 Kumalo, Martin       | Inanda, Natal.              |
| 32 Kumalo, Nathaniel    | Fort Beaufort, C.P.         |
| 33 Lazarus, Arthur      | Dannhauser, Natal.          |

|                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 34 Lebentlele, Frank    | Leribe, Basutoland.       |
| 35 Leburu, Lesotho      | Scrowe, Bechuanaland.     |
| 36 Magqaza, Joseph      | Cape Town.                |
| 37 Mahabane, Ezekiel    | Vrede, O.F.S.             |
| 38 Mahonga, Stuart      | Queenstown.               |
| 39 Maitin, Celi         | Maseru, Basutoland.       |
| 40 Majombozi, Espin     | Nancefield, Johannesburg. |
| 41 Maku, George         | King William's Town.      |
| 42 Mancotywa, Harry     | Umtata, C.P.              |
| 43 Mashologu, Bennie    | Moriija, Basutoland.      |
| 44 Masisi, Agnes        | Thaba Nchu, O F S.        |
| 45 Masiza, Ezra         | Keiskamahock, C.P.        |
| 46 Mathule, Achim       | Moriija, Basutoland.      |
| 47 Matsiliza, Templeton | Idutywa, C.P.             |
| 48 Mbali, George        | Mbiza, C.P.               |
| 49 Mbulawa, Julius      | Matube, Matatiele.        |
| 50 Mbuli, Enoch         | Elandslaagte, Natal.      |
| 51 Mcetywa, Bennet      | Qumbu, C.P.               |
| 52 Mgudlwa, Slingsby    | Engcobo, C.P.             |
| 53 Mhambi, Meshack      | Keiskama Hoek, C.P.       |
| 54 Moeletsi, Joas       | Hermon, Basutoland.       |
| 55 Moerane, Michael     | Mount Fletcher, C.P.      |
| 56 Molife, George       | Washbank, Natal.          |
| 57 Moloi, Benjamin      | Ladysmith, Natal.         |
| 58 Molope, John         | Rustenburg, Transvaal.    |
| 59 Moruthane, Josiah    | Qeme, Basutoland.         |
| 60 Mosese, Samuel       | Mekhotlong, Basutoland.   |
| 61 Msimang, Lily        | Durban.                   |
| 62 Msimang, Richard     | Germiston, Transvaal.     |
| 63 Msweli, Beatrice     | Middledrift, C.P.         |
| 64 Mtimkulu, Donald     | Cape Town.                |
| 65 Mzaca, Benjamin      | Tsolo, C.P.               |
| 66 Naidoo, Govindasamy  | Durban.                   |
| 67 Ncwana, Weaver       | Port Elizabeth.           |
| 68 Ndibongo, Wilson     | Mqanduli, C.P.            |
| 69 Ndubela, Davis       | Fort Beaufort, C.P.       |

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 70 Ndzotyana, Gilbert    | Kentani, C P.            |
| 71 Ngcobo, Hebron        | Mapumulo, Natal.         |
| 72 Nhlapo, Paul          | Reitz, O.F.S.            |
| 73 Nikani, Cecilia       | Kentani, C P.            |
| 74 Nkomo, Albert         | Middledrift, C.P.        |
| 75 Noah, John Milton     | Umtata, C.P.             |
| 76 Ntlabati, Gertrude    | Hackney, Queenstown.     |
| 77 Ntlabati, Victor      | Hackney, Queenstown.     |
| 78 Ntlhakana, Seth       | Qacha's Nek, Basutoland. |
| 79 Ntshona, Nozipo       | King William's Town.     |
| 80 Ntwasa, Clement       | Flagstaff, C.P.          |
| 81 Nyangiwe, Peter       | Enyandeni, C.P.          |
| 82 Nzimande, Africa      | Deepdale, Natal.         |
| 83 Oldjohn, Isaiah       | Molteno, C.P.            |
| 84 Oppelt, Samuel        | Malmesbury, C.P.         |
| 85 Pieterse, John R.     | Carnarvon, C.P.          |
| 86 Piliso, Clarence      | Ndabakazi, C.P.          |
| 87 Shongwe, Simeon       | Kestell, O.F.S.          |
| 88 Sihele, Edmund        | Qumanco, C.P.            |
| 89 Sikutshwa, Theophilus | Bizana, C.P.             |
| 90 Sosibo, William       | Highflats, Natal.        |
| 91 Twala, Daniel         | Johannesburg.            |
| 92 Xala, Gilbert         | Driefontein, Natal.      |
| 93 Kokozela, Ebenezer    | Umtata, C.P.             |
| 94 Yako, Hamilton        | Umtata, C.P.             |
| 95 Zingitwa, Aaron       | Bensonvale, C.P.         |



University of Fort Hare  
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## Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1925.

### CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

|   | £     | s. | d. | £             | s.        | d.       |
|---|-------|----|----|---------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>Union Government of South Africa:</i>  |       |    |    |               |           |          |
| Loan 1920/1960 ... ..   | 10000 | 0  | 0  |               |           |          |
| Less repayment of Principal   | 502   | 11 | 8  |               |           |          |
|   | 9497  | 4  | 7  |               |           |          |
| Loan 1922/1962 ... ..   | 800   | 0  | 0  |               |           |          |
| Less repayment of Principal   | 28    | 2  | 9  |               |           |          |
|   | 771   | 17 | 3  |               |           |          |
| Loan 1923/1963 ... ..   | 3200  | 0  | 0  |               |           |          |
| Less repayment of Principal   | 64    | 8  | 1  |               |           |          |
|   | 3135  | 11 | 11 |               |           |          |
| Loan 1925—Instalments to date   | 3330  | 0  | 0  | 16734         | 17        | 6        |
| <i>Sundry Creditors—</i>  |       |    |    |               |           |          |
| Amounts owing and Sundry Balances   | 251   | 13 | 6  |               |           |          |
| Union of South Africa: Interest and Principal on Loans                          | 453   | 19 | 5  |               |           |          |
| <i>Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.—</i>                                     |       |    |    |               |           |          |
| Overdraft ... ..  |       |    |    | 2343          | 9         | 9        |
| <i>Educational Loans Fund—</i>  |       |    |    |               |           |          |
| Donation ... ..   |       |    |    | 25            | 0         | 0        |
| <i>Capital Account—</i>   |       |    |    |               |           |          |
| As per last Balance Sheet   | 21153 | 14 | 5  |               |           |          |
| Union of South Africa: Native Affairs Dept.: Grant for Agricultural Show Ground | 130   | 0  | 0  |               |           |          |
| Donations ... ..  | 52    | 0  | 0  |               |           |          |
| Surplus for the year, transferred from Revenue A/c.                             | 862   | 7  | 8  |               |           |          |
|   | 22198 | 2  | 1  |               |           |          |
| Less Share of Survey of Hostel Sites ...  | 12    | 19 | 0  | 22185         | 3         | 1        |
|   |       |    |    | <u>41,993</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>1</u> |

### PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

|  | £     | s. | d. | £              | s.        | d.       |
|--|-------|----|----|----------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>Buildings and Ground—</i>                         |       |    |    |                |           |          |
| As per last Balance Sheet                            | 19374 | 2  | 8  |                |           |          |
| New Buildings &c., during year ... ..                | 4928  | 3  | 1  | 24302          | 5         | 9        |
| Less Reserve for Depreciation of Buildings ...       | 458   | 9  | 6  |                |           |          |
|  |       |    |    | 23843          | 16        | 3        |
| <i>Water Scheme—</i>                                 |       |    |    |                |           |          |
| As per last Balance Sheet                            | 2439  | 2  | 8  |                |           |          |
| Expended during the year                             | 31    | 8  | 10 |                |           |          |
|  |       |    |    | 2470           | 11        | 6        |
| <i>Furniture and Stock, &amp;c.—</i>                 |       |    |    |                |           |          |
| College ... ..                                       | 2979  | 2  | 7  |                |           |          |
| Dining Hall and College Hostel                       | 255   | 19 | 5  | 3235           | 2         | 0        |
| <i>Farm Stock—</i>                                   |       |    |    |                |           |          |
| Livestock, Produce, Implements, &c.                  |       |    |    | 1466           | 19        | 9        |
| <i>Investments (At cost)</i>                         |       |    |    |                |           |          |
| £6942 5% Local Registered Stock 1929/1939            | 6826  | 19 | 6  |                |           |          |
| £2750 3½% Cape of Good Hope Colonial Stock 1930/1950 | 1985  | 2  | 0  |                |           |          |
| £1300 3¾% Union of S. Africa Local Stock 1933/1953   | 1007  | 14 | 6  | 9819           | 16        | 0        |
| <i>Educational Loans—</i>                            |       |    |    |                |           |          |
| As per last Balance Sheet                            | 328   | 4  | 3  |                |           |          |
| Advances during the year                             | 465   | 8  | 9  |                |           |          |
|  | 793   | 13 | 0  |                |           |          |
| Less Repaid during the year                          | 49    | 0  | 0  | 744            | 13        | 0        |
| <i>Sundry Debtors—</i>                               |       |    |    |                |           |          |
| Students' Fees ... ..                                | 106   | 1  | 9  |                |           |          |
| Accrued Interest and Sundry Balances, &c.            | 212   | 10 | 9  | 318            | 12        | 6        |
| <i>Cash in Hand—</i> ... ..                          |       |    |    | 94             | 1         | 1        |
|  |       |    |    | <u>£41,993</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>1</u> |

*Audited and found correct.*

12th February, 1926.

JOHN W. M. WILLIAMSON, C.A.

(3) A copy of any scheme which has been approved shall be laid upon the Table of both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after approval, or if Parliament be not sitting, within thirty days of the beginning of the next succeeding session of Parliament.

*Minister's declaration and its effect.*

3. (1) A declaration of the Minister under section *one* of this Act shall set out the scheme as finally approved, shall be published in the *Gazette*, and shall be of effect from the date stated in such declaration, or if no date be stated, from the date of such publication.

(2) Where any declared institution has previously to the date of the coming into effect of the declaration been governed by any special law, such law shall, from and after that date, cease to have operation and effect as regards that institution.

(3) Until the Minister under the provisions of section *one* of this Act shall make a declaration respecting the institution known as the Cape Technical College, the committee which prior to the repeal of Ordinance No. 2 of 1918 of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope by Ordinance No. 7 of 1923 of the Cape of Good Hope existed under the first mentioned Ordinance shall exercise the powers conferred under that Ordinance as though such repeal had not taken place, and all acts of that committee between the date of such repeal and the date of declaration which might lawfully have been done but for such repeal are hereby validated.

*Essentials of scheme.*

4. (1) Every scheme approved in terms of section *two* of this Act shall provide for a council, a principal, and a board of studies, and may provide for more than one institution under the same council.

(2) The scheme shall make provision for the management of the institution during the period, which shall not exceed three months, between the date upon which the scheme comes into effect and the date of the first meeting of the council constituted under the scheme.

(3) No provision of any such scheme shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

*Powers and functions of council.*

5. (1) The council of any declared institution shall be a body corporate, and under the name specified in the approved scheme may sue and be sued and may acquire, hold, hire, let, hypothecate and alienate property movable and immovable subject always to the provisions of this Act or any other law, and subject also, in the case of any lease, hypothecation or alienation of immovable property to the approval of the Minister.

(2) If any declared institution is in the notice under section one of this Act declaring it as such stated to be the successor of any other institution, all property movable or immovable, and all rights, powers and privileges of any kind whatever, which immediately prior to the declaration were vested in the old institution or in trustees thereof, shall as from the date upon which such declaration takes effect, without payment of transfer duty, stamp duty, or registration or other charges accrue to and vest in the council of the declared institution, and all rights of property shall accrue to and vest in the said council which but for declaration would have accrued to the old institution. The council shall assume and be liable for all debts and liabilities of the old institution subject to the conditions under which the same were incurred.

*Constitution of council.*

6. (1) The council of every declared institution shall consist of not less than ten or more than thirty members, of whom one shall be the principal. Not less than four such members shall be appointed by the Minister; at least one and not more than two shall be appointed by the board of studies; and the remainder shall be appointed by such bodies or persons and in such manner as may be prescribed in the scheme of government approved in respect of the institution concerned.

(2) The scheme of government may make provision—

- (a) for the appointment by the council with the approval of the Minister of additional members of the council; Provided that such additional members shall not be entitled to vote at meetings of the council; and

- (b) for the appointment of committees of the council, including persons who are not members of the council : Provided that the chairman of each such committee shall be appointed from among the members of the council.
- (3) No action of the council shall be invalidated by any vacancy in its membership or in the office of principal.

*Board of studies.*

7. (1) The board of studies shall include the principal, who shall be chairman, two other members of the council, and such members of the teaching staff as may be determined by the council with the approval of the Minister.

(2) The board shall exercise such powers respecting the superintendence and regulation of instruction and of matters relating to discipline of the students as shall be assigned to it by the council, and further shall advise the council on all such matters as may be referred to it for report. It shall have power to make recommendations to the council on any matters affecting the management of the institution.

*Joint control of council and other body over department of institution.*

8. The council may, with the approval of the Minister, exercise jointly with any other body the control of any department of the institution of which it is the council.

*Amendment or rescission of scheme.*

9. No alteration of a scheme approved under the provisions of this Chapter or rescission of the whole or any portion thereof shall have effect until the alteration or rescission has been approved by the Minister and notified in the *Gazette* and until thirty days have elapsed from the date of such notification.

*Rescission of declaration of places of higher education.*

10. (1) If at any time in the opinion of the Minister the functions performed by a declared institution are not such as to justify its continuance as a place of higher education, he may in the *Gazette* give notice that he will, six months after the date of such notice, revoke his declaration in respect of such institution, and from and after the date of the expiration

of the said period of six months, the institution shall cease to be a declared institution under this Act unless prior thereto the Minister shall, by notice in the *Gazette*, have withdrawn such first-mentioned notice.

(2) Such revocation shall not affect the legal status, accrued rights and obligations of the council as existing at the date thereof, and the council shall, notwithstanding such revocation, continue to be a body corporate and subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section *five* of this Act.

## CHAPTER II.

### LOANS TO DECLARED INSTITUTIONS.

*Purposes for which loan may be granted and manner of application therefor.*

11. (1) The Governor-General may, subject to the provisions of this Act, and out of such funds as Parliament may from time to time provide for the purpose, grant loans to a council for all or any of the following purposes:

- (a) the construction or purchase of buildings, fittings, fixtures and furniture of a permanent nature;
- (b) the acquisition of land or rights or interest in or over land;
- (c) the payment of the capital outlay on the fencing, gravelling, levelling, or laying out of any ground vested in the Council;
- (d) the repayment of any loan (other than a loan from the Government) heretofore or hereafter lawfully raised by the council for any purpose mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this sub-section.

(2) Every application for a loan under this Chapter shall be in writing addressed to the Minister, and shall distinctly state the purpose and object of the proposed loan.

*Powers of Minister in connection with loan.*

12. The Minister may, upon receipt of any such application, call for such estimates, plans, specifications, reports, returns and other information, and may cause such inspection to be made as he may deem necessary for the purpose of determining whether the proposed loan is one proper to be granted.

*Conditions of loan.*

13. (1) Every loan granted under this Chapter shall be subject to the conditions in this Chapter prescribed.

(2) Every such loan shall, with the interest due thereon be a charge upon all the property, movable or immovable, present or future, of the applicant council, with priority over any other charge except a pre-existing registered special mortgage.

(3) Any such loan shall be repaid by annual instalments within such period as shall be determined by the Treasury at or before the grant of the loan, but the Governor-General may from time to time extend any such period. Interest on any loan shall be payable every year at a rate determined in like manner by the Treasury. Provided that every such loan shall, together with the interest thereon, be repaid within forty years from the date when the loan or the first instalment thereof was paid to the applicant council.

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*Repayment of loan.*

14. (1) A council to which a loan has been granted under this Chapter shall pay to the Treasury on the first day of January and on the first day of July in every year one-half of the annual payment required, in terms of sub-section (3) of section *thirteen* of this Act, to redeem the principal moneys advanced, together with interest thereon at such rate as the Treasury may determine, and the sums so payable shall continue to be payable until all the moneys lent from time to time, together with interest thereon, have been repaid.

(2) The first payments shall be made on such date (not being more than two years after the loan or the first instalment thereof was paid) as the Governor-General may prescribe, and that date shall be deemed to be the date on which the period for the repayment of the loan commenced: Provided that during any such time as elapses between the date when the first instalment was paid and the date mentioned in this sub-section, interest at the rate aforesaid per annum on any such instalment shall be payable to the Treasury by the council.

## CHAPTER III.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING DECLARED INSTITUTIONS.

*Alienation of land by local authorities for educational purposes authorize.*

15. Notwithstanding anything in any law, any local authority which may by law hold and alienate land, may make grants of land belonging to such local authority and do all acts necessary for the transfer to a council of such land for the purposes of such council, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the Province concerned in any case where under the law governing the local authority, such approval is necessary.

*Returns and statements to be furnished by councils.*

16. (1) Every council shall cause true and correct records to be kept of all its proceedings and true and correct accounts of all moneys received and paid by or on behalf of the institution, and shall once in each year and at the time prescribed by the Minister transmit to him a report of its proceedings and of the management of the institution, together with a duly audited statement of the revenue and expenditure during the preceding year, and shall further furnish the Minister with any information required by him as to the administration and expenditure of the institution.

(2) Every council shall appoint an auditor or auditors approved by the Minister.

*Prohibition of religious tests.*

17. Without the consent of the Minister no test of religious belief shall be imposed on any person as a condition of his becoming or continuing to be a professor, lecturer, teacher, or student of, or of his holding any office or emolument or exercising any privilege in, any declared institution, nor shall any preference be given to or advantage be withheld from any person on the ground of his religious belief.

*Power to refuse admittance and to expel.*

18. A council shall have the right to refuse admittance to a declared institution which it controls to any applicant therefor, if it considers that the refusal is in the best interest of the institution, and the council shall further have the right, on like grounds, to expel any student from the institutions

Any action taken under this section by a council shall be reported to the Minister.

*Power of Minister to make regulations.*

19. (1) The Minister may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, respecting—

- (a) the constitution, powers, and method of appointment of councils and the procedure to be observed in filling vacancies therein;
- (b) the conditions of service of the teaching and administrative staffs;
- (c) inspection on his behalf of the premises, instruction, and administration of a declared institution;
- (d) the basis of contribution by the Government to the expenditure of councils on higher education and for purposes incidental thereto;
- (e) payment by councils of interest and repayment of capital on Government or private loans;
- (f) grants for bursaries and scholarships;
- (g) the establishment and management of a Provident Fund for members of the teaching and administrative staffs of declared institutions;
- (h) the issue of certificates and diplomas by councils;
- (i) any other matters connected with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

(2) No regulation framed under paragraph (g) of sub-section (1) of this section shall require payments from a part-time member of the teaching or administrative staff of any institution.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Power to recognize courses of instruction as being included in higher education, and to make regulations.*

20. (1) The Minister shall have power to recognise courses of instruction intended mainly for students over sixteen years of age as being included in higher education, whether such courses be held in institutions to which the provisions of Act No. 20 of 1917 or Chapters I. to III. of this Act apply or in other institutions or under other bodies or persons than the councils of such institutions: Provided that no such course held

in an institution controlled by the administration of any Province shall be so recognized without the concurrence of that administration.

(2) Regulations may be framed under this section prescribing, with a view to recognition, conditions as to the nature and length of a course, the minimum conditions for admission, tests by examination, inspection, or otherwise of the efficiency of the instruction given, and the conditions of employment of the instructors.

(3) In respect of such recognized courses the Minister may, out of funds provided by Parliament, make such grants-in-aid and on such conditions as he may prescribe by regulation.

*Reduction of grant where other grant made for same purpose.*

21. Notwithstanding anything contained in the regulations framed under sections *nineteen and twenty* of this Act or section *twelve* of Act No. 20 of 1917, the Minister shall have power to deduct from the grant payable under any of the said regulations any grant applied to the same purpose and paid under another regulation. University of Fort Hare

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*Interpretation of terms.*

22. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context—

“Minister” means the Minister of Education or any other Minister to whom the administration of this Act may from time to time be assigned ;

“local authority” means any municipal council, borough council, town council or village council, or any town board, village management board, local board or health board, or any divisional or rural council ;

“principal” in relation to a declared institution includes any officer thereof exercising the functions of a principal of the institution ;

“regulation” means any regulation made and in force under this Act ;

“this Act” includes the regulations ;

“council” means the governing authority of any declared institution.

*Short title.*

23. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Higher Education Act, 1923.

## APPENDIX II.

### REGULATIONS FRAMED UNDER SECTION NINETEEN OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT, No 30 OF 1923.

#### INSTITUTIONS DECLARED TO BE PLACES OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

##### I.—DECLARATION OF MINISTER AND SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The provisions of the Act relating to declared institutions shall apply only to institutions specially declared under the Act to be places of higher education.

2. The scheme of Government, the approval of which is necessary prior to the declaration, shall be deemed to include all provisions of the Act and of these regulations, provided that the Minister may, under the powers conferred in section nineteen of the Act, approve of regulations not inconsistent with the Act applicable to a single institution and included in its scheme of government, and such special regulations shall be of effect notwithstanding anything contained in these general regulations.

3. The draft scheme shall be published in the *Gazette* by direction of the Minister not less than thirty days before approval is given, and shall be laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days of approval or, if Parliament be not sitting, within thirty days of the beginning of the next succeeding session of Parliament.

4. The scheme shall be of effect from the date prescribed in the Minister's declaration of approval, or, if no such date be prescribed, from the date of publication in the *Gazette* of that declaration.

##### II.—COUNCILS.

5. (a) The scheme shall prescribe the constitution of the Council, in which shall be vested the government and executive control of the institution, and shall indicate the authority responsible for the exercise of the functions of the Council during any period not exceeding three months prior to the first meeting of the Council. The authority aforesaid shall, not more than two

months after his approval of the scheme, inform the Minister of the names of persons appointed to be members of the Council other than those to be appointed by the Minister.

(ii) The Minister shall cause to be published in the *Gazette* the names of persons appointed by him to be members of the Council.

(iii) The Council may, subject to the approval of the Minister, elect honorary members of Council, who shall not be entitled to vote in meetings of Council and shall hold office for three years or such other period as may be determined by the Council.

6. Each appointed member of the Council (unless otherwise herein provided) shall hold office for a period of three years beginning on the first day of January in the year of appointment.

7. Three months before the expiration of the period of office of any member of the Council notice shall be given by the secretary of the Council to the person or body entitled to appoint his successor. If the secretary do not receive due advice of the appointment of a successor before the date when the office becomes vacant, the Council shall at its next meeting report the vacancy to the Minister and may make a recommendation. The Minister shall then appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

8. An appointed member of Council may resign his office by letter addressed to the secretary; he shall be deemed to have resigned his office if he be absent from three consecutive ordinary meetings of Council without leave obtained, or become insolvent or be convicted of a criminal offence, or become incapacitated from fulfilling the duties of his office by mental or bodily infirmity or disease.

9. Within fourteen days of the receipt of advice of a casual vacancy the secretary shall notify the vacancy to the person or body responsible for the appointment, who shall appoint a successor to hold office during the remainder of the period for which the retiring member was appointed. If a successor is not appointed within three months of this notification the Council shall at its next succeeding meeting report the vacancy to the Minister and may make a recommendation. The Minister shall then appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

10. The secretary shall report to the Minister all changes in the membership of the Council.

11. The Council shall submit for the approval of the Minister—

- (i) standing orders prescribing the procedure in the Council meetings, the method of appointment and powers of committees, and the financial arrangements of the institution ;
- (ii) conditions of service of the teaching and administrative staffs ;
- (iii) the constitution of the Board of Studies and the powers and functions delegated thereto ;
- (iv) the creation of any professorship in the institution ;
- (v) the names of persons proposed to be appointed as honorary or assessor members of Council under section *six* (ii) of the Act ;
- (vi) conditions for any certificates or diplomas to be awarded by the institution ;
- (vii) any scheme for joint control with another body of a portion of the work of the institution ;
- (viii) the name of the auditor or auditors who will sign the annual financial statements.

### III.—BOARDS OF STUDIES.

12. The Board of Studies shall consist of the principal, who shall be chairman, such members of the teaching staff as shall be decided by the Council, and two persons who are not members of the full-time teaching staff and are appointed by the Council from among the members of the Council.

The powers and functions of the Board shall be decided by the Council with the approval of the Minister.

13. The Board of Studies shall elect annually two of its members to the Council.

### IV.—CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

14. For the purpose of regulations 15 to 21 inclusive, "officer" shall mean a member of the permanent full-time teaching staff.

15. Every officer shall receive notice of his appointment signed by the chairman of the Council, which notice shall indicate the rate of remuneration.

16. The appointment of any officer may be terminated by notice in writing on either side of three months ending on 30th June or 31st December, unless the Minister has approved of any other period or date agreed upon by the Council and the officer.

17. The Council shall have the right to dismiss without notice at any time an officer who is guilty of serious misconduct or gross neglect of duty or is convicted of a criminal offence. The principal shall have power to suspend from duty any officer if he consider such suspension necessary in the interest of the institution, but his action must be confirmed within fourteen days by the Council or the chairman acting for the Council.

18. An officer discharged by the Council for any reason other than the termination of his contract shall have the right to appeal to the Minister, whose decision shall be final. Notice of intention to appeal shall be given to the Minister and to the Council within fourteen days of the receipt of notice from the Council.

19. In the case of officers appointed on transfer from any public education service in South Africa, and assuming duty not later than the first working day in the quarter, salary shall be paid from the beginning of the calendar quarter in which service begins. If such appointment is made from overseas, such allowance shall be paid for transport prior to the assumption of duty as the Council may determine.

20. Every officer shall perform such duties during college vacations as may be required by the Council, provided that not less than six weeks in each calendar year shall be left to his personal disposal.

21. (i) Subject to the exigencies of the college work and suitable provision for the duties of his office, an officer may be granted special leave of absence for a period not exceeding one month for each year of completed service on such terms as the Council may appoint, but full salary shall not be paid for a period of more than three consecutive months during such leave without the approval of the Minister.

(ii) In applying this regulation the Council may give recognition to periods of teaching service in other institutions.

(iii) In cases of incapacity through ill-health, sick leave may be granted on such conditions as the Council may prescribe in each case.

## V.—EXISTING RIGHTS.

22. Nothing in these regulations contained shall be deemed to deprive any officer duly appointed before the date prescribed under regulation 4 and holding office at that date of any rights previously obtained by agreement between him and the body governing the institution at that date.

## VI.—INSPECTION.

23. The Minister may from time to time cause an inspection to be made of the premises, administration, and instruction of an institution, and may require defects in these respects to be remedied as a condition of the grant-in-aid, of which the whole or part may be withheld until he is satisfied that proper steps have been taken to meet his requirements.

## VII.—GRANTS-IN-AID.

24. After 1st April, 1924, the General Purpose grant to an institution shall for each financial year be based on the fee income and other revenue of the preceding calendar year.

On fee income the grant shall be at the rate of £3 to £1 on the first £2,000, £2 to £1 on the following £13,000, and thereafter £1 to £1.

On other revenue the grant shall be at the rate of £2 to £1 on the first £2,000, and thereafter £1 to £1; provided that on fee income derived from bursaries granted out of the general revenue of an institution the grant shall not be more than £1 to £1.

25. The Minister may, with the consent of the Treasury and from funds provided by Parliament, make—

- (a) special grants for equipment or maintenance of departments in which expenditure is of necessity relatively high, or for other special purposes;
- (b) an annual additional grant diminishing by such amounts as he shall prescribe in the case of a new or rapidly developing institution, provided that in an institution receiving such additional grant no new posts qualifying for membership of the provident scheme shall be created and the grade of no existing post shall be raised without the consent of the Minister.

26. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations—

- (a) the grant for any financial year in the period ending 31st

March, 1928, shall not be less for any institution than the amount voted by Parliament for the year ending 31st March, 1924 ;

- (b) if the grant in any year shall be shown by the audited accounts to exceed three-fourths of the expenditure on tuition and maintenance during that year, the Minister may deduct such excess from the grant payable in the following year ;
- (c) if the effect of the application of regulation 24 is to cause the grant in any financial year to exceed that of the preceding financial year by more than one-tenth of the latter, the special consent of the Minister shall be necessary for such excess of increase.

In this regulation the word "grant" shall mean the sum of the General Purposes grant and the additional grant.

#### VIII.—REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

27. The Council shall present to the Minister a report on the work of the institution for each calendar year not later than 31st March in the following year accompanied by an audited financial statement for the same period.

The financial statement shall include a balance-sheet as at 31st December and an income and expenditure account for the year.

The Minister may prescribe a form for this account, and may require an auditor's certificate of the observance of any regulation.

#### IX.—LOANS.

28. The Council shall insure and keep insured against loss by fire in an approved insurance company or companies all buildings and any other property liable to loss by fire, and, in the case of property specially mortgaged under any loan granted under the Act, shall duly cede such policy or policies to the Government as collateral security for the loan.

29. All transactions for the acquisition of property and for the erection of buildings, and for the carrying out of work which are to be the subject of a Government loan under the Act, must be to the satisfaction of the Minister.

30. No building or erection or other work done shall become the subject of a loan under this Act without a certificate being first obtained from the Public Works Department approving of the technical details of the construction and the materials thereof.

No instalments shall be paid without a certificate from the architect employed by the Council.

31. The Minister may issue such instructions as he may deem necessary or desirable as to the procedure to be followed in regard to the application for and other arrangements in connection with any loan not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

32. The Council shall maintain and keep in good repair to the satisfaction of the Minister or his representative all buildings and other security given in respect of any loan under this Act.

33. No Government loan shall be issued in respect of any hostel not vested in the Council of the institution.

#### X.—PROVIDENT FUND.

##### (i) *Membership.*

34. Membership of this fund shall be compulsory for all full-time members of the permanent teaching staff and the holders of such administrative posts as are approved for the purpose by the Minister taking up an appointment on or after 1st April, 1923, and for such full-time eligible officers in service on that date as shall before 1st October, 1923, declare to the Secretary for Education in writing their intention to become members.

35. On the recommendation of a Council the Minister may admit to membership other officers of the institution, but Government contributions shall be made only on salary earned in respect of service which if full-time service would render membership compulsory.

36. An officer who at the time of appointment is a member of a Government pension scheme shall be credited in the Provident Fund with such an amount representing his interest in that scheme as may be determined by the Treasury.

##### (ii) *Contributions.*

37. The member's normal annual contribution shall be 6 per cent. of his salary as on the first day of April in each year.

The Government shall contribute an amount equal to three-fourths and the Council shall contribute an amount equal to one-fourth of the member's normal contribution.

A Council or member may, with the approval of the Minister, make excess contributions.

38. (1) The annual contributions of the member and Council shall be deducted in two equal moieties from the instalments of grants paid by the Government to the Council next succeeding the first day of April and the first day of October in each year.

(2) An officer making the declaration referred to in regulation 34 may elect that his first half-yearly normal contribution payable on 1st October, 1923, and shall be 6 per cent. of his salary at 1st April, 1923.

(iii) *Application of Contributions.*

39. All contributions by and in respect of members (except as hereafter provided) shall be paid by the Government in two equal instalments on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year to the Public Debt Commissioners, and shall be by them invested on behalf of the Provident Fund. All interest earned on the amounts invested by the Commissioners shall be added to the fund, a dividend being added half-yearly to each member's credit at a rate which shall not be less than 4 per cent. per annum, and shall not (except with the consent of the Treasury) exceed 5 per cent. per annum.

40. On the termination of membership there shall be paid to the retiring member or his legal representatives the accumulated sum standing to his credit, provided that if the period of membership has not exceeded two years the sum so payable shall be the member's own contribution only without dividend, and the balance of his accumulated amount shall be credited to the income of the fund.

(iv) *Assurance Policies.*

41. Notwithstanding anything in the preceding regulations contained, a member may elect that the whole or part of the contributions made by or in respect of him shall be applied to the payment of the annual premium on (a) a policy of assurance against death before the age of sixty or (b) an endowment assurance policy maturing at the age of sixty. Every such

assurance shall be effected by the Government with a company determined by the Minister, and the annual premium shall be payable and shall be paid by the Government on the first day of April or the first day of October.

42. An officer may, on first becoming a member, submit for recognition an assurance policy already existing, and, if this be accepted, shall be deemed to satisfy the condition of the preceding regulation.

43. During the continuance of membership any policy of assurance effected and recognized under the preceding regulations shall remain in the possession of the Government, and shall be transferred to the retiring member or his representatives only on repayment of any amount advanced in excess of the amount that would have been payable under regulation 40.

(v) *Termination of Membership.*

44. A member of the scheme shall cease to be such when he shall cease to be an officer.

45. Government contributions shall not as a rule be continued beyond the calendar year in which the member attains the age of sixty. The Minister may, however, approve such continuance from year to year on the recommendation of the contributing Council.

46. A Council proposing to grant a pension or gratuity to a retiring or retired officer, or to the estate of a deceased officer additional to the benefits (if any) obtained under this scheme may apply to the Government for a grant on the pound for pound principle. Such a grant may be made by the Minister subject to the condition that the whole pension provided by Government shall not exceed eight pounds for each year of membership. For the purpose of this regulation it shall be assumed that the value of an immediate annuity of one pound in the case of men at the age of sixty is ten pounds, and at any other age is six shillings more or less than that value for each year by which the age is less or more than sixty years; further, it shall be assumed that the value of an annuity payable to a woman is fifteen shillings for each pound of annuity greater than the value of an annuity payable to a man and beginning at the same age.

(vi) *Women Members.*

47. In the case of women, regulations Nos. 41 and 45 shall apply with the substitution in each case of fifty-five for sixty.

(vii) *Acting Appointments.*

48. Contributions shall not be made during an acting appointment, but if such appointment is converted into a full appointment the officer may elect to make contributions for the period during which such appointment was an acting one, and in this event Government and Council contributions shall be paid as prescribed under regulation No. 37.

(viii) *Administration.*

49. All expenditure in connection with the administration of the scheme shall be borne by the Government.

## XI.—INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

50. In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context—

“the Act” shall mean the Higher Education Act, 1923.

“secretary” shall mean the person appointed by the Council to perform the duties assigned to the secretary in these regulations;

“officer” shall mean a duly appointed member of the teaching or administrative staff of a declared institution;

“salary” shall in regulation No. 37 mean the salary approved by the Minister for the purpose of the Provident Fund;

“fee income” shall mean the whole revenue contributed to the institution by students in the form of fees for tuition, for use of laboratories, for registration, or as compulsory subscriptions to college institutions;

“other revenue” shall mean revenue (other than Government grants and fee income) which is available for ordinary recurrent expenditure and is not applied to the provision of bursaries; provided that the Minister shall not recognize as “other revenue” for the purpose of grant any sums received by the institution which in his opinion should be applied to the capital endowment;

“general revenue” shall mean the sum of “fee income” and “other revenue.”

XII.—COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

51. The Minister may, under the provisions of section *twenty* of the Act recognize as included in higher education approved courses of instruction intended mainly for students over sixteen years of age and controlled by any institution or body or persons approved by him for the purpose.

52. (1) Each scheme submitted for approval should provide—

(a) at least one course covering not less than 180 hours of instruction per annum preparing students within two years for one of the Department's group certificates in technical or commercial subjects;

(b) a reasonable proportion of classes for students beyond the stage indicated by the Department's Preliminary Certificates.

(2) The scheme may also include shorter courses in advanced subjects or for older students.

(3) No part of the courses included in the scheme shall be conducted for private profit.

53. Every application for approval of a scheme or course shall include full particulars of—

(a) the subjects and period of attendance;

(b) the minimum qualifications for admission;

(c) the scale of student's fees;

(d) the estimated attendance;

(e) the qualifications and remuneration of the teachers;

(f) the estimated local revenue and expenditure.

54. No grant shall be paid in respect of any part of a scheme which has not been approved, and such approval or grant may be withheld if application has not been received by 31st October in the year preceding the holding of the class or course.

55. The maximum annual grant-in-aid will be

3 to 1 on fee income,

2 to 1 on other revenue,

as these terms are defined in regulation No. 50, and shall not exceed three-fourths of the certified expenditure on tuition and maintenance.

56. (a) The grant will be assessed by the Department after considering the efficiency of the work as indicated by regularity of attendance, reports on inspection, results of the Departments' examination, or in other ways.

(b) The courses or classes must be open to inspection on behalf of the Minister at any time, and all particulars of the administration must be given to him when required.

(c) The Minister may require defects in premises, administration, equipment, or instruction to be remedied as a condition of the grant-in-aid, of which the whole or part may be withheld until he is satisfied that proper steps have been taken to meet his requirements.

(d) A duly certified financial statement for the calendar year in respect of which approval has been given shall be submitted to the Minister not later than the following 31st January.

The following is an extract from regulation No. 50:—

"fee income" shall mean the whole revenue contributed to the institution by students in the form of fees for tuition, for use of laboratories, for registration, or as compulsory subscriptions to college institutions;

"other revenue" shall mean revenue (other than Government grants and fee income) which is available for ordinary recurrent expenditure and is not applied to the provision of bursaries; provided that the Minister shall not recognize as "other revenue" for the purpose of grant any sums received by the institution which in his opinion should be applied to the capital endowment.

# Amendments to Regulations.

## *Regulation 6.*

Delete the word "herein."

## *Regulation 11 (iv).*

Delete the words "any professorship" and substitute the words "any department, professorship, or full-time lectureship."

## *Regulation 11.*

Add the following new paragraph after paragraph (viii) :—

"(ix) the name of any person proposed to be appointed as Principal."

Add after paragraph (ix)—

"and shall forward for his information records of its proceedings."



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Add "who shall hold office for a period of one year."

## *Regulation 22.*

Line four: Delete the word "body" and substitute the word "authority."

## *Regulation 24.*

After the words "calendar year" add the following new paragraph :—

"Provided that in the first year in which a grant is made under these regulations the amount shall be determined by the Minister after consultation with the Treasury."

Delete the second paragraph and substitute the following :—

"On fee income the grant shall be at the rate of £3 to £1 on the first £10,000, £2 to £1 on the following £5,000, and thereafter £1 to £1."

## Calendar.

### Regulation 26.

Delete paragraph (b) and substitute the following :—

“(b) If the grant in any financial year shall be shown by the audited accounts to exceed three-fourths of the expenditure on salaries, maintenance, and debt charges during the calendar year ending 31st December in that financial year, the Minister may deduct such excess from the grant payable in the following financial year.”

Add the following new paragraph after paragraph (c) :—

“(d) In the event of the creation of a professorship or lectureship without the approval of the Minister as required under regulation No. II, the Minister may abate the General Purposes Grant to the extent of the salary of the incumbent of such professorship or lectureship.”

### Regulation 34.

Delete the words “before 1st October, 1923.”

Add the following new paragraph :—

“Provided that an officer to whom section *twelve* of Act No. 43 of 1925 is applicable will retain his existing conditions of contribution and pension unless he elects membership of this fund.”

### Regulation 36.

Delete the words “as may be determined by the Treasury” and substitute the words “as may be provided under any law, or, if not so provided, as may be determined by the Treasury.”

### Regulation 38.

Delete paragraph (1) and substitute the following :—

“(1) The annual contributions of the member and Council shall be deducted in three equal parts from the instalments of grants paid by the Government to the Council next succeeding the first days of April, August, and December in each year.”

*Regulation 39.*

Delete the whole and substitute the following:—

“39. All contributions by and in respect of members (except as hereafter provided) shall be paid by the Government to the Public Debt Commissioners, and shall be by them invested on behalf of the Provident Fund. All interest earned on the amounts invested by the Commissioners shall be added to the fund, a dividend being added yearly as at 31st March to each member's credit, calculated at a rate which shall not be less than 4 per cent. and shall not (except with the consent of the Treasury) exceed 5 per cent, on the amount standing to his credit on that date.”



*Regulation 40.*

Add the following new paragraph:—

“Payments under this regulation may, unless the Minister direct otherwise, be deferred until the deduction specified in regulation 38 (I) next succeeding the acceptance of the claim, and shall include interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the period intervening between the previous crediting of dividend under regulation 39 and the date of payment.”

*Regulation 41.*

Delete the word “determined” and substitute the word “approved.”

*Regulation 40.*

Add the following new paragraph:—

“For the purpose of this regulation the period of membership shall be deemed to include the previous period of membership in any other pension or provident scheme or schemes established under any law, provided that membership in the schemes has been continuous.”

# APPENDIX III.

## SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE COLLEGE.

### SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT.

1. (a) The South African Native College is established primarily for the benefit of the Native races of South Africa.

1. (b) The College shall be a Christian College, and while no special religious tests may be applied, all members of the Staff shall be professing Christians and of missionary sympathies.

2. The administration of the College shall be subject to the provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1923 and the regulations framed thereunder. The regulations respecting the appointment, functions and powers of Councils and Boards of Studies shall be deemed to be part of this scheme. The Council shall have the powers for which provision is made in sub-section 2 of Section 6 of the Act.

3. The government and executive control of the College shall be vested in the Council which shall consist of not more than thirty members including the Principal and other members appointed as follows:—

- (I) Four by the Minister of Education.
- (II) Two by the Council of the University of South Africa.
- (III) Two by each Territory, State, Colony, Protectorate or Native Council making an annual grant of at least £250.
- (IV) One by Institutions for Native Secondary Education.
- (V) Two by the Board of Studies, appointed annually from among its members.
- (VI) Representatives of donors on the following scale:—

Any person, corporation or society contributing a sum of £5,000 to the capital funds of the College shall be entitled to appoint one member to the Council, and if the sum contributed be £10,000 or more, two members.

All donors contributing amounts of at least £5 and less than £5,000 shall together be entitled to elect one member to represent them on the Council, and when their collective contributions shall be £10,000 or more, two members.

The voting powers of these donors shall be as follows:—

|                         |               |                |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Those contributing from | £5 to £15,    | one vote each  |
| do                      | £15 to £50,   | two votes each |
| do                      | £50 to £100,  | three " "      |
| do                      | £100 to £250, | four " "       |

and one additional vote for every additional £250.

The method of election shall be determined by the Council, subject to the approval of the Minister.

(VII) Not more than one representative from each body:—

- (a) erecting and maintaining a Hostel or contributing not less than £250 annually to the Council for the general purposes of the College; and
- (b) fulfilling such other conditions as may be prescribed by the Council with the approval of the Minister.

4. The person or body appointing any member of the Council shall be entitled to name an alternate who shall have power to act for the primarius whenever he is unable to attend meetings of the Council. An alternate so appointed shall have the right to be present and speak at all meetings of the Council, but not to vote when his primarius is present.

5. Each member of the Governing Council holding office at the date of approval of this scheme and appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 shall be deemed to have been appointed under this scheme and shall hold office until the 31st December, 1925.

6. Until the first meeting of the first Council appointed under the Act, the powers of the Council shall be vested in the Governing Council of the South African Native College.